Jewell of Health etc

Conrad Gesner

1576

Gesner (C.)

The newe jewel of health...

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¶ To the Right Honourable, Vertuous *and his singular good Lady, the Noble Coun*tesse of Oxeforde. &c. your humble seruaunt wisheth *long lyfe, prosperous health, and dayly encrease of Honour.*

*T IS VVRITTEN (RIGHT Honorable and my singular good Lady) that Philip King of Macedonia reioyced greatly vvhen his sonne Alexander vvas borne, bicause his Empyre shoulde not lacke a gouernour after his death, but herein he reioyced much more, that his sonne vvas borne in the time of Aristotle that learned Philosopher, by vvhome he vvas taught and instructed ten yeares. And in lyke maner it fareth novv vvith me, as vvith the King of Macedonia, and no lesse is my ioye, than the delight of that mightie Prince. Herein I doe reioyce, that this vvorke of Dystillation is novve finished to the profite of my countrie, vvherein great studie and long labour hath bene earnestly bestovved. But I reioyce much more that it is finished in the time of you my Honourable, vertuous, and good Ladie, to vvhose learned vevve and fauourable protection I offer this Booke, as a due testimonie of my seruiceable heart, and as some fruites of my poore paynfull studie and practise, vvishing that it vvere in value counteruayleable to the condigne demerites of your so Honourable expectation, so as euery lyne, in respect of my loyaltie, might supplye a nevve* Iewell *for your Nevve yeares gift, albeit, you haue no neede of Golde and Ievvels, abounding honourably in all riches: Notvvithstanding, this booke maye be truely termed the nevve* Iewell of health, *vvhich before this daye vvas neuer seene or published abroade by anye other man. This nevve* Iewell *vvyll make the blynde to see, and the lame to vvalke. This nevv* Iewell

*vvill make the vveake to become strong, and the olde crooked age appeare yong and lustye. This nevve* Iewell *vvill make the foule seeme beautifull, and the vvithered faces shevve smoothe and fayre, yea, it vvill heale all infirmities, and cure all paynes in the vvhole bodie of man. VVhat is it to haue landes and houses, to abounde in siluer and golde, to be decked vvith Pearles and Diamondes, yea, to possesse the vvhole vvorlde, and lacke health the principall Ievvell. Not vvithout cause therfore Agamemnō the vvyse and famous Captaine of the Greekes did highly esteeme and revvarde Machaon and Podalirius, by vvhose cunning skill in Chirurgerie, thousandes vvorthie Creekes vvere saued alyue, and healed, vvhich else had dyed and perished. But vvhy doe I here name Agamemnon, or the Grekes, vvhen as no age can be vvithout Phisicke, no person can lyue vvithout Chirurgerie, no countrie can mysse these noble mysteries. VVherefore I at this time to pleasure my countrie and friendes, haue published this nevve* Iewell *vnder your Honourable protection, that it maye more easily bee defended against Sycophants and fault finders, bicause your vvit, learning, and authoritie hath great force and strength in repressing the curious crakes of the enuious and bleating Babes of Momus charme.*

Your honours humble & obedient seruaunt. George Baker.

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## The fourth booke



Finis Tabulæ.



# ¶ The first Booke of Dystillations, containing the most excellent secret remedies for all diseases, with the rare formes of many Vessels and Furnaces, seruing for Dystillations, liuely set forth in the same.

## What Sublyming or Dystillation is, and what especially in the same ought to be considered.

*The first Chapter.*

THe Arabians (if we may credite the learned Phisition Fumanellus) were first authors & inuentors of the Arte of Sublyming, which some doe name Drawing or Distilling, and others (as the Chymisties) hauing regard and consideration to another end, doe terme the same, both the Chymick and Chimistick Arte: that is, a seperating and drawing of iuyces, and other moystures more subtill, out of the most kyndes of things. And they not only were first inuentors (although the worthy man Mathiolus be of a contrarie opinion, that none of the auncient Phisitions left any monument of this Arte) but by their search, diligence, and long continuance of time, endeuoured to encrease the same with many worthy secrets, and other matters right profitable: and those to none other intent and end, than for the only health and benefite of man. But Dystillation, as writeth Ioannes Langius in his Epystles, is the seperating and running forth of a subtill moysture. First, by the force of heat into a vapour, which hanging in the head, and thickeneth after by the colde ayre, is so caused to fall downe to the Chanell or Gutter of the heade, and from thence guided to runne vnto the nose, doth on such wyse distill by droppes, into a narrowe mouthed Receyuer standing vnder. An other Chymist doth report, the Arte of Distilling to be none other, than onely a seperating of Elements, as the Ayre from Water, the water from fier, the fier from earth, and the pure from the impure, & to bring also those matters vn-

perfite, to a perfiteneſſe, through helpe of this Arte. The learned Cardanus defineth Dyſtillation to be a chaunging of bodyes into a thynner ſubſtaunce, the qualitie yet remayning, and the commodities of Diſtillation to be ſo great & many, that ſcarcely any thing can be founde comparable to it, in that it ſeperateth the vnlyke parts, and deliuereth the worthyer from corruption: and thoſe matters which are vnperfite, this by attenuating maketh perfite: alſo thoſe which are deuided, doth this ioyne into one ſubſtance, both in qualities and properties, although the bodies be myxed. Beſides, this Arte hath inuented many profitable & excellent things for mans lyfe: yea, the ſame in Phiſicke hath founde out rare & marueilous ſecrets, and of thoſe greatly to be eſteemed, if any prepare them orderly, and according to Arte. This manner of doing, doe ſome Chymiſtes terme by another name, to ſublyme, which ſignifyeth no other matter, than to ſeperate the partes more lyght and thynne, from thoſe heauyer and thicker, and the working of this requireth ſo to doe, that the bodyes or matters whoſe ſubſtaunce is impure and groſſe, be cauſed more pure, fayre, and cleare, or the earthly partes euilly vnited and coniopned, or otherwyſe ouermuch confuſed, and ſhedde through all the ſubſtance of the Bodies, be drawne, gathered, and better fixed togither, in ſuch maner, that thoſe ſeperated by heate, eche may abyde a part at the bottome of the Lymbecke.

An other Chymiſte (as it ſhoulde ſeeme of more experience) doth define this maner of working to ſublyme, on this wyſe, that the ſame (being a ſeconde degree very principall vnto the chaunging of many naturall matters) ſerueth to ſeperate the thynne and pure partes, from the groſſe and heauie ſubſtaunces, as Diſtillation doth: ſo that through this doing, is the apteſt ſubſtance of the groſſer Bodies extenuated and fyned, that is, the thynneſt, lighteſt, and pureſt part, from the ſuperficiall matter, being nert to the groſſer ſubſtance of the Bodie, rayſed and drawne vp to the heade by force of the heate: nert to which, are thoſe partes, that in pureneſſe nygheſt agree to the firſt ſubſtance: ſo that the thirde and laſt matter being both heauyeſt and groſſeſt, and contayning the earthly parts in it, requireth then a mightyer force and ſtronger heate of fire, through which, the ſame ſo ſe-

perateth

perateth and sendeth forth wholye all the liquide matter or substance yet remayning, which throughly drawne forth, there doth after remayne none other, than a substance wholy drye (muche like to ashes) in the bottome of the Cucurbite or Glasse body: Insomuch that out of euery moyst substance, or Bodie by distillation, there is a certaine crude or rawe waterishnesse, or rather Flegmaticke matter, at the first sent forth, next to which, by diligence, is a substance drawne forth, rather better digested, and purer: and last, a matter of Oylynesse, drawne forth by the stronger heate of fire: By which may euidently appeare, that not only out of massie partes, but euen out of Bones, by Sublimation, may a lyke matter be had and gotten: although certaine moyste partes there are so light, and thynne of substaunce, that these in a maner sende vp (by the heate of fire) their whole moysture and strength at the first drawing: Such moist substances and licours are gotten without ayde of the Sunnes heate, the fire, or any putrifying, as through the dropping caused by a Lyste, or peece of Woollen cloth, cut and fashioned into the forme of a Tongue, which maner of doing (the Chymistes name Fyltring) or otherwise by a Spunge, Strayner, Ipocras bagge, fine Searse, rawe earthen Potte or Panne, through which anye moyst substaunce may eyther distill or droppe, as the lyke is thought and hath bene tryed by an Iuie vessell made of the woode for the onely purpose, through which, wyne soketh or distilleth, lyke to sweating drops, leauing behinde onely the water that tofore was myxt with the wyne, yet such a drawing of moystures or lycours, ought not properly to be named a Distillation, but rather the same maye rightly be termed a Distilling, when a Cucurbite or Glasse Bodie filled with Flowers, and set into Sande, doth by the mightie heate of the Sunne, yelde forth a lycour or water, by little and little, into a receyuer, fastened or luted (after Arte) to the nose of the Lymbecke, which as Mathiolus wryteth, sauoureth neare to the smell of the Flowers, through the gentle and easie drawing of that heate: But if you mynde to distill a moyst substance or any other thing, in an Earthen, Tynne, Glasse, or Copper Bodie tymed within, set into a Furnace, then prepare before fine sifted sande or ashes, for your Bodie to stand in halfe couered (in a ma-

ner:) Or thus, let your Bodie be set into the Sande, that three partes appeare free and aboue the Sande, and the heade to haue a long necked Receyuer, aptly luted or fastened to the Nose, that

the same retching a good distance from the heate of the fire, may thereby yelde and sende forth the more plentie of moysture, drawne by force of heate of the fire, which rayſed of the same into a vapour extenuated, and this agayne thickned through the coldnesse of Ayre compassing the heade, is on such wise conuerted into a lycour, which from thence by droppes falling into the Channell or Gutter of the heade, doth so distill and runne forth by the Nose into a long necked Receyuer standing vnder, and this we properly name a Distillation: Or thus, Distillation (as writeth the former Fumanellus in his Booke of the Composition of Medicines) is the drawing or running forth of a thynner and purer humour by little and little, or droppe by droppe, by force of the heate, out of the iuice or thicke substance contained in the Cucurbite, or other vessell, for the onelye purpose: through which, as by a certaine Boyling, is a separation and ascention, caused of many matters mixed togither, and the drawing forth sometimes of certaine secrete matters and hidde properties, into one speciall substance gathered and thickened into a water or other thinne licour,

licour, properly in the heade, which, after distilling downe into the Receyuer, serueth for the commoditie and vse of sundrie griefes and sickenesses. Not vnlyke wryteth Iohannes Mesue, where he affirmeth that many matters of sundrie kyndes conteyned, and as they were congealed into one bodie, in the Cucurbite or Glasse bodie, are by force of the heate separated, in working, according to the industrie of the Chymistes, and Distillers of Quintessence. And for troth such Ascentions, Distillations, or Sublimations of Bodies, are not wholy a water, nor thorowly an oylie or vnctuous licour, but a certaine substance sufficiently differing from the same matter, which tofore you had put and mixed togither, to be distilled. In this place it is not to be forgotten, nor ouerpassed, that this worde to Sublyme, may be vsed in an other signification with the Chymistes: as when they mention of Mercurie sublymed. &c. The signification of which, shall after at large be taught. And although ý in euery Distillation, many & diuers considerations are necessary to be learned, yet ought these two things to be specially regarded at all tymes of euery workman (which foreseene at the beginning of the work, that the industrious Artificer be diligent to compasse and bryng to an ende the same) the one is the matter which he myndeth to deale withall, as to finde and trie out of what condition the same is, and whether of hys owne nature it is proper to indure, or doe: The other is to such ende, that the worke which is pretended, may come to a good and happy successe: and then is required to chose and make readie, seemely and apt vessels. If the Dystiller will carefully consider and haue regarde vnto these two poyntes (as meete and right it is) then needeth he not to doubt, but that he shall bring his worke vnto the same perfection and desired ende, which he hopeth after: For as in the vniuersall or generall nature of thinges in this worlde, all Bodies are not made and formed indifferently of euery sort and condition of matter, nor the Craftesman can indifferently cut out & carue the ymage of Mercurie, of euery woode (as by many & singular reasons the learned Philitions do perswade and prowe to vs) but all things are made & formed of a certayne matter, apt and proportioned to receyue a forme appointed, by the meanes & aide of many causes: euen so in

this Chymicall Arte, it behoueth him which wyll drawe out of any matter, Oyle, or water, or any other lyke thing, that he afore knowe the matter, if the same be such, as he maye hope to drawe forth of it, a Water or Oyle, or any other lyke thing: after to searche and chose those Instrumentes or vesselles for the worke, which seemeth aptest for the turne, and according to hys desire: That if a man woulde Distill any matter, which is destitute or lacking, the same moisture or licour that he searcheth and hopeth after: what is it any other thing (I pray you) than to desire woll from an Asses backe, or to wryng water out of a Pummyse stone, (which two, are well knowne) to be matters impossible to be attayned. Wherefore seeing that all mixt Bodies, be constituted and formed of the foure Elements: and that among those, the one more partaketh of the Ayre, the other more of the water, some more of the fire: others more of the earth, according to the necessitie of ech compounde predominant and gouerning: for which cause it behoueth to regard, and diligently to consider in eche Bodie, what Element surmounteth the other: These well considered, it shall be an easie matter by force of the fire, to separate and drawe a water out of those substances, which are of nature waterie: as also with lyke easinesse it is possible to drawe an Oyle, by the Arte of Distillation, out of others that be of qualitie Aeriall or fierie: For the heate of the fire is such, that it gathereth togither those things which are of like kinde and nature, & separateth such as be disagreeing. There be also many Bodies or substances that be earthly and drie, out of which, to draw a water or Oyle, is not onely harde to be done, but is altogither impossible: yet are there some Bodies or substances, out of which, a water doth easilye distill, as all such matters which shall be moyste and waterie: Others there are, out of which, an Oyle may be drawne, but no water at all, as all those substaunces or Bodies, which be very tough and harde through drynesse.

Howe often the vertues of certaine substantiall partes are lost, or chaunged in the Distillations, and why that Distillation caine but of later tyme into vse: this borowed of the learned Ioannes Langius.

The

*The seconde Chapter.*

NO Person nedeth to doubt, that all Bodies which growe and take increasement in the earth, are compounded of diuers, and in a maner, infinite small parts (which ỳ Grekes properly name Atomes) of the Elements, and that in those rest differing and contrarie vertues: neuertheleſſe, vnder one maner of forme of all the Bodies compounded: as the lyke appeareth, and is confirmed in that rote of Rubarbe, so much regarded and estemed in all places, which doth both lose the Bellie, and bynde the same, yet this deliuereth and openeth the obstructions and stoppinges of the Liuer. The same also is knowne to be in the iuice of Roses, which purgeth the bellye of Choler, where contrarywise, the distilled water, and the drye powder of the leaues, doe bynde and harden the Belly: the lyke to this is found in the bitternesse of the nayles, or white endes of the leaues, which boyled and applyed vp in Glyster forme (after the mynde of the learned Mathiolus) doth mightily stay the fluxe of the Belly, and by giuing it to drinke, this healeth the perillous vlcers of the Lunges: The yelowe sedes within the Rose, and the heares hanging to them, boyled in Wyne, and drunke, doth staye (as he affirmeth) the styllings downe to the Gummes, and marueylously helpeth the running of the Whites in women. He also reporteth that the whole heads of the Rose sodden in Wyne, and drunke, helpeth the fluxe of the Bellie, and stayeth the spitting or casting vp of bloude: the sedes within the peares of the Rose, are knowen (of experience) to be astringent, for which cause, the yelowe, and all the whole Peares sodden in wyne, doth greatly profite the fluxe of the Bellie, and such abundance of the Whytes in women, yea, marueylously stayeth the tedious Gonorrhea, these hitherto Mathiolus. And is it not euidentlye seene and knowne, that the outwarde part of the Nettle procureth ytching and burning, in that part of the bodie, as the same toucheth: where contrarywise, the iuice drawen out of the inner substance, applyed on the arteries of the armes, doth refresh and

cole the burning of the Feuer, or feuerous burning of the heart: Besides, dryed and brought into powder, and giuen to a maryed man to eate, causeth him after to loue dearely his wyfe and children: and the same vsed, fortifieth the veneriall acte, and purgeth the Matrix in women, by the dayly eating in meate: yea, washyng the Bodie with the decoction of it, mitigateth all paynes caused of colde, and healeth scabbes. And doe we not daylye vnderstande & see, that out of one proper Myne of the veyne vnder the grounde purchased, there are molten and separated in the Furnace, diuers kyndes of Mettals, that is, of Leade, of Siluer, Copper, & Golde, of which always the greater part is conuerted into Fumes. When therefore after in the Distillation, the grosser and excrementuous partes abyde in the bottome of the Lymbecke, then doe the Aereall vanysh into spirits, and the moysture thickened through the coling of the couer or heade of the Lymbecke, fall from the Gutter of the heade, and runne downe drop by droppe into a Receyuer standing vnder. It is not to be marueyled at, if distilled waters doe not yeelde their proper sauour, taste, and all other vertues, or but little that they ought, of those matters, out of which they are distilled. For which cause the learned Phisition Mesue reporteth, that the water drawne by distillation out of Roses, doth greatly comfort and strengthen: yet doth the same not lyke lose and purge the bodie, as the iuice gotten out of the freshe Roses, or the infusion of them done after Arte, by reason that their subtill heate vanisheth with the fire. To these adde, that the hydde or secrete propertie which procedeth of the forme (that the Phisitions terme particular) as in the Lode stone, Colocynthis, Scamonie, and others lyke, equally shedde throughout the whole substaunce of his subiect, insomuch that when the forces and vertues be lost of the other partes of the subiect, it cannot then retayne his proper strength, but that hys action and working perysheth: as by a lyke the water distilled by a Lymbeck of the Colocynthis, or Rubarbe, cannot then lose or purge the Belly: where the lycour at all times, or either of them infused for certayne houres, and ministred, will easily perfourme the lyke working. By the same maner, all herbes of a hote and drie qualitie, doe yeelde or giue forth in their Distillation, the best

waters

waters of propertie, kéeping neuertheleſſe their naturall heate and drynesse: but the herbes colde and moyſte, doe not reteyne ſo well their coldeneſſe and moyſture, by reason they attayne or purchaſe a certayne ſtraunge heate of the fire of the Lymbecke, which abateth and taketh awaye from the waters their proper nature and vertue: ſo that the ſame water, which is diſtilled, doth not any thing reteyne, or but little of the nature and vertue of that ſimple, out of which it is diſtilled. Whereof it commeth to paſſe, that although the waters of Endyue, Lettuce, or Night-ſhade, are accuſtomed or wont to cole: yet doe theſe alwayes performe the ſame but a little: where otherwyſe, if theſe kept the proper qualities of the Herbes, from which they are diſtilled, woulde then greatly cole: to the ende that the Herbes, the ſame which are of temperature colde, maye kéepe their proper qualities, they ought rather to be boyled with a ſoft fire, and their decoctions miniſtred, when néede requyreth. If at anye time, the diſtilled waters are more agréeable and pleaſanter in taſte, than the decoctions of the Herbes: it behoueth to vnderſtande, that theſe loſe leſſer of their moyſture and coldneſſe (in that they néede but a temperate fire) if they be diſtilled in the Furnace, na-


med Balneum Mariæ, whoſe forme is here deſcribed to the eye, that

that commonly is made long, whereby the same may contayne many vessels, and hath sundrie dores, that the water may heate togither alyke: buylt also of small heygth, to the ende the water may be made hote with a smal fire: than if they were distilled in a drie Furnace, as in Sande, or Ashes: of which hereafter, shall further be vttered, whereas we mynde to intreate of the correction of Herbes. By the same discourse eche man may easily conceiue and iudge, that all formes cannot wholy resist and doe their workings a long tyme in mixt bodies, if the qualities abyde not perfite and hole. For which cause, it is no marueyle, if the waters of Plants and Iuices, especiallye those which are distilled, by a drie heate of fire: doe disagrée, and seuer from the vertues of their Simples: which for troth more troubled, and moued rather the skilfull to be abashed, than the ignorauunt Phisitions, and caused that a long tyme after it was, or they anye thing (to purpose) attempted to put in vse Distilled waters: yet others, for to recompence the defaúlt, which they knewe to be in them, sought out and practised many wayes, how and by what meanes these might best retayne and kéepe their vertues after the Distilling. But among the Arabians, the Noble Mesue first made mention of Sublimation or Distillation of ẏ waters of Wormwode and Roses. For, sayth he, water of Wormewode is distilled after the maner as is out of Roses, and such lyke, which are done in vesselles of Sublimation. But in processe of tyme, when Rhasis, Serapio, and Auicen, had taken in hande the practise of Alchymie: then began these waters to be vsed in Phisicke.

### Of the kyndes and differences of Distillations.

*The thirde Chapter.*

Forasmuch as we haue sufficiently vttered in the first Chapter, that the Bodies which we desire to separate by Distillation, are not of one nature and qualitie: yet it often commeth to passe, that some lightly suffer, and others resist mightilye, through the action of the causes agent, and these yélde not, but by a great force and violence; so that not without

good

good occasion, the first inuentors of the Arte of Distilling, and their successors, which made a matter of the sayde Arte, deuised diuers kyndes of Distilling, according to the diuersitie of things proper to be distilled, by the meanes of which, they might the more easily come vnto the intended scope which they purposed. Agayne, seeing it is certaine, that for the diuersitie of the kyndes and fashions of Distilling, there needeth diuers instrumentes proper and commodious to eche fashion of Distilling. Good reason it is (in my opinion) that we intreate of the kyndes of Distillations, before we make mention of the Instruments.

Seeing that euery Distillation is done by the resolution and separation of the substantiall partes, through the force of the outwarde heate: The Chymicke Authours haue purposed two wayes, and the rule certayne of the sayde separation. For they vnderstode and knewe by reason and experience, that some Bodies or substances, with greater payne doe yeelde or sende forth a lycour: and others more easilye, and with lesser traueyle. For which cause they inuented one maner verye easie, and another harder, and with greater payne, according to the necessitie and condicion of the matter or substaunce to be drawne. The one of

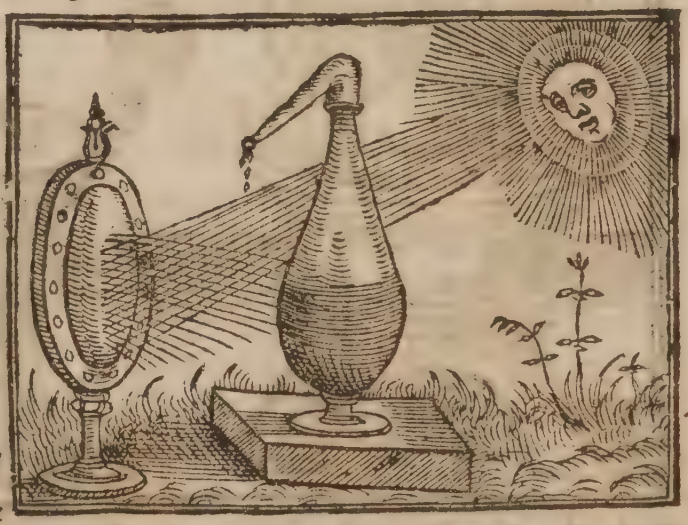
these they woulde to be done in the Discending, which the Latine

Chymistes

Chymistes terme, *per Descensum*: the other in the Ascending, of the Latynes named *per Ascensum*: so that for eche of these, they gaue the same apte names. By this reason we saye in generall, that euery Distillation to be done in the Descending, or in the Ascending, so that eyther of these two wayes are to be applied indifferently to these things that a man woulde distill: and according as eche person may herein be perswaded, after the capacitie of his wytte, or by experience. But the oftner Distillation that is exercysed in the Ascending, is done of the sedes of Herbes, which spread into bredth, bearing flowers & sedes, as the Annise, the Dill, the Fennel, & such others. In like maner of the fragrant and comfortable spices, the Teares, Gummes, Rosins, & lycors. For those which are done in the Descending, or by Discention, are the oyles drawen out of ỳ woodes of Juniper tree, Aloe, Guaicum, Ashe, Tamaricke, Yedler tree, Pyne tree. &c. although true it is, that sundrie waters are distilled into the Descending, or by Discention, as those of Roses, Flowers, and tender Herbes. &c.

Further, although that the Chymisticke Authors doe teache and shewe diuers fashions of Distilling by Ascention, yet maye all these ways & fashions be brought into three orders, according to the difference of the cause agent or efficient, which is heate.

The first maner is, when we distill any liquide substance or flowers in the Sunne by force of his heate. The seconde, when the Distillation is done, by force of the heate of fire. The thirde is perfourmed by the heate, which consisteth in putrified and rotten matters or substances, of which particularlye, and by order, we shall after intreat.



First, the Distillation that is done in the Sunne, when the vessell or Lymbecke of Glasse filled with the matter, which a man woulde distill, is set fully in the hote Sunne

on

on fine sifted Sande or Ashes hote, to the nose of which, is a receyuer hanging or fastened: But this maner of Distillyng in Englande and Germanie, and in colde Countries, cannot so well be perfourmed. Yet sundrie Chymistes are wont to prepare manye Oyles by Sunning, that is, by setting them in the hote Sunne, which perhaps maye more commodiouser be prepared and done by decoction, to the ende that the facultie and propertie of the Symples maye the better be drawne forth by a stronger heate.

Secondlye, there be manye maners and wayes of drawing forth waters and Oyles of compounde thinges, by the vehemencie & force of the heate of fire. For eyther the thinges to be distilled, are put vp or closed simply in a Cucurbite or Retort (which are instruments of Glasse for distilling, beyng large at the bottome) and set ouer the heate of fire: or the same substance closed

vppe in a Cucurbite or Glasse bodie, set into that Furnace named Balneum Mariæ, or else bestowed in sifted Ashes, or fine Sande, a desired Lycour is drawne forth, by force of the drye heate of fire put vnder. This maner of Distilling, as it is verye excellent, and euery where vsed: euen so is the same moste at large set forth, as in the instructions following, shall further be learned.

learned.

Thirdly, the forme of Distilling by Ascention, is done in Distillatorie vessels, filled with the purposed medicines or substances, deepe set, or standing couered, in a heape or little hyll of newe pressed Grapes with the Kirnelles, or in the refuse of Olyues, after the Oyle pressed forth, or in Horse, or other Cattels dung. For by the rotten heate of any of these kyndes, being one and the selfesame continuall for certayne dayes. The Chymistes not onlye purge and separate their Quintessences, by a small labour and cost, but infuse in a Glasse bodie (with a narrowe necke and mouth, for a long tyme) their singular Medicines and Balmes, with Oyle, Aqua vitæ, or other Lycoure, with which they affirme to cure diuers desperate diseases and sickenesses. They also affirme by the sayde forme of Distilling, that certaine waters maye be attayned for the restoring of youth, and prolonging of lyfe, and I cannot tell what maner of Defensatiues, and worthy Drinckes (sayth Ioannes Langius in his Epistles) for expelling of the Plague, and all maner of poysons, to which as they gaue the name of Golde, or termed Golden: euen so they woulde those to be rewarded with gyftes of Golde. And these three manners of Distilling, may by good right be named Sublimations, bicause these make their vapors to ascende on high.

The other forme and maner of Distilling, which the Chymistes often haue in vsage, named of Albertus by Discention, is wrought or done on this wyse, a round hole and deepe, must be dygged in the earth, after two Potts prepared, glased within for the onely purpose, the vpper Pot, hauing manye small hoales in the bottome, and that filled wyth the matter or chyppes of the woode to be distilled, which after sette into the mouth of the nether Potte, standing in the grounde, luting diligently

gently both Pottes wyth a strong lute, made wyth the whytes of Egges, after the well drying, couer the nether Pot with earth vp to the bryncke or edge, or higher if you wyll. Which done, make an easie fire at the first rounde about the vpper Potte with coales, or drie clouen woode, not smoking (least with too stronge a heate at the first, you drie vp much of the lycour or Dyle in the Dystilling, therfore increase the fire by little and little, vntill the worke be ended. For as sone as the woode or chyppes in the vpper pot shall be heated, the Dyle or lycour then beginneth to distill through the little holes into the nether Potte. And by this maner or waye, doe many at this day drawe out or dystill Dyles of the woode of Juniper, Guaiacum, and other woodes shauen, as wryteth Langius. Besides these, we may not be ignorant, that there be sundrie other manners or wayes of Dystilling often in vse, as those which are wrought or done by Fyltring, by a Spunge, by a Presse. &c. But of all these shall here no further be mentioned, but only touched by the way.

### Of the Instruments or vessels which serue to the Dystillations.

*The.iiij.Chapter.*

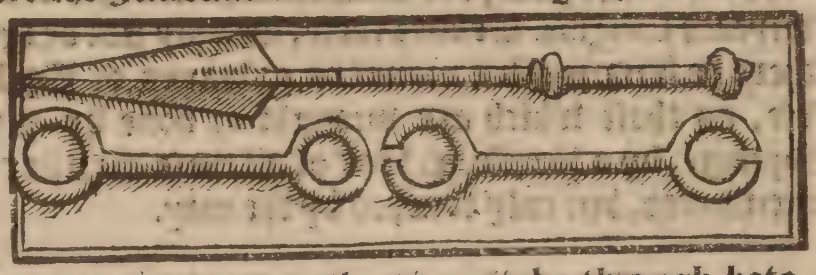
Although that all maner of Dystillations, may diuersly be performed, according to the iudgement and industrie of the Distillatour, and according to the pleasure and opinion of eche person: yet euermore the workman & Practiser, howe ingeniouser and better aduysed he shall be, so much the more carefully and diligently he ought to searche before all things, the same which he knoweth to be necessarie for the guyding and perfourming of the worke happily. And he shall in lyke maner weye and consider in his mynde, what Instrumentes are for him more commodious for Dystilling, before that he taketh in hande or begynneth the worke of Dystilling. Howe of the Instrumentes, some are in generall, and for the same cause require all one maner of Distillation, which is the heate. But the others are particular, appoynted onely to certaine fashions of Distilling, which

are

all these, Infusion, Putrifaction, Fermentation, the Furnaces of sundrie kyndes, the diuers vessels of Glasse, of Earth, of Tyn, or other matter, and whatsoeuer there are of any other.

## The maner of cutting your Glasses fitte for your purpose.

NOwe the easie waye of cutting the neckes of diuers Glasses, when neede requyreth, with the apt Instrumentes seruing to that vse, shall hereafter appeare. First with that stone (which the Glasiers vse) being set into some handle, drawe about the necke of the Glasse, in the same place where you couet to breake it of. After the Instrument formed, hauing three or foure edges, according to the figure here described) and the same made glowing hote,



worke about the raced place vnto the time it be through hote. After by dypping your finger in water, and letting a droppe or two fall, the Glasse incontinent will cracke in the sayde place marked: and drawing after that instrument (which we haue aboue demonstrated) rounde about, you may lightly breake of the peece without dauinger to the Glasse. The lyke of this haue I knowne to be wrought with a poynted Diamonde set in a Ring: but a waxed threede was fastened about that place, by which (the Diamonde guided) shoulde runne, for the straynghter and euener racing of the Glasse, which done in such order, and the place heated hote rounde about with the flame of a ware Candle, or other Candle, if a man will, was sodainlye cracked through the falling of a droppe or two of colde water, on the place marked. Another more easie waye to cut Glasse, haue I knowne experienced with a bygge Wyer wreathed rounde at the one ende (like to a Ring) which heated glowing hote, and turned often rounde on the place marked, caused the Glasse (through his heating) by a droppe or two of colde water falling on it, to cracke about the sayde raced place. Some vse to breake off the necks of Retorts,

with a double wared threede twisted hard, and made in the forme of a Ring, which put harde on the necke, they heate the same rounde about with the flame of a ware Candle, and by pouring a drop or two of water on the place, the Glasse is caused to cracke.

And some vse other Instruments lyke to those before descrybed, which heated glowynge hote, after they drawe sundrye tymes about the place of the Glasse raced, and doe the rest aboue taught.

If you couet to seale vppe or shutte close the mouthes of narrowe necked Glasses, that no vapours or spirites maye breath forth, and that these maye appeare to be whole on euerye part, then prepare a little Furnace (lyke to this here descrybed) in whose bottome let a Grate of Iron bee coutched, wyth a hoale made in the side aboue the Grate, to thruste in the necke of the Glasse, and retching vp to the top of the Furnace, set a strong payre of Tonges, and breade at the ende, which done, and the necke of the Glasse made hote, wryng with the glowing Tonges the Glasse togither, then sweating by occasion of the heate, which shall so be vnited at the top, as the same there were whole, or that it seemed lyke as it were closed togither in the Glasse makers shoppe.

Of the heate being the Instrument in generall, necessarie to all kyndes and formes of Distilling.

*The fift Chapter.*

EVerry Distillation is especially perfourmed and done by two wayes or meanes: as the first by heate and Drynesse, and

the other by heate and moysture. And of both these, there are three degrees constituted: the first is of gentle heate, or of qualitie weake: the seconde more strong, yet with some mediocritie: the thirde heate is mightie and violent. Therefore it behoueth to gouerne the fire, and to moderate the same, according to the nature and qualitie that the skilfull may haue, of the thing or substance which he would distill: Herein not neglecting how much & howe little the seconde and thirde qualities are to be moderated. Wherefore those, which are of a tender and thynne substaunce, as the Lettuce, Endyue, Sorrell, Maydenheare, Harts tongue, and such lyke Symples, doe not endure a heate but moderate, and which is of the first degree: those which are thick and grosse, and of a substance more firme and solide, as the Wormewode, Mugwort, Egrimonie, Sothernwode, the Aromaticke things, the Spyces, and others lyke, require a heate more mightie. The Antimonie contrarywyse, and all kyndes of Mettals, desire one maner of fire. By the heate moderate, in the Distillation of Wyne, and all Herbes, doe the watrie partes ascende: but by the heate more mightie and violent, doe the thynner partes onely shewe, and the watrie tarie behynde. Further conceyue, that the flame it selfe as well as the Coales, doe not a little differ, not by reason only of the same being greater or lesser, but by occasion of the woodes rottennesse, or yll smelling, or otherwyse sounde and well smelling, greene or dry. To these, the greatnesse or smalnesse of the Furnace: the forme and closing of it, hath a great force in chaunging or altering of the heate. The Coales also made of smothered and halfe burnt woode, yeelde a certaine yll sauour and straunge qualitie in the thynges distilled: as the lyke in boyling, and otherwyse preparing of matters with them is perceyued. For which cause the Coales ought to be thorow kyndled, and halfe burnt, whereby the malignitie or yll sauour of them, maye (in the doing) breath forth, before that anye matter be distilled with them, to be ministred especially into the Bodye, were the same outwarde applyed, it forceth not so much. There is as great a matter to be considered in the difference of Coales: for that the Coales made of the woode growing in the valleyes are supposed to be worthyer and farre better, than those made of

the

the wode on the Hlles: and the wode in the valleys is the thynner, for which cause are the Coales the lyke, yet doth the fire lyghtly and sone waste all thynne matters. And in makyng the

best Coales, they ought not to be done vnder the Grounde (as the custome of many is) but made aboue the Earth, for that they burne better, and are more profitable. Also the Coales made of the Bēche, Birche, and Fyre trē, are accounted best, for their swēter and soner burning, although Coles of the Juniper trē, doe last farre longer, as of experience knowne: besides, the Coales made of the Oke and Ashe trē, are not in cases of necessitie to be refused, especially where the store of the Bēche, and other trēs are not. Moreouer, it behoueth the Distillatour to haue a speciall regarde and care about the bestowing of fire vnder hys vessels, that the same be not made of cleft wode halfe rotten, or euill smelling (as we haue aboue declared) nor of Coales smothered within a dēpe pit or hole of the Earth, or euill burned, or of Coales gotten out of Caues, whether those be of Stone, or of Earth, for feare that the vessels of Distilling, and the lycours be not taynted and infected of their vapour, filthie and stynking. A lyke reason may be gathered, that if waters or Oyles be distilled with any of those, they after purchase a sauour and qualitie

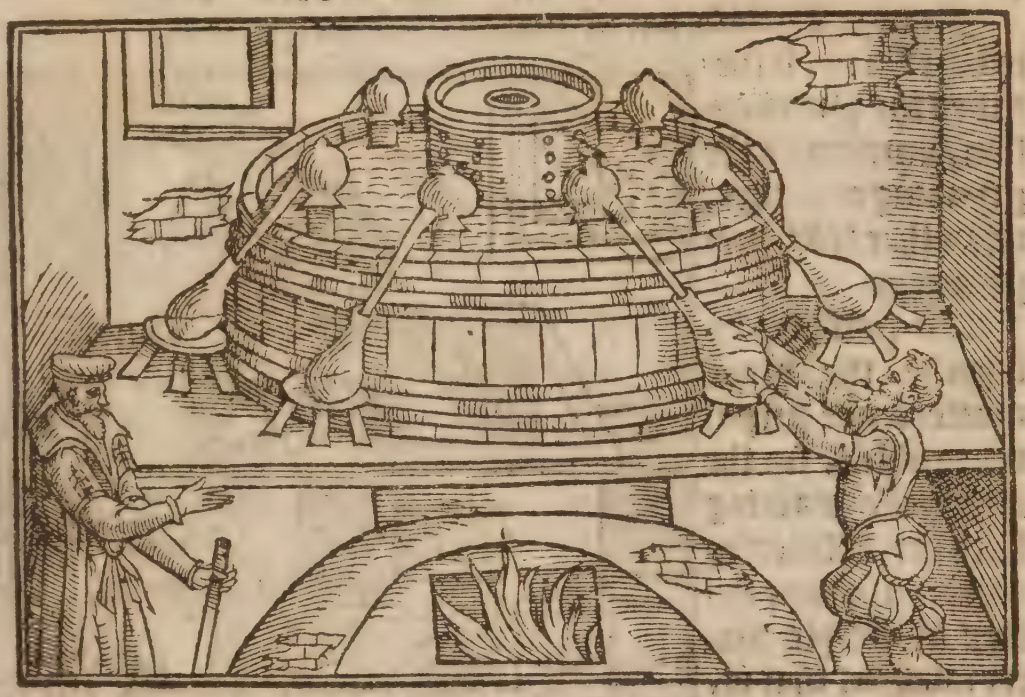
disagreeing, yea, farre vnlyke the substances that are to be distylled, as the same maye well be perceyued and tasted, by the matter boyled with any of them. Further, the Chambers, Parlours, Stoues, Hote houses, heated wyth such woode or Coales, doe sufficiently witnesse howe noyous and hurtfull such a vapour and sauour is, which not onely bryngeth an intollerable payne of the heade, but moueth vomiting, and causeth passions of the heart, to those which be conuersant and abyde any tyme in such places: as I the lyke (sayeth the worthie Gesnerus) haue experienced in my selfe, to the perill of my health, at the Bathes of Oenosponte, where I abode a certayne season with the Noble Prince Palatine. Of the lyke occasion Galene seemed worthilye to reprehende Erasistratus, which perceyued that the inhabitants of his Countrie to perysshe, through the ouermuch subtilnesse or thyckenesse of the ayre. He also learned and knewe that these came much sooner to their death, by reason of the exceeding deepe Caues and Pyttes of Charon, which breathed forth pestilent exhalations and vapors: or through their houses newlye plastered, and whytened with Lyme: or for the euill sauour of the Coales, which sent forth vapors verye daungerous: this out of Ioannes Langius. It is besides reported, that many are molested by the stynking sweate of the feete, after the shoes newly shyfted of in any close roome, whether the same be Parlour or Chamber: but affirmed to be more daungerous, where Coales burning in any close roume, breath forth a stincking sauour: yet some there are of a contrarie opinion, which suppose that neyther the fume, nor sauour of the Coales burning, can any thing harme nor alter the matters which a man distilleth, when the Cucurbite (or Glasse Bodie with his heade) is well luted and stopped rounde about, according vnto Arte: but that sooner the vapour may be annoyance to the Distillatour, and to those which gouerne the Distillation, than to the matters which any distilleth.

### Of the other Instruments particular.

### *The sixt Chapter.*

There are other Instrumentes, by which the qualitie fierye, is encreased, or diminished in the Distillation, whyche

is the cause that the Dystyllation is made or done, sometymes by meanes of the hote vapoure of boyling water, as Manardus in his Epystles instructeth: sometymes through the



helpe of boyling water, when as the Glasse bodie standeth in that Bath, named Balneum Mariæ: sometymes by a drye meanes, as by sifted Ashes, fine Sande, small Stones finely grounde, fylings, or drosse of soft mettals, sometymes by these thyngs mixed togyther, as when water is mixed with the Sande. In such maner the Distillation is not wholye wrought or done in the Bathe named Balneum Mariæ, nor yet onely in Sande. There are some which wylleth a quantitie of sande to be myxed with the water of Balneum Mariæ, to the intent the heate may be the greater, and more vehement: for in such a maner of Distillation, maye two waters be obtayned, as the first thynne and waterie, the other more redde and thycker, as the learned Mathiolus reporteth. To these it behoueth to note, that the Distillation which is done with the fine sykted powder of Bryckes or Tylestones, is the better and more sure of all others, according to the iudgement of some skylfull persons, for that it nourisheth and mayntayneth equally the heate, and breaketh not so lightly and some the Glasse bodies: which two thyngs are verye necessarie in Distillations: But of

all these varieties, we mynde at large to intreate in the particular Distillations, and to shewe in what, and when it is nédefull to vse nowe the one, and nowe the other meanes.

For the Distillation of matters, sometymes the infusion is necessarye, sometimes the Putrifaction, sometymes the grynding of things, and other lyke preparations.

The infusions by whyche the dryer matters are prepared to distill, for the more easie drawing forth the Water or Dyle: are done eyther in simple water labored, that is, running by pypes a long way: or in water dystilled, or in water of Lyse, or Wyne, or in water distilled of Herbes simply, or vinegar, or in any other lycour: on such wyse infused, let them stande and abyde in the hote Sunne, or on the fire, for the space of halfe an houre, or more houres, a whole night, a whole daye, two dayes, thrée dayes, one, or many Monethes, accordyng to the nature of the medicine, and diuers intention of the Phisition, and necessitie present. We wring out sometymes before the Distillation the thyngs infused, and distill the lycour wrynged forth, or the same we distill in a Glasse body, or other like Instrument, the infusion altogither, that is, the same which is infused, and the lycour in which the infusion is made.

The waters and Dyles which are drawne forth of pleasaunt Spyces, ought to be done by infusion in simple water, not in Wyne, nor in Aqua vitæ, for that these doe ouer spédily ascende, and carie not with them the force and vertue of the Aromaticke

Spyces:

Spyces: but the simple water, (in a contrary maner) ascendeth not, without carying with it the Aromaticke vertue. Sometimes we put to putrifie the thyngs to be Distilled, and after that they

are putrified, we distill them: although that sometimes the same putrifaction is a kynde of Distillation, as we haue afore vttered, and shall after intreate more at large in the proper place.

The Fermentation of matters, is done after the maner of infusions, by an outwarde heate increased, which worketh into moysture, whereby a certayne common qualitie with the hote spirite causing bubbles, may be myxed and extended thorowout the whole bodye: and this eyther wrought in the Sunnes great heate at the Dogge dayes (if the Sunnes heate in the meane tyme, be not sufficient) or on the Furnace of Balneo Mariæ, carefully gouerned, or in hote Horse dung. The Fermentation hath nede of many dayes, as of foure or more; and howe much the better shall the Fermentation and preparation be done, somuch the greater quantitie shall a man drawe forth of water or Dyle.

Of the Furnaces, Cucurbites, Heades of sundrie formes, Receyuers, and other Instruments in generall.

*The seauenth Chapter.*

IT is not our determination nor purpose at this present to declare at length, but a part of the Instruments materiall, which serue for Chymistes workinges to Distill the water and Oyles: seeing that many Authors haue at large intreated of all these: It shall suffice vs to make mention of some more rare Instruments in generall, and to set forth diuers fashions of Distilling, not knowne to manye, as shall after appeare in this first Booke.

The best and most commodious forme of a Furnace, among all others, is the same (which within) is rounde all about: whether the same be buylt into length and squarenesse, with a conuenient bredth, for the better contayning of sundrie bodies togyther, or as many as you wyll. And after the maner of one, maye you frame sundrie furnaces of lyke condicion. For the buylding of this Furnace, whether it be one alone, or sundrie togither (to serue as well for Balneo, as Sande or sifted Ashes) it behoueth

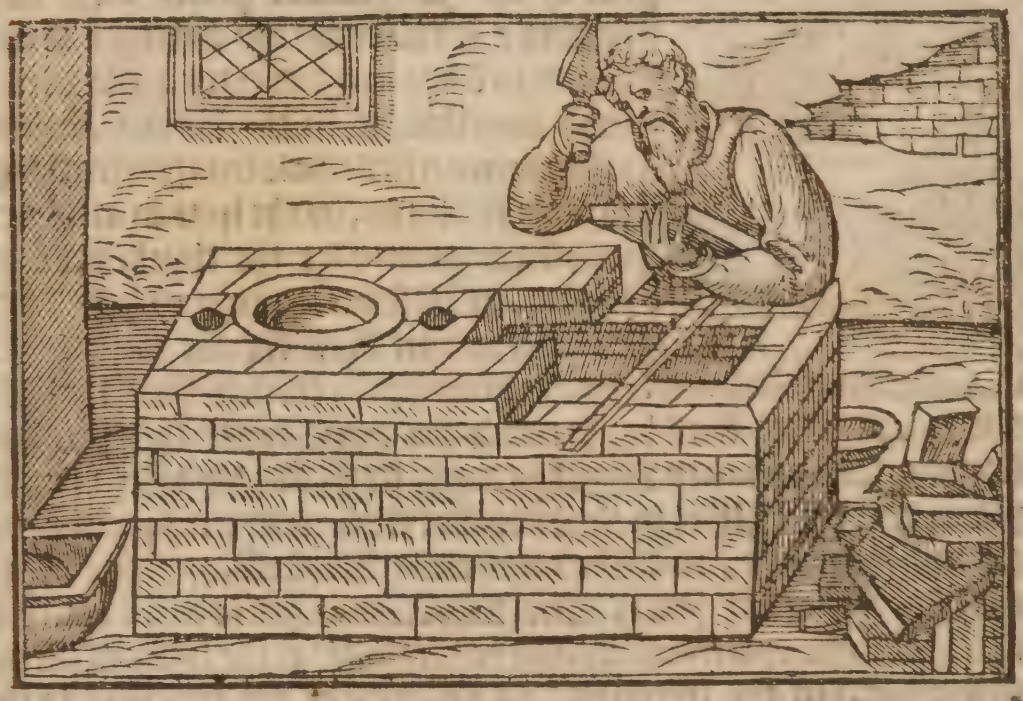
to chose vnbaked Bryckes and Tyles, yet those very well dried and hardened in the Sunne, for that they are more tractable and softer

soster than the baked, and that a man maye better cutte them with the yron Trowell or lyke instrument, to frame them into what forme he will: the hollowe hole within (reaching to the grounde) ought to be so large as the Earthen Panne not baked, or of Copper, maye stande or hang to the bryncke in it, whose forme shall be broade aboue and narrowe beneath (after the maner of the Jellyflower Potte with vs, hauing a large edge) the bottome of the Potte to staye or stande on a little barre fixed ouerthwart in the walles, and in eche corner a little hole for the breathing forth of the fume, as the lyke in all Furnaces are made: let the thyckenesse of the walles be framed more or lesse, according as you shall thynke necessarye.

For how much the thicker the compasse about, or walles shall be, so much the more heate they retayne wythin. The vnbaked Bryckes ought first to be layde in a moyst place, as in a Celler, to the ende that those maye more easily be cut and fashioned, with the edge of the Trowell, or some other apt Instrument of yron. The Bryckes ought so to be couched and layde one vpon another, that the ioynts (in the lying of them) méete not, but are vnequall, as the ende of one reaching to the myddle of another: for by the same maner couched, the buylding and walles shall be the stronger. The Bryckes and Tyles shall be ioyned or couched with Morter made of the fattest Cley, myxed with a quantitie of Wollen flockes (shorren off broade Clothes or Carsies) and newe Horse dunge well stamped togyther, and that the Morter be tempered in water verye saltie, when any will vse and occupie of the same. A certayne Chymist teacheth another maner of making common Lute for the strong erecting of all maner of Furnaces, and the Philosophers tower, which is on this wyse. Take of Cley being clammie and tough, to which adde or put a little Sande or fyne Grauell, after myxe Wollen flockes and Horse dung, so much as shall suffyce, and labour diligently the whole togither, that the same maye rather be soft, than styffe or harde, and this he nameth a Lute common,

for

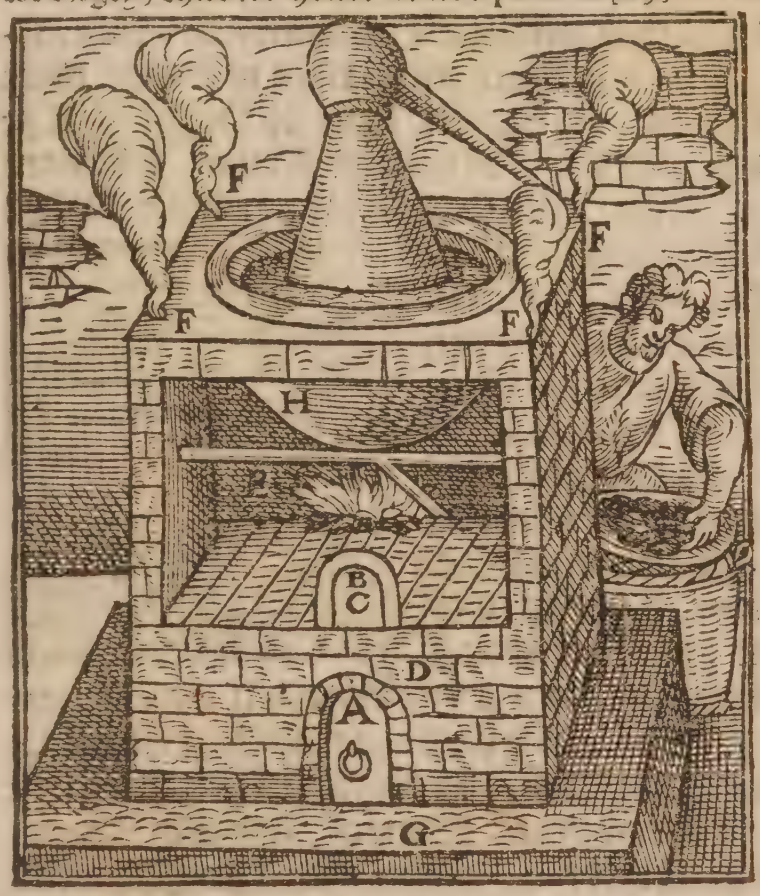
for all Furnaces. The lute of wysedome, wyth which the Chymistes dawbe their Glasse bodies, for to resist a mightie heate of fire, shall after be taught in that Chapter, where we mynde to intreate at large of all maner of Lutes for the distilling Instruments. The forme of which long Furnace, beholde here vnder lyuely descrybed to the eye.



The description of another Furnace, to be vsed as well for Oyles, as other Lycours, and Mynerall waters done by Sublimation, which may on such wyse be buylt, that the same maye be remoued from place to place, in any chamber, or other roome of the house: if the foundation of the vnbaked Bryche and Tyles be cowched on a square thycke Planckeborde with foure fote, (marked wyth the letter G.) and the walles (of a sufficient thycknesse) rayled two fote high, with Brickes mortered in the forme aboue taught. After this, that the roumes wythin be made, a fote distaunt one from the other. Which done, to make an Arch dore beneath, (marked with A.) where the Ashes falling from the Coales, may be drawen or gotten forth. Aboue the same (a fote distaunt) another dore made, (noted with this letter B.) ope-

ning

ning aboue the Grate, and the Grate figured with the letter D. on which the Coales ought to lye, and the entrance of this doore needeth to be no larger, than that a man maye hardlye thrust in his hande. Aboue this, that two small barres of Iron (marked with E.) be fixed a crosse, or but one onely, and those to serue for the stronger staying of the Panne or Potte. Towards the toppe in eche corner aboue (marked with F.) that foure ventes or breathing holes be made, and into the largest hole in the middle (marked with H.) a Panne set (being broade aboue and narrowe beneath) reaching to the crosse barre, and the edge about mortered strongly, that no heate of fire passe forth, betweene the heade of the Panne and Furnace: after to poure into it water, if a man myndeth to distill herbes, Rootes, or other tender thinges. But contrarywise, Dyles or other matters, ẏ requyre a myghtier heate: then to put in fine sifted Sande or Ashes, and to begynne your Dystilling. The forme of this Furnace seruing for one Cucurbite or Glasse body, is here liuely described.




Also if a man will builde a rounde Furnace, it behoueth him to place the vent holes about, to ryse from the bottome of the Panne, and the Cucurbite, of Glasse, Tynne, or thynne Copper well tynned within, to be set halfe full of lycour into the Panne, about

about which two or three narrow bands of leade to be hanged on with a cloth, that the Bodie start not vp through the mouing of the water. This done, laye two halfe couers of Leade (cutte iust in the myddes) in such maner, that these close in the Glasse bodie, whereby the heate of the sething water maye the commodiouser abyde, and longer continue. On the bodye (being eyther Tynne or Copper) set on a Glasse head (which is accounted best) for the sight of the lycour, and the same so close about with fine Lynnen clothes, that no vapors at all may breath forth, and the Receyuer of pure Glasse set to it, that the water Distilling, may runne into it, being lyke luted to the nose of the Heade. And this kynde of Furnace wrought with water, is named Balneum Mariæ: but working with a drye heate (as in Ashes or Sande) there needeth no such halfe couers to guyde or staye vp the bodye. The Cucurbite and heade may wholy be made of Tynne, which are more commodious, in that the Glasse bodye is lightly broken through heate, and to much colde. In manye rounde Furnaces, the Grate hath eyght or nyne ouerthwart barres of Iron, that the Ashes may the cõmodiouser fall thorowe: and this Grate ought to be made according to the proportion of the Furnace, that it maye agree most aptlye to the roundenesse and largenesse of the same. The pan (whether the same be of Copper or Earth)

ought to be of a lyke depth and breadth (although it shall be commodious, that the depth be somewhat more than the bredth) with a Pype standing out at the toppe, by which the hote water maye runne forth, without harme to the Furnace. And this Copper Panne ought so to be set into the Furnace, that it hangeth well a spanne distant from the Grate vnderneath.

The Tower of the Philosophers, is a Furnace that hardlye can be learned by wordes, nor by long wryting, wythout full sight of the same in the buylding: for if any happeneth to see the whole making of it, yet maye he fayle to conceyue and vnderstande the secret consisting in it, in that there are many thynges

in it, framed and made after such maner, that a man may hardly attayne to the knowledge of them. But to declare wholy (and to thende) howe the same is to be made, and that anye conceyueth this my wryting and demonstration, to his profite be it, and he that vnderstandeth not the same, to his harme be it. The maner of erecting and framing of the sayd Tower, is on this wyse, that the foundation be laide foure square with rawe or baked Bricks, on a playne and euen grounde, and three foote broade on euerye side, and that a hollowe space (in crosse maner) be left, to the bredth of a baked Bricke, and of heygth so much, as is the heygth of the sayde Bricke in largenesse set on edge: and this Pype or Gutter, is the same, where the fire or flame passeth, and ouer the myddes of the sayde crosse Pype, lay an iron Grate, and aboue the same buylde a rounde Furnace of a spanne in breadth, and a yarde and a halfe of heygth: and this is named the Tower, and to the fower holes (appearing forth) buylde and frame in like maner fower little Furnaces rounde, but lower than the hoales, and without little Grates of iron in them: that the fire or flame may passe by those pipes, & enter within the sayd small furnaces, on which, may be placed or set Glasse bodies, Retortes, or other vessels. When you will bestowe Coales, and make fire in the myddle Tower, doe the same after this maner, that is, take kindled coales, and put them in at the bottome of the Tower, and after fill vp the sayd Tower with dead or vnkindled coales: and shut close aboue with a couer of Iron, the head of the tower, that no ayre breath forth: for by this doyng, the fire shall burne only belowe, so much as the pypes which extende to the Furnaces can receyue, and no more: and on such wyse, in a Tower of this greatnesse full of Coales, will the fire indure twelue or fourteene houres, without putting in of any Coale. With this Tower may a man Distill, Circulate, drye vp, and Sublyme, with great facilitie: And this is the Philosophers Tower aboue named, which serueth, and is very necessarie in the Arte of Alchymie.

Another skilfull Chymist, teacheth a very ingenious maner of Distilling, by which a man may with one onely fire drawe togither, and all at one tyme, both Water and Dyle, besides the commoditie of Sublyming, and Distilling by Balneo Mariæ: and

this

this is named a Distillation in the tower, by reason of the forme of the Furnace, or rather named the Philosophers Tower, for great commodities of the same, which is made after this maner: that is, in any playne and euen grounde, let the forme of a tower be buylt, eyther rounde or square, or fire cornered, or of some other forme, with vnbaked or baked Bryckes, and in heygth about a yarde and a halfe, or two or thrée, or so hygh and large as a man pleaseth, in such condicion alwayes, that the same maye receyue and contayne a fire sufficient great and burning: In the sayde Tower, distant from the ground, about a handbredth and a halfe, let be layde a Grate of iron, which maye beare vppe the Coales, with a wyndowe or square hole, by which the ayre may enter to kyndle the Coales. After that done, let be buylt of eyther side, and round about the tower, many Furnaces regarding the outwarde face of the tower, of such a bygnesse as he thinketh good and necessarie, and of such heygth from the ground, as answereth aptly to the Grate of iron, which shall be in the myddes of the tower, and on eche side of the tower, which shall be in the myddes of these Furnaces, let holes be made sufficient great, and somewhat higher than the Grate of iron, to the ende, that by those the heate of the fire might be communicated and extended to the Furnaces. These Furnaces ought to be buylt after the forme of the Bulwarkes of a warrelike Towne: to eche of the holes running and extending within the Tower, before that the Furnaces are set or ioyned to, ought a Plate or Register of Iron to be made, boared with thrée, or fire holes, or more, and those of lyke greatnesse and distance, one directly aboue the other: to the ende, that those maye be drawne wholye forth of the Furnace, when néede shall require the same, or thrust downe so déepe, as the Thymist woulde that the force of the fire to extende to the Furnaces without, whether the same be by two or thrée, or one onely hole, or by the great or least hole: At the toppe of the myddle Tower, ought there to be made lyke to a vaulte, by which the Furnace or the tower may be exactly closed, to the ende that the aire which entreth by the lower part of the Tower, may not breath and pysse out by the toppe: and this after such maner alwayes guyded, that those may be drawne vp, and put downe agayne, according

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as he shall thynke nédefull. The things on such wyse prepared, the hollowe place of the Tower in the myddes, ought to be filled with Coales, and the toppe close shutte or stopped wyth the couer, to be strongly luted or mortered rounde about. At the hole or dore belowe shall he put in the fire, for by that meanes the Coales which shall be nearer the sayde holes, wyll be consumed by the fire, and on such wyse consumed, that those which shall be at the toppe of the Tower, shrynking and falling downe by little and little, kyndle and burne one after the other, and in the lyke maner doe the others consequently burne, vntill all shall be kyndled and wasted. The person which will occupie such a fashion, and the lyke Furnaces to distill in, it shall suffice that he visite or loke to his fire once in the daye. Such a buylding is not only ingenious and delectable to beholde, but also very commodious and necessarie. I haue séene sometymes (sayth the Chymist) that a Balneum Mariæ, hath bene placed on the sayde buylding, or toppe of the Tower, and a vessell to Sublyme: besides a Furnace for Reuerberating, and Cymenting, and a Furnace for Melting, according as a man may learne & know, by the figure herevnder descrybed. Another Furnace I sawe of meaner cost in the buil-

ding, which had a Tower in the myddes, lyke to this abouesayd, being

being foure square, and very playne of workemanship, at whose corners were foure vessels placed, as at eche corner one, and Registers made for them, as to the other Furnaces afore descrybed: so that little differing in vses, sauing in the forme and bewtie, for which cause, this Furnace is to be ordered in all poynts lyke to the aforesayde: in gouerning the Registers, and heate of the fire, that this may easier be conceyued, I haue ioyned it with the figure before descrybed, as the same maye euidently appeere on the other side to the eye, borowed both out of the singular worke, intituled Pirotechnia.

The sayde Chymist in his worke of Pirotechnia, descrybeth two other Furnaces, seruing to sundrie vses: the one to be built after this maner: That is, a square Turret to be rayseb wyth Brycke, and the same made rounde wythin, the hole for the drawing forth of the Ashes, to be halfe a foote from the foundation, aboue which (nygh a foote) three or foure small Barres to be layde (in the forme of a Grate) well a finger bredth distant one from the other, that the Ashes may the lightlyer fall through, for hyndring of the fire to burne and gyue his heate, on this Grate all about laye Tyles in handsome maner, leauing but a hande bredth vncouered, for the fire to burne through: after this, about a foote higher, make your Duen open in the toppe, but in fashion lyke to the Bakers Duen, which leaue hollowe downewarde to the Grate, that the Coles in the nether Duen (hauing a lesser mouth than the vpper) kyndled, may burne and flame vp: to the mouth of this nether Duen, must a dore be set, whereby it may be opened for the putting in and taking out of Coales, & shutting the same agayne, when neede shall require: but the mouth of the vpper and greater, must alwayes be left open, for the flame to passe forth: ouer the inner mouth of this greater Duen, must two Iron barres more be layde, so wyde one from the other, that a man may handsomelye set on them a melting Crucible, or other vessell to calcyne withall, as it behoueth: Ouer the head of this square Turret remayning open, must so large a slate stone be layde, as may wholy couer the same, yet may you not make fast the slate with morter, to the heade or top of the Duen or Turret, in that when neede requireth, the same is to be taken of. After

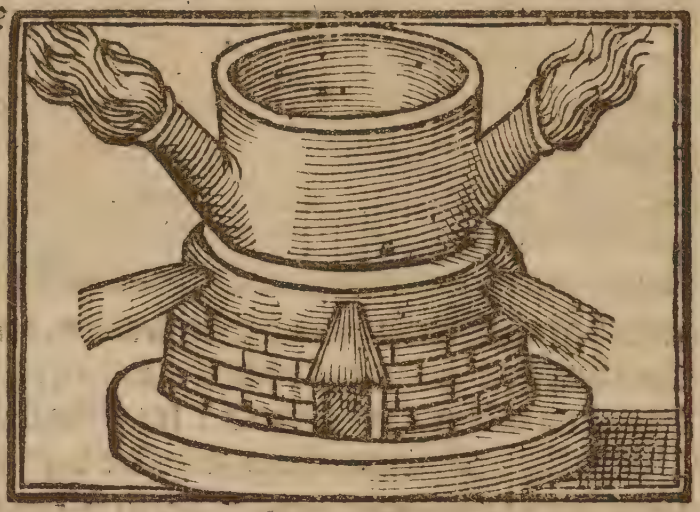
all

all these done, the Duen must (within and without) be well playstred with fast and strong Lyme, that the same chop not, which perfourmed, the Furnace is then finished. The Crucible with the matter that you woulde calcyne, shall you sette on the Iron Barres, and laye downe the Slate close on the Duens heade: after kyndle fire in the nether Duen, that the flame extending vp, and about the Crucible, maye so passe forth of the mouth of the

vpper Duen, for on such wyse, it calcyneth the better, in that the flame must burne about the matter, before it extendeth forth of the mouth of the Duen. The vses of these two Duens, are for the calcyning of Metalline Bodies, or other Mixtures, which are lyke calcyned, as the Saltes, and all maner of stones. And without the lyke Furnaces, may a man performe no work, where as calcination néedeth: for if hée shall attempt to calcyne Bodies by another meanes, it wil be very hard to bring to passe: wherfore the Philosophers at the first, inuented such a Furnace, for the lyke intent and purpose, and named it properly the Furnace of Reuerberation for calcyning, and cymenting.

The other Furnace made rounde and hollow to the bottome, differeth but little from the abouesayde, sauing that this in the working, is left open and vncouered at the toppe for the fumes to passe forth: neare to the bottome must a square hole be formed, and a dore to the same, whereby the fire by it maye so be gouerned, that the same maye be increased great or small, as néede shall requyre. Aboue this, a Grate of Iron for the Coles to burne vpon, and vent holes rounde about, for the ayre to come in, aswell as the heade remayning all open for the large passing forth of the smoke: which otherwyse woulde not burne, for the lacke of vent holes to let the smoke passe, that séeketh yssue forth,

so that nothing sæmeth, nor is more enimie to the fire, than the smoke. And for this reason, if Furnaces had not their ventes of breathing holes, it were not possible that they coulde worke or doe their effect: and if these in like maner had not their breathing forth belowe, the fire with great difficultie woulde burne: for which cause, it behoueth to haue breathing holes on eyther side, that the Furnace maye worke with more easinesse. The vessell standing on the Grate ought to be well defended with lute round about, before the Coales be poured vppon to kyndle and burne: the dore of the same requireth to be opened reasonable wyde for a tyme, to thende the fire maye kyndle & burne the frælyer, and the smoke passe forth at the toppe. The Furnace thus finished, serueth as well for the Distilling of waters and oyles (by the help of a Panne set on the heade, and filled wyth Sande or water) as for Sublyming, and the melting of Mynerals: for which cause the Auchour thought good (by reasō of their profytable vses) to



place them by the waye a part, that their formes liuely descrybed to the eye, might the easier and perfiter be conceyued of all parsons.

A commended Furnace for distiling of the Oyle of Vitriall, and other Oyles, is made after this maner: First, with baked Brickes and Tyles a foundation layde foure square, on which, a wall rayseed a foote high, or thereabout, and a dore made belowe for the drawing forth of Ashes: aboue this (wythin the Furnace) a Grate couched of the sayde heygth, distant from the bottome a foote and a halfe, or thereabout. After this, bestowe ouerthwarte the myddle of the same, a long & sufficient stronge Barre of yron, mortered with the best Lute, and that it extendeth from one side vnto another of the Furnace. Betwéene the Grate and the sayd

Barre

Barre of Iron, frame of the one side of the Furnace, a slowe Harrie, euen as the figure following demonstrateth: Which ought to be of such a greatnesse, that a man maye in a manner thrust in his heade. The things thus prepared readie, set forward the building of the Furnace of the Barre of Iron, vnto the heygth of a foote and a halfe, and leaue it on such wyse open, vntill you haue bestowed the Glasse, in which the Vitrioll is conteyned. Here conceyue, that the side of the Furnace towarde the slowe Harrie, ought to be left open from the Grate, vnto the top of it, vntill such tyme as the Glasse is bestowed within the Furnace. The Furnace thus buylt and prepared in a readynesse, set in the Glasse strongly fenced with Lute, and filled with the prepared substance, of that side of the Furnace which remayneth open: in such maner place it within, that the bottome staying on the yron Barre, the neck may be caused to bende downwarde, so much as may be, in the ouerthwart standing of it in the furnace: But not so much downward, that ẏ substance in the Glasse may spill forth. The necke of the Retorte (if you will drawe the Dyle of Vytrioll) ought to lye or extende forth, nigh halfe a foote, to the ende that it may after be verye well luted and fastened with the Receyuer hanging without. The thinges on such wyse prepared, close vp all that part open of the Furnace, from the Grate vnto the toppe of it, and coniopne with Morter by the same meanes very diligently, the Glasse with the Furnace. After that (in this closing vp) you are come vnto the top, make a great hole at one of the foure corners, of the greatnesse of an Egge, and a couer formed to it, that the same may be set on and taken away, when néede requireth, at the other thrée corners, make in lyke manner ventes or breathing holes, but those much lesser (and so small) that a man can not put in his thumbe at any of them. After this, he must by little and little close vp the Furnace, and fashion the same (from the holes) narrower and narrower, vntill he come vnto the toppe, where he must fashion a rounde hole of suche a greatnesse, that a manne maye easily put in his hande, to which hole prepare in lyke maner a couer, that a manne maye stoppe and open the hole, when he lusteth. After that you haue thus buylt the Furnace, and in the same bestowed the Glasse, as is a-

aforesayde. It shall be requisite and nedefull, to haue another great Glasse, able to receyue and holde eight or ten measures of lycour (to be as the receyuing vessell) which he shall verye well fasten with the necke of the Bodie hanging without, after such manner, that the necke of this be entred sufficient deepe into the Receyuer: which twoo on such wyse ordered, lute diligentlye (rounde about) with the strongest lute, as the common manner is. But the figure following shall shewe to the eye all the sayde description of the Furnace, and the vesselles before mentioned. In which it behoueth to note, that the slowe Harrie ought not so exactly to extende vnto, and touche the Iron Grate: but sufficient it shall be, if the same caryeth the Coales thither, or to the Grate. A. representeth the doore, by which the Ayre entreth to neurishe and mayntayne the fire. B. the grate of Iron which sustayneth or beareth the Coales. C. the slowe Harrie, by which the Coales are poured in. D. the place where is layde the long Barre of Iron, which beareth the Bodie. E. the neck of the Bodie lying forth, whiche bendeth downeworde. F. representeth the great vessell receiuing. G. the vent or breathing holes, situated in the. iiij. angles or corners. H. the great hole, whiche is formed on the toppe of the Furnace. I. the couer seruinge for the greater hoale on the toppe.

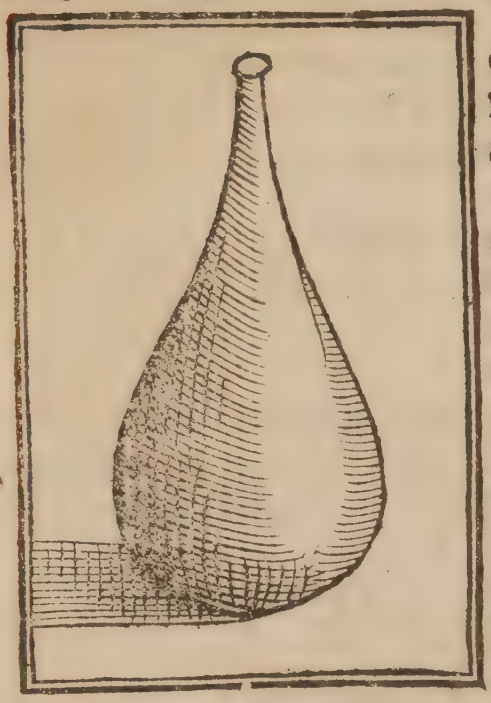

After that the thinges shall be on such

such wyse prepared, lette the Furnace be heated with the fire of Coales, and the slowe Harrie filled vp with great Coales: which done, shut or stoppe close with his couer the vpper hole, and lyke the other vent holes, except the three little ones afore mentioned. At the same tyme, shutte or put to halfe the dwre, which is placed vnder the Grate, marked with the letter A. by reason of the ayre, for to preserue the fire. &c.

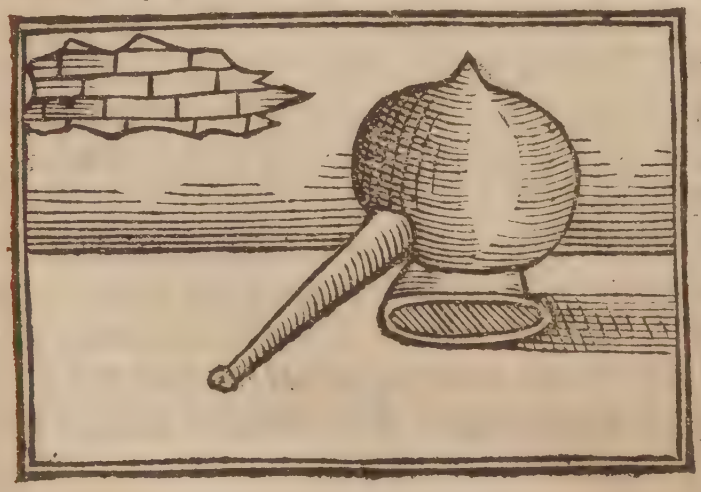
The other vesselles which commonly serue in the Arte of Distilling, and be put in vse euery where, as well for matters of Alchymie, as the drawing of medicinable things, which are all maner of Waters, Oyles, Baulmes, Aqua vitæ, Quintessences, and all other compounde matters, shall after be liuely demonstrated: and the maner howe to order them in the distilling of things, with the apt names for eche vessell, and the formes, shall in order be faithfully set forth.

First, this Instrumēt or Vessell, is named a Crwked Body or Retort: and where alwayes mencion is made of a Retort, there is ment a Vessell of suche a forme, whether the same be great or small, according as it shall seeme to the workeman, that it is agreeable for the qualitie, and quantitie of the matter, that he woulde distill with such a kind of Vessell as this is: And in such a kinde of Vessell, the Chymistes distill matters that are vnctuous, which not so aptly sublyme, or ascende on high: as all the kyndes of waters, that are easily distylled with a Cucurbite and heade, bycause these sublyme with much easinesse: wherefore the things vnctuous and heauie, that cannot sublyme or ascende, but with great difficultie, are distilled with this maner of Vessell, in that the same hath but a short and small rysing, before the passing and falling into the Receyuer, and for that cause, this is a Vessell ve-

rye commodious and necessarie in such an Arte, as to ech person may well appeare, by working with the same.



Thys Vessell is named the Glasse body with a long necke, and where at any time is mentioned of a Body (which in Latine is named Cucurbita) there this Vessell is vnderstanded and ment, whether the same be greater or lesse, according as the workeman shall thynke necessary: and this is a Vessell common, muche occuppyed of them which Dystill diuers matters in the Arte: and thys is as much vsed for Phisicke matters, as for the working of Alchymie: So that this commeth to occuppying often, as a thyng most commodious, for the doyng of all manner of workinges in a maner, and maye as well serue for a Receyuer, as for a Bodie to dystill withall: Of which, it maye be sayde, that thys is a principall Vessell in the Arte of Dystilling, seruing (as it doth) for two Vessels, and beyng commodious in so many thyngs, so that more nedeth not to be spoken of it. Wherefore we wyll procede to describe herevnder, that Vessell, which (of the Chymistes) is named a Heade, without the which a man can not distill anye matter by the Cucurbite or Bodie of Glasse, as after shall playner appeare.



This Vessell named a Heade, is well knowne to most persons, and in the Arte of Dystilling verye necessarie: Bycause (as I haue aforesayd) it is impossible, that a man maye distill any thing without it: and

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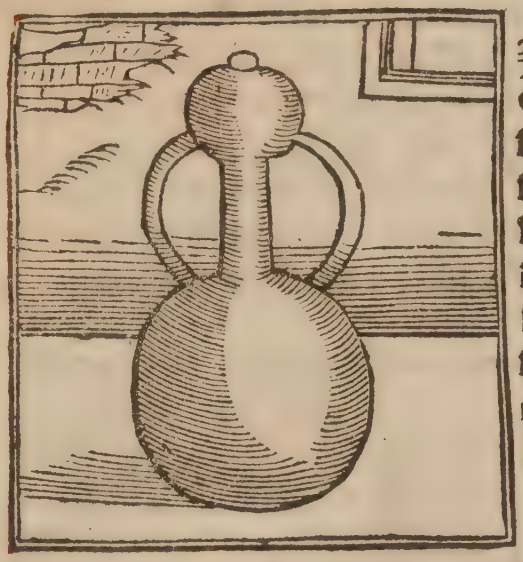
of such Vessels, the workeman maye chose or cause to be made wyth narrower and larger mouthes, according to the condicion of the Bodie standing vnder, yet these requyre to be fashioned all after one manner, and the lyke to be made with one manner of Nose: which Nose requyreth to be after thys maner, that is, fashioned long, and that (put in) it maye reach a good way into the Receyuer, for by entring very deepe in the Dystilling, and the spirites yssuing out of the Bodie, will not be so apt to passe forth of the Receyuer: for thys cause the sayde heade will be much better when the Nose shall be formed long: herein considering that it hath the lyke similitude, wyth the Nose of the Heade, here afore descrybed, and being on suche wyse fashioned, it is a perfite Vessell, for the Distilling of tender and Flegmaticke matters.

This Vesselle (the Chimystes name) ỳ Urinall, whyche but little differeth from the Cucurbite (afore described) as to the eie, may euidently be perceyued: for there is no other difference, sauing that the Urinall is formed with a larger necke and mouth, than the Cucurbite hath: and this made the lyke, for that intent, whereby a man myght dystill wyth more facilitie: for by this, the vapors ascende farre better on hygh, through the large head set vpon, lyke to the same afore described. And into thys vessell may the workman put his hande, to drawe out the matter remaynyng, which resteth at the bottome, without losing of the Vessell: when a man dystilleth not those thyngs, which it behoueth hym to burne, and to rest cleauing to the bottome, so that when the workeman needeth not to dystill those thyngs, whych requyre a dryng vp: in such a case (the contrarie) may he clense the Urinall, and make it serue for another tyme, yea, for many tymes. In this Vessell may a man

dystill Herbes, Wyne, Flowers, Honie, Ware, and all other matters, that he thyncketh may aptly be dystilled: for the workeman may order and apply it, in a manner to all workyngs, that he woulde attempt to doe, as well in Alchymie, as in Phisicke matters: so that this Urinall Bodie, is a Vessell very necessary, as we haue afore declared.



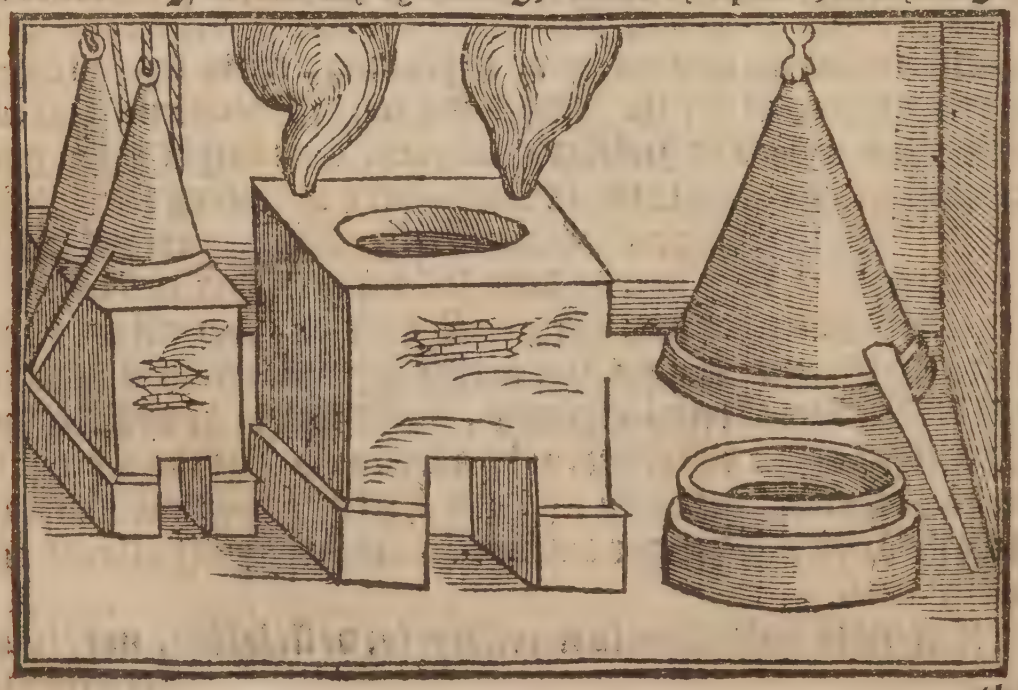
This Instrument named the Pellicane, which is a Vessell for Circulating, serueth to none other ende and purpose, than for to Circulate the Quintessence, which by the Arte of dystilling is drawen: so that thys Vessell on such wyse made, is not apt for the dystilling of any matter, but only serueth for the Circulating of Aqua vitæ, and other compounde lycours. Where in anye place you find written to be done in a Pellicane, the same is ment to be wrought in the sayde Vessell: and in all the Arte, there is no other kynde of Vessels, that are more necessarie than these fiue, wheych we haue afore descrybed, although many other Vessels, and of those diuers are occuppyed of sundrye Chymistes, yet all consist and serue to the lyke workyng, which the aboue named doe, that is, the Retorte, the narrowe necked Bodie, the Heade, the Urinall, and Pellicane, wyth which a man may doe all maner of workes that are required in the Arte, as Dystillations, Sublimations, Firations, Circulations, and other lyke workyngs. And for that cause I thynke it not needefull to make a long description of so manye straunge sortes, as of those long, short, rounde, square, and so dyuers formes, which rather are occuppyed to marueyle at, than for vtilitie or profite: But I thys affirme, that these fiue Instrumentes to be the fundament of the whole Arte of Distilling, and Alchymie, as I haue afore declared. Therfore let it not moue you to marueyle at so many sortes of Glasses that manye Chymistes vse, wheych for this respect, I leaue to demonstrate in thys place.

This

This is a Bagge which the Chimistes make of whyte Wollen cloth (whether the same be Pennystone or Karsie) shaped and sowen after this manner, and name it a Fylter. And it is a verye necessarye thing, in that a man can not worke in a manner, anye thynge without it, that consisteth thycke: and in any place whereas a man findeth wrytten to dystill by Fylter, the same is ment to be in thys Instrument, which he shall lyke do when the matters are dissolued into water, for to cleare them from their Fæcies, that they maye remayne neate and purified: which maner of Purifying, he shall worke and doe after this order, that is, when the matter shall be dissolued, it behoueth vs to poure the same into thys Bagge, letting it passe and runne through by it selfe, which passed through (by this maner of dystilling) wyll be most cleare and pure, and this is named the dystillation by Fylter, that also is verye necessarye in the worke of Alchymie, and the Apothecaries besides doe often vse this maner of Dystilling, for to separate dyuers matters, as are the Juleps, Syrupes, Decoctions, Juices of Herbes, and other Infusions, whereby they might come purified and neate: and in thys doing, there is nothing that maye hynder their working: wherefore if such matters were not sufficiently purged, they woulde sone fall to putrifying and corrupting: which they doe not, being well Fyltred, and cléered thorowe the Bagge: As by a lyke in that Syrupe, which compounded of the Juice of soure Cytrone, ought first to be dystilled by the Bagge aboue described, or by a Lysse put into the Lycour: for this otherwyse curdeth, when it shall be colde: and the lyke doth the Juice of Orenges and Lemmons, beyng not ordered as aboue sayde.

The other Instruments necessary for dystillation, not afore described,

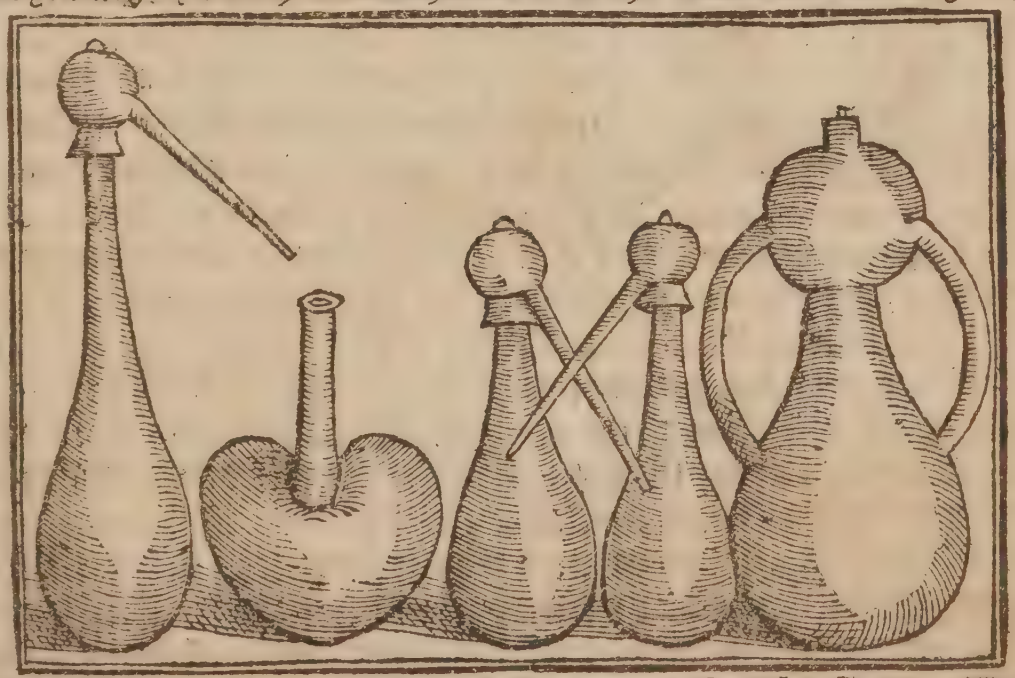
descrybed, shall after be liuely demonstrated, and their vses orderly taught, borowed out of Adamus Louicerus, of Dystillation. The Instruments (sayth he) whose vse is required vnto Dystillation, are made of diuers matter, as of Glasse, Earth, or Mettals. But the Instuments of Glasse, doe excell all others, and for that cause are warily to be vsed: therefore for a more safegarde of the Glasse, the Chymistes wyll to draw ouer it, a hose or Cote of vnshoren clothe (which resisteth by that meanes, the stronger heate of Balneo Mariæ) and after the Dystillation it maye be drawen of, and the Vessell made cleane. Such mynding to dystill by a drye heate of fire in Ashes or Sande, ought afore to fence their Instruments wyth the Lute of wysedome, made of Cley, Horsedung, Salt & Flocks: but of thys Lute shall more at large be vttered, in the proper place hereafter. The sayde Instruments are to be formed of the best Earth that maye be founde in anye Countrie, for these in many causes are much commended, so that they be occuppyed wyth heades of Glasse, for they be better, seeing that through them the matter as it is in dystilling, may be seene, as it is before declared. Wherefore who so is mynded to make Dystillation of Arsenick, Orepment, Cinnaber, Mercurie, Sulpher, or any such lyke Bodyes, he must remember afore to buyld a common Furnace for dystilling, rounde or square, according to



the

the wyll of the Dystillatour, and that two rounde holes of a finger bygnesse, be made of eche side the Furnace, for the venting or breathing forth of the fire. These done, on the mouth or myddle hollowe place of the Furnace, shall you bestowe a deepe Earthen panne, filled wyth fine sifted Sande or Ashes, for the staying vpryght of the Glasse Bodie: vnder the bottome of whych Panne, let be cowched an yron Barre ouerthwart or crosse the hole, retching from thone side to thother, for the stronger bearyng of the weyght of the Panne: and the lyppes of the Panne so stronglye mortered wyth the head of the Furnace, that the fire breath not forth, betweene the Earthen panne and the Furnace. After this, put in Coales by the myddle dore, and kyndle the fire, whiche ought to be at the first gentle and soft, vnto the tyme that the Furnace wareth hote, and that the matter contayned in the Bodie beginneth to dissolue and melt. After may a manne encrease and fortifie the heate more and more, for so long tyme as that he seeth not rysing any more fumes, by the mouth of the Bodye, otherwyse named a Gourde or Cucurbite.

As touching the Copper Vessels, sayd in an Empericke Chymist, that there needeth no tynning of them wythin: bycause the Tynning drawcth somewhat to it of the Waters and Dyles,

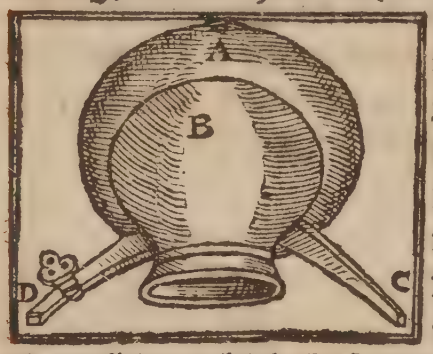


which hanging to, so consumeth the more, that the Copper Vessels

sels simply doe not.

The Cucurbites or Glasse bodies ought sometymes to be verye long necked, as when we seeke and couet a purer and subtiller lycour: Which sort of most long necked Bodies (as wryteth Cardane) serue for the onely turne and purpose of dystilling the Quintessence, when as we woulde that the subtiller partes or spirites, and not the grosser and more earthlye, to ascende from the bottome of the Cucurbite or Glasse Bodie.

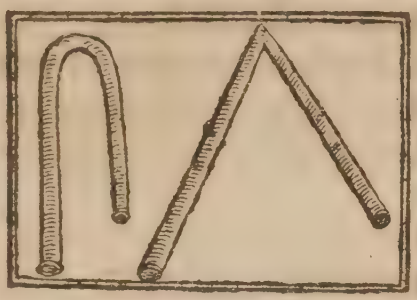
In the tyme of dystilling any substaunce, a man must nowe and then cole the Lymbecke or heade of the Glasse, wyth Lynnen clothes dypped or wette in meane colde water, and those after the gentle wrynging forth, to lappe wittily about the Heade, that the vapors and spirites (through the same doing) mayr the sooner thicken and fall downe into the Gutter about: But a man maye auoyde this labour and traueyle, if he ordereth the Lymbecke or heade of the Cucurbite, after the manner which the skylfull Louicerus descrybeth in his Treatyse of the Arte of Dystilling, vnder these wordes.




Chose a Vessell of Copper, hauing the forme of an Helmet, for so it is named of ye Germanes, or of a Limbeck (which is the Couer or Heade of a Distillatorie Vessell) as the same is here marked here wyth the figure B. Aloft the sayd Lymbeck, put another round Couer (hauing an hoale on the top) of the fashion which the letter A. here demõstrateth, that it toucheth nothing at all the aforesayde Couer or Lymbeck, wyych fill with colde water, that the compasse about of the couer C. may refresh & cole the neck and gutter of the Limbeck. The nose of the Limbeck must retch through the necke of this Couer that coleth, as the figure C. playner sheweth. And if it commeth to passe, that the water contayned in the Couer, which compasseth the Lymbecke or Heade, be hote through the continuance of tyme, of the heate of the Lymbecke, drawe the same forth by the Tappe or Cocke fastned to the bottome of the Couer, as the figure D. here demonstrateth, and into it poure other colde water: thys so often

cole

cole and drawe by the Cocke, vntill the worke be ended. Or you



may put certayne drawing pypes into the Couer, such as you sée here liuely descrybed, which wythin short tyme will draw forth al the hote water of the Couer, by putting the shorter ende into the hole of the Couer: after into it poure cold water, doing the lyke (when néede requyreth) as aboue taught. He further setteth forth, another maner of coling the heade of the Lymbecke, on this wyse: put an Ore bladder on the Helmet, which drawne aloft, tye hard and close with a sure Corde, about the necke of the Lymbecke: thys done, poure colde water into it, filling the same rounde about the necke and Gutter of the Lymbecke, which being come hote by heate of the Lymbecke, emptie by the Tappe fastened in the Bladder: after fill the same agayne, and doe the lyke, as aboue taught. Herein remembring that the toppe of the Bladder, be fastened with a string, for the better retayning of the water.

Such manner of colings profite and auayle very much, when any draweth forth by Dystillation of the Symples, pure, and tender, which are the Flowers, Herbes, Rootes, and Fruites, yea, the Aqua vitæ, and separating of the Quintessence. Some there are of a contrarie opinion and mynde, which in no maner wyll agrée to the drawing of a Cappe aloft the Helmet, nor to anye outwarde coling of the Heade, nor Nose of the Lymbecke, bycause that such colinges repulse and put backe the Dyles ascending on hygh, and cause them to fall into the Cucurbite or Glasse Bodie, from whence they ascended and came, that afterwarde they can no more be eleuated, nor yet brought into a vapour, but drye and

waste

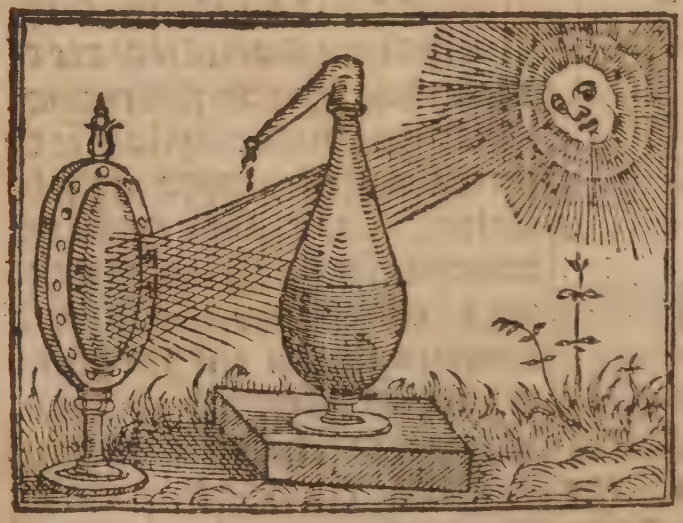
waste awaye in the Bodie.

The Beake or Nose of the heade, ought not to be longer (for the more part) than from twelue vnto eyghtene ynches of the Thumbe, before that it toucheth the water: where otherwyse if the Gutter be longer, as well the Dyles as the Waters shoulde consume somewhat the more.

## The maner of Dystilling in the Sunne.

*The.viij.Chapter.*

THe singular man Adam Louicer in hys treatyse of the Arte of Dystilling, setteth forth an easie maner of Dystilling by the heate of the Sunne beames, which also may be vsed (howsoeuer a man wyll) in colde Countries: if so be he myndeth at all tymes to dystill Flowers, and such lyke matters, to the ende that those maye retayne their sauour and other qualities. And the same is to be wrought on this wyse: take (sayth Louicer) a hollowe burning Glasse, which directlye place towarde the hote beames of the Sunne, after (betwéene the Beames of the Sunne, and the burning Glasse) set the Glasse Bodie filled with the Flowers or other lyke matter (and to stand in a small Earthen panne of sifted Sande or Ashes) in such maner, that the Beames of the hote Sunne fallyng into the hollowe Glasse, maye so beate backe and extende to the Glasse Bodie with the proper matter (as to the obiect standing ryght agaynst) whych so causeth that lighter and purer matter ascending, to Dystill forth, as more liuely appeareth by this figure here descryb̃ed.



The

The Italians haue inuented another maner and way of Dystilling waters in the Sunne, which wyth them is often vsed after this maner. They take two Glasse Bodies wyth narrowe

neckes and mouthes, the one being emptie, and the other filled with Herbes or Flowers. Thys Glasse so filled, they close or stop with a fine Lynnen cloth (bounde about) through which the lycour may aptly passe or dystill. After that, they thrust the necke of this Glasse, into the necke of the emptie Glasse standing vnder, and then diligently ferment and stop the passages and wayes rounde about, with Lute or Potters Claye, or other lyke matter, to the ende, that no vapour nor vertue of the substance may breathe forth: This done, set these two Glasses on such wyse ioyned and bounde togyther in the beames of the Sunne, after such maner, that the same Glasse which conteyneth the Herbes or Flowers, maye seeme to be aboue, and the other whych is emptie, to stande vnder, for to receyue the lycour which is heated and decocted by the Sunnes force, that so dystilleth downe into the Glasse. And on such wyse, doe the women of Bononie in Lumbardie, prepare and purchase the water of Bremble flowers, for the benefit and singular comfort of the eyes. As touching another maner or waye of Dystilling in the Sunne, reade hereafter in the proper place taught.

The maner of Dystilling by Ascention, and what especially behoueth to be obserued in the sayde working.

*The.ix.Chapter.*

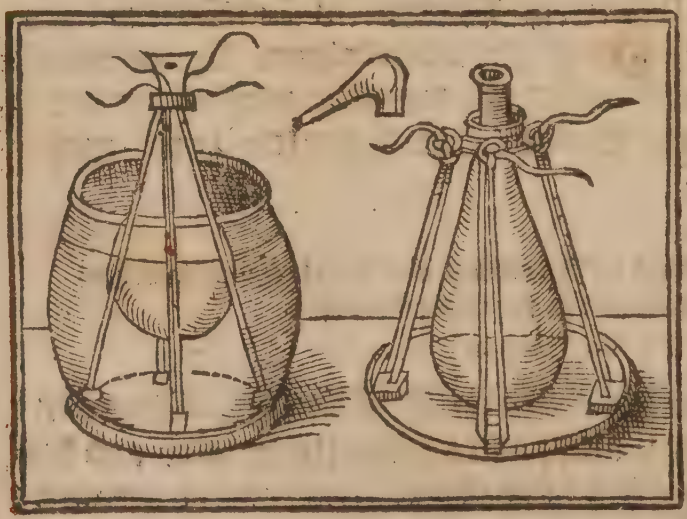
WE haue afore taught, that the Dystillation, whyche is a separation of the subtill partes from the grosser and heauyer, to be wrought & done especially after two meanes & wayes,

wayes, as by the Ascending and Descending. Further, of the same which is wrought in the Ascending, is one waye done, in that named Balneum Mariæ: in another manner by Ashes or Sande, another way in Horse dung, and in another manner, by another meane heate seruing betwéene these. This by the waye in euery Dystillation ought to be obserued (that how often Dyles especially are to be drawne out of substances) that the Dystillation in the meane tyme, be in no maner hyndered or stayde. For if this Dystillation begun, be once letted, insomuch that the matter or substaunce be cooled, the worke or Dystillation after can neuer be perfourmed, in that the same can no more ascende. For which cause, it behoueth that this working or Distillation, be diligently and carefully followed vnto the ende.

The maner very commodious, for the retayning without great payne and impediment, that the Cucurbites flote or swymme not aloft the kettle or Panne full of hote water, when any mynideth to Dystill in Balneo Mariæ.

*The.x.Chapter.*

O doe the lyke, prepare an Earthen Vessell, or déepe Potte glased wythin, and the same so large, that it maye well receyue or contayne the Cucurbite, which it behoueth you to fill with water (in a maner to the brynke) at ye bottome of which, wythin let foure Tyles be layde, as the one lying right agaynst the other, and those formed with certaine rysinges boared through, to the ende that by the holes of ech of these eminencies or rysings vp, a corde or string maye passe, after thys forme in a maner here described: After you haue thus put through the cordes



in

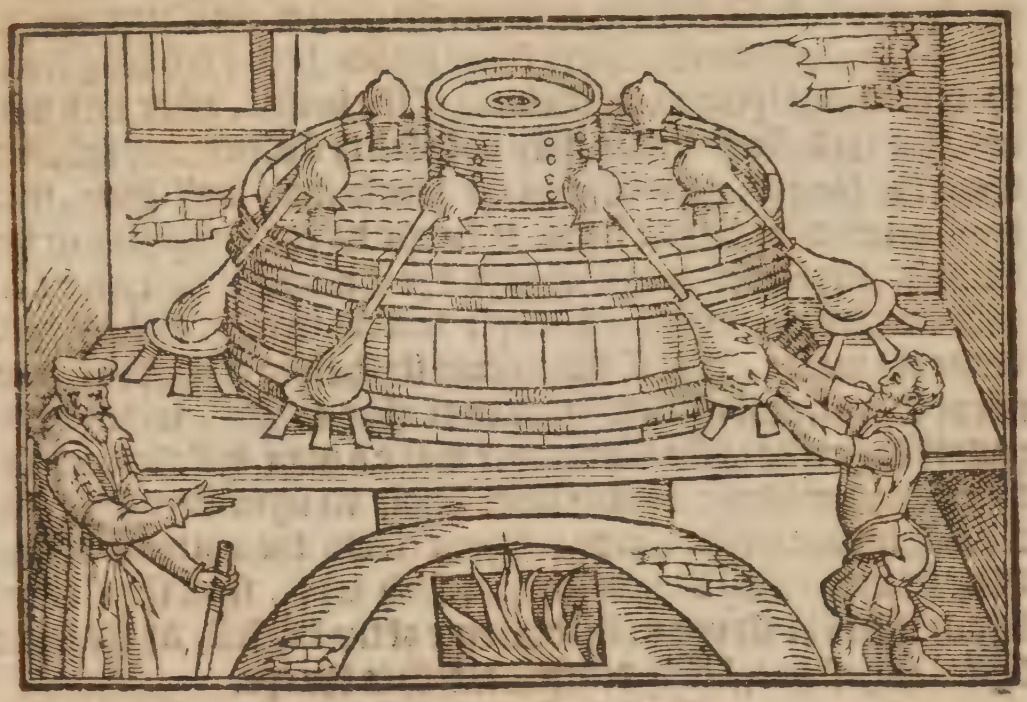
in ech hole, place the Cucurbite in the mydle of the Tyles, before that you poure in the water (as afore taught) & after the same maner tye the said Corde rounde about the neck of the Cucurbite, to which equally fasten the foure small cordes tyed & retching from the foure tyles lying in the bottome of the vessell, after such maner, that these foure cordes may be lowsed or stiffned, and fastened shorter or longer, according as the workeman wyll haue, that the Cucurbite or Glasse bodie to stande deeper, or hygher in the Water. And by this meanes maye the Cucurbite be commodiouslye retayned, which otherwyse woulde not so well be stayed vnder the water. But if the Cucurbite shall be of Copper, and not of Earth, in the steade or place of that coarde, which compasseth the necke of the Cucurbyte maye a man bestowe and fasten a Copper bande, hauing foure small Kynges hanging equidistant, to which eche Corde retching (from the bottome of the Vessell) may easily be tyed: and on such wyse, shall the Cucurbite or Bozia be stayed in the bottome of the Vessell, as the same figure aforesayde, liuely demonstrateth to the eye.

## Howe a great yeelde and quantitie of waters, may with a small cost, fewe Instrumentes or Vesseis, and in a very short tyme, be dystilled in Balneo Mariæ.

*The. xi. Chapter.*

If the necessitie present be suche, that anye hath to make a great quantitie of waters dystilled in Balneo Mariæ, he may accomplyshe the same with small charge, little payne, fewe Instruments, and in shorte tyme, such a yeelde and quantitie as he woulde haue by this meanes: in preparing a Wooden bowle or Tubbe, of a sufficient compasse and largeneste ouer, and placed on a forme or Benche being lyke made of woode: in the myddes of which Tubbe, erect and set from the bottome vnto the edge or bryncke of the same (or rather aboue it) a great Copper Vessell, in the forme of a hollowe pype, sufficient large, bored wythout rounde about, and all ouer with little holes. Vnder the bottome of the Tubbe, make a Furnace, with-

in which emptie part or space, let a part of the Copper Pype descende, in such sort and maner, that the water be contayned

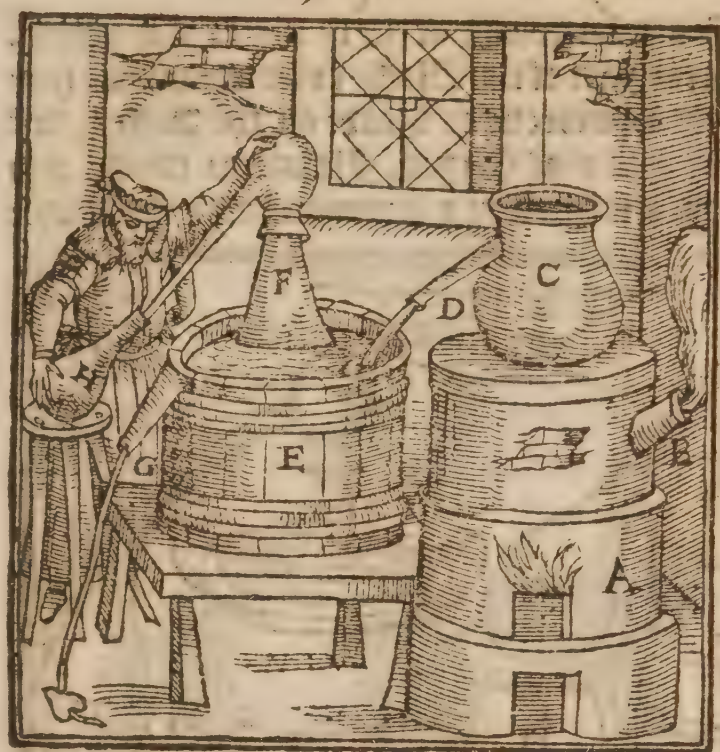


betwéene the outwarde bored wall of the Pype, and the parte within of the Tubbe: But wythin that part of the Pype, which descendeth by the bottome of the Tub, let the fire be put and kyndled, for the heating of the water, which being in such wyse handled and done, round about the Pype, and in the rest of the space of the Tubbe which is full of Water, let many Lymbeckes with their Helmets be placed (after such maner) that the Beakes and Poses may reach beyonde the edge of the Tubbe rounde about, for the easier and handsommer setting to, and fastening of the Receyuing vessels. The water wythin the Tubbe must he cause so long to séeth, vnto the tyme all the matters and substances in the Cucurbites, be wholy dystilled. The forme of makyng the aboue sayd Balneum Mariæ, is borowed out of that skilfull worke named Pirotechnia, which in Englysh is called the Arte of Firie workes, or working by fire.

The figure of Balnei Mariæ, inuented by Albucasis, as the learned Gesnerus coniecureth.

*The xij. Chapter.*

The




THe Letter A. in this figure representeth the Furnace where the fire appeareth be made and kynd led: the Character B. expresseth the Funnell or Chymney of the Furnace: the note C. declareth the Potte sette and standynge ouer the fire, in whyche the water boylinge is contayned; the Figure D. sheweth the Pype, by which the water boyling runneth forth into a Wooden Tubbe, standing nygh to the Furnace: the letter E. expresseth the Tubbe of woode, which receyueth the water heated, wythin which is set and standeth the Cucurbite or Bodie of Glasse: the letter F. demonstrateth the Bozia or Cucurbite with his Helmet, which contayneth the matter to be dystilled: the figure G. representeth the hollowe Pype, by which the water runneth forth into another waste Tubbe or Panne standing vnder: the letter H. sheweth the Glasse vessell, which receyueth the water dystilled. It seemeth vndoubtedly (sayth the worthie Gesnerus) the same to be the better fashion of all others, for the Dystilling in Balneo Mariæ, but much more commodious, than if the fire were putte vnder the Dystilling vesselles. Consider and marke the other forme, lyke in a maner to this, hereafter among the Dyles.

## The Dystillation of the Quintessence, in Balneo Mariæ.

### *The xiij. Chapter.*

TAke foure or fiue measures of the best whyte wine, or of simple water, or of Maye dewe, or of other lycour pure, accor-

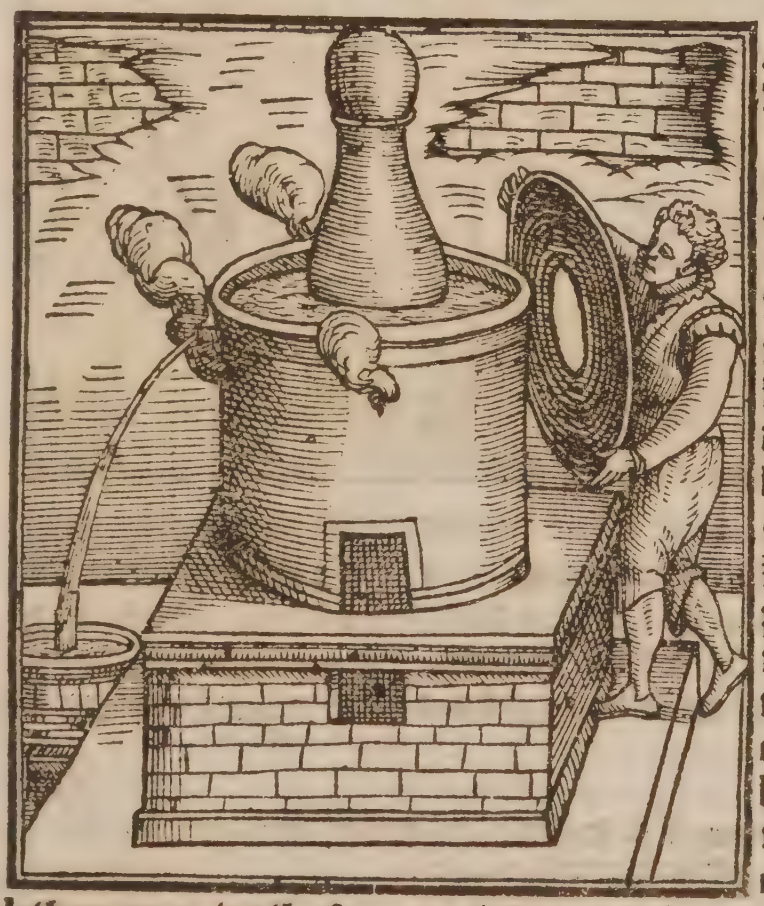
ding to the greatnesse and largenesse of the Bozia or Cucurbite, in such sort, that a thirde part of the Classe bodie remayne empte: which done, set the Lymbecke or Heade on the Vessell, fast luted about, with the whytes of Egges, Flowre or Meale, and water myred togither, and spred on a Lynnen cloth: the Bodie

of Glass on such wyse trimmed and prepared, let be set into Balneum Mariæ, after dystilling by a small or most soft fire, daye and night, vntill the tyme that the fiue measures be come to the one halfe, the same kæpe, that you haue thus dystilled for the extractions: you shall haue a signe or note certayne of the perfite Dystillation of the Quintessence, if you cast a heare of the Eye browe into the same, and that it sinketh or falleth to the bottome incontinent: then haue you brought the Quintessence to a perfection, commodious, and apt for other Dystillations. The lyke may you bring to passe and doe with water Simple, or Mayedewe: In the meane whyles it behoueth, that the Bozia be very long, to thende that the grosse vapours or earthly spirites, ascende not on hygh. The same Dystillation must be repeated fiue or seauen tymes ouer, or so often, vntill that it be perfite. And such a fashion or way seemeth verie excellent: for that the same infecteth nothing at all the extractions (infused in it) wyth anye

straunge qualitie: you shall also obtayne a water wyth expedition, if on any iuyce or lycour heated, you set a Goblet or Bowle of Glasse, into which the fume ascended, turneth it selfe into sweating drops, and those drops gathered togither of the sweatings, are on such wyse conuerted into water. By the lyke meanes and waye, is the Vineger easily conuerted into water: euen so the vapor of Herbes boyled in Wyne, is gathered rounde about the bottome of Platters or Dyshes couered ouer: such a Quintescense is very excellent, for the clensing of spottes, and Webbe or Pearle of the eyes, especially if a man boyle of the Rue, or herbe Grace in whyte Vineger, as the worthie Phisition Cardanus affirmeth.

An ingenious maner of distilling by Hande.

*The.xiiij.Chapter.*



BEstowe the matter wh ch you will diffyll wythin a Glasse body stopping the mouth wyth Paste, that no ayre at al may breath forth, after do the like, as followeth: Set the Cucurbite into a Kettle or Copper panne full of water, and fresh Oten strawe, which cause to séeth softly, vntill the time that the matter or substance boyleth no more (as the same perhaps maye be, at the consumption

of all the water in the Kettell) after remoue the Kettle with the Cucurbite from the fire, and assone as the Cucurbite is through colde, put the same a newe into another vessell full of Sande, in which let it be compassed about, and couered with Sande vp vnto the necke: after bestowe the same in a sunnie place, where the sunne all the day shyneth very hote, and in that hote place let this stande for fortie dayes togither, which tyme expired, take it forth

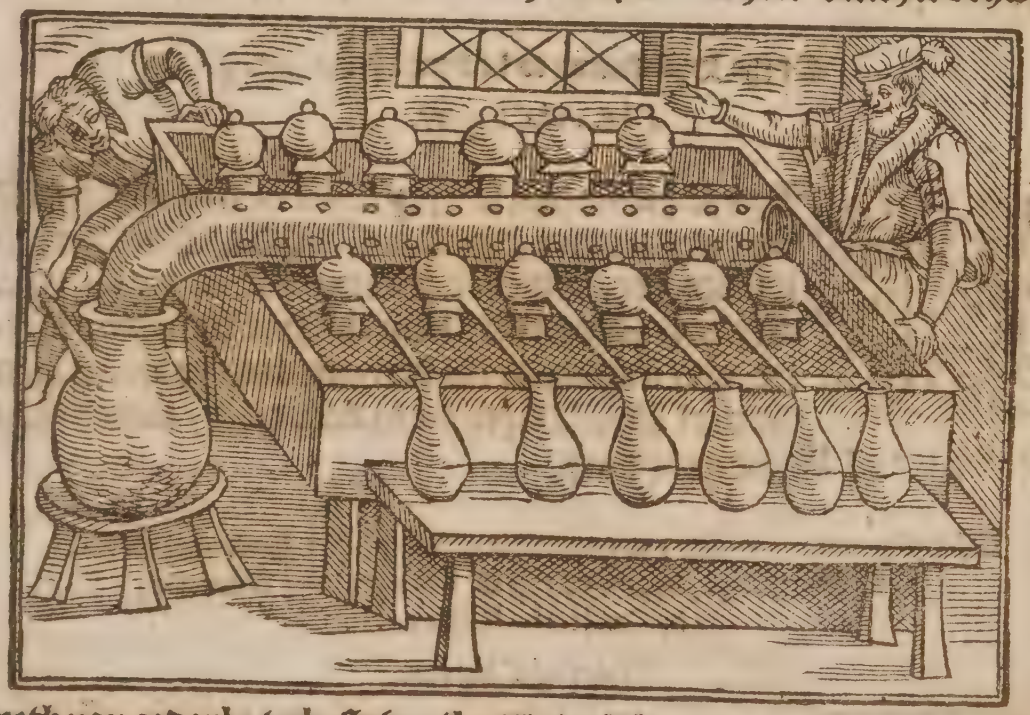
of the Sande, and set the Glasse againe on the Sande only, without a vessell, for the space of eyght dayes: at the tyme ended, let it runne through a newe Lynnen cloth, and wring the substance harde, in a Presse for the purpose. &c. This manner of Dystillation ought rather to be wrought and done in the Monethes of July and August.

A forme very rare, of Dystilling by Dung, borowed out of the Worke Pyrotechnia.

*The.xv.Chapter.*

There

There is also another fashion and maner of distilling (sayth a certaine Author) much vsed of the Chymistes, which is wrought in Horse dung, whose heate is to be increased by the fume or vapour of Boyling water: after thys order. Lette a wooden Coffer or Chest be made, of fire Flemishe Elles in length, (or not aboue foure yardes and a halfe of our measure) and of such a breadth, that the same maye commodiously contayne of eyther side the Urinall bodies of Glasse: and that there be no more left, than a space, by which the Pype maye passe and retch betweene the rowes of the Glasses, standing on eyther side. This long Chest fill with dry dung, myxed with short chopped straw: after lift vp and set the same on a wooden Forme or Benche, to the ende, that it may stande the higher and commodiouser, for the performance of the worke. These done, it behoueth you orderly to bestowe the Urinall bodies, or Cucurbites of Glasse in the Dung, wyth their heades aboue it, and regarding (by their heygth) ouer the edge of the Chest on eyther side: to the ende the Noses of the Lymbeckes, may the handsomer be luted to the receyuing vessels: In the myddest betweene these vessels



must a Pype of Copper or Leade, or if you wyll, of Wode, be ertended and couched, hauing bored rounde about manye small holes, and these in order throughout, or all the length of the pype, the one ende of which to bende after such fashion, that it wholye regardeth towardes the Grounde: to this mouth and ende of the Pype, let a vessell of the best Earth, or of Copper be rayſed and set, hauing a long necke and narrowe mouth, which must be conioyned so close to the Pype, that no vapours at all breath forth of it: This vessell or Potte filled with water, set on a Treuet with three feete, for to be heated by the fire made vnder, vntill the water boyle: which by the lyke meanes eleuating or sending vp vapors, and those caried along the hollow Pype (by issuing through the little hoales) doe heate the dung, causing after all the Vrinall Bodies standing in the same, to dystill in comely order, and with a temperate heate: as the figure afore placed, doth liuelyer represent to vs.

## Of the Dystillation to be done by the Ice.

*The.xvi.Chapter.*

THys Dystillation in very deede is marueylous, if that any matter putrified of a Moneth or two, is set into Ice, and that it commeth to passe (as a certayne Chymist affirmeth) that the flewme setled, and staying at the bottome, will be frosen, and the part Dylie swymme or flote aloft, which may be separated by the strayning.

## Of a Furnace to dystill very artificiall, which the Sarrazenes haue in often vsage, borowed out of Vitruuius the Almaine, by Gualterus Riffus.

*The.xvij.Chapter.*

TO prepare and buylde the Furnace artificiall, which seruetb the Macedonians and Sarrazenes, or that they most often vse: In the beginning a man must couch or laye (in handsome maner) the foundation, and buylde the furnace vp wyth Mor-

ter

ter or Earth very strong (lyke to the same of the Potters) and with glased or well baked Bryckes, according to the forme which is represented by the letters R. S. T. V. These on such wise prepared in a readynesse, let the Base or fote of the Furnace be of forme rounde or square, layde with Lyme and Brickes after the fashion of a wall, as the letter Q. demonstrateth: on the sayd Base couch the vessels of Glasse, disposed in good order, and a like togither, with fast Porter layde, according to the forme which the letter Y. declareth: and to the ende that the sayde heate temperate be not vnprofitable, all the vessels maye be disposed both within and without very well defended, being of Glasse, or earth, or Mettall, as the letter Z. playner sheweth to the eye. The vessels in such a fashion disposed, it behoueth to applie carefully and with diligence the receyuing vesselles, well closed wyth Lute rounde about: to thende that they no where breath forth: as you sée here by the letter V. Further, when any will dystill water or Dyle, the matter ought afore to be put into the vessels: as thys letter X. insigneth to vs: and after, to eche let the receyuing vessell be set, as we haue aboue declared: In the myddest of the furnace, must a gentle and soft fire be kyndled of Coales, to thende that it may not touch any of the vessels: and on such wyse shall you performe your Distillation, by the meanes of a soft and temperate heate. In this Furnace also, shall you dystill togither, and at one tyme fifty or sixty kyndes of waters, as the figure here placed, doth playner demonstrate.


The

The Venetian and Neapolitane Artificers of Dystilled waters, which haue plentie of Glasse Lymbeckes with them, doe often vse this kynde of Furnace, in which they dystill in a daye and night, with a drie heate of fire, well a hundreth kyndes of waters: The Furnace is buylt rounde, lyke to that afore described, and after the fashion of the Stoues in Germanie. Thys Furnace contayneth and hath placed rounde about the compasse of it (as is to be seene) infinite Glasses wythin fenced wyth Lute, being of the forme of the greater Urinall bodie, and fastened by a carefull skyll to the Furnace, with the strongest Lute: to eche of which, must receyuing vessels of Glasse be set, fastened wyth a bygge stryng to the knobbe of the heade, that they maye seeme to hang, as the Figure playner demoustrateth: This Furnace then heate in the same maner, as they doe the Stoues betweene the Mountaynes towardes Italie, and whyles the fire in the beginning is vehement or very hote, the Vessels in the meane time they leaue emptie, vntill the heate be somewhat abated, least thorowe the violent heate, the Plantes or Flowers, myght be burned: After the close shutting of the Furnace dwre, that no heate be lost, they bestowe the Herbes, in the Urinall vesselles, and set on the heades of Glasse with the Receyuers fastened to eche: which done, they drawe forth a great yeelde and quantitie of waters, which are farre better than those purchased out of Leaden Instruments, in that they bring with them no infection of Mettals. This borowed out of the learned Treatyse of Mathiolus, De facul. simp. Medica.

Certayne Instruments to Dystill, of the Inuention of the worthie man Gesnerus, wyych he referreth to the iudgement of others.

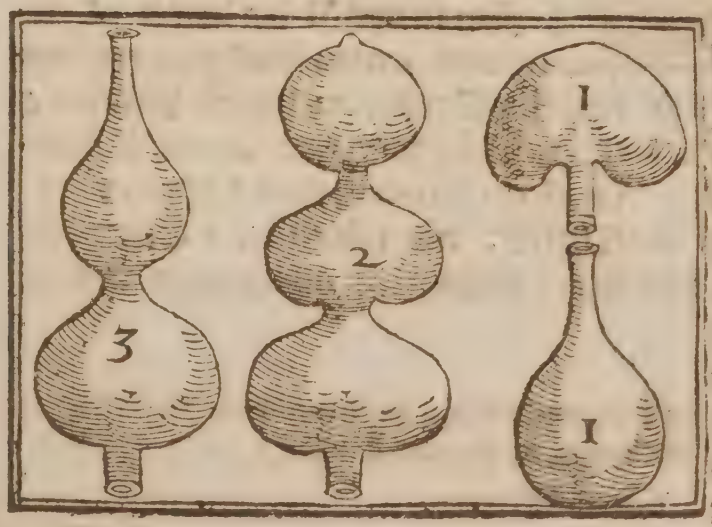
*The.xviij.Chapter.*

IT behoueth to consider, (sayth the learned Gesnerus) whether a man may dystill commodiously with such an Instrument. A. the Vessell of Copper tynned wythin, for to be sette on the fire, in which the matters are: Nowe the Herbes maye be


be put in by themselues, or strawed on a quantitie of Sande. B. the vessell of earth which is bestowed wythin the Vessell A. Or by a contrary maner and fashion, that one of the Vessels hath a skirte or edge, wythin which the other is receyued. C. the Chaplet of Glasse or Earth, or of Copper tynned wythin: the mouth of whych set into the mouth of B. at the toppe of C. the vapour ascendyng is conuerted into water, shall descend into his nether parts, which regarde towarde the Base downewardes: and when néede requyreth, you shall drawe or let forth the water by the Cocke: as well for the taste sake when any wyll, as for the emptying, when it shall be to full of water: vnlesse he rather desireth to make a hole at the toppe of the heade C. to the ende that when it pleaseth, or that he shall sée néedefull, he maye emptie or drawe out all consisting in C. D is the Vessell or Bucket placed aloft, which contayneth the colde water, that serueth for the cooling of the heade.

An other Instrument to be caryed about one, in any iourney.

*The.xix.Chapter.*

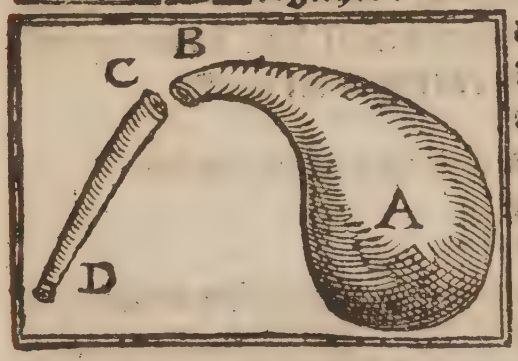



THys maner of Instrumente, marked by the figure 1. maye be of Copper tinned wythin, to the ende that a man maye carye it whyther he wyll, for to dystill the fountaines and Springs &c. and he may emptie the same by the hole

hole on the toppe. Ye maye also make such a Lymbecke, as that Figure noted by the number 2. doth demonstrate, with a Cocke, Tappe, or small beake at the toppe: or lyke to that whych the figure denoteth, marked with the number 3. Moreouer, this onely is the portrature or draught of a Lymbecke, which behoueth to be set on an Urinall or Glasse bodie, as the first Figure declareth: of which the nether part, that is, the Urinall Glasse, may be luted with the strongest Clay myxed with Flore, or wared about twyce or thryce with molten ware, and on such wyse set on the fire of Coales.

### A newe forme of a Retort.
*The.xx.Chapter.*

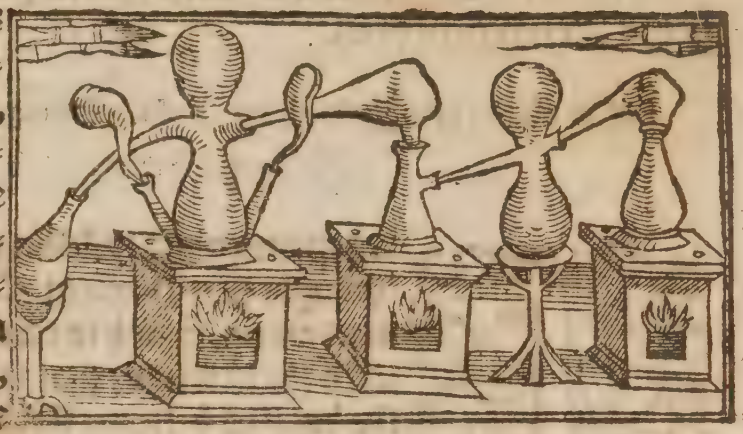
Et a Retort be made of such a fashion, as the letter A. demonstrateth, of good Earth, that is, of broken Tyles, peces of loking Glasses, and other Glasses whyte and cleare, of Potters clay, & the fylings of yron, diligently powdred & wrought togither. B. must be thrust wythin C. which hath an edge or border. D. the Pype sharpened at the ende, made of earth, or of copper, to thende that it may be thrust into anye maner of Glasse byoll, or long necked Glasse with a narrowe mouth.




For to dystill the water of Sinamon, a man must prepare such an Instrument. First set readie a Treuet, on which bestowe a vessell of Iron sufficient hollow, filled with fine Sande or sifted Ashes: or hauing nothing in it, that requyreth then a greater fire, and to be bored full of small holes, into which set a Cucurbite of Glasse well luted, you maye include the whole with a bande of an yron plate. &c.

### A figure very rare of the Alchymistes borrowed out of an auncient booke of Alchymie, in wrytten hande.
*The.xxi.Chapter.*

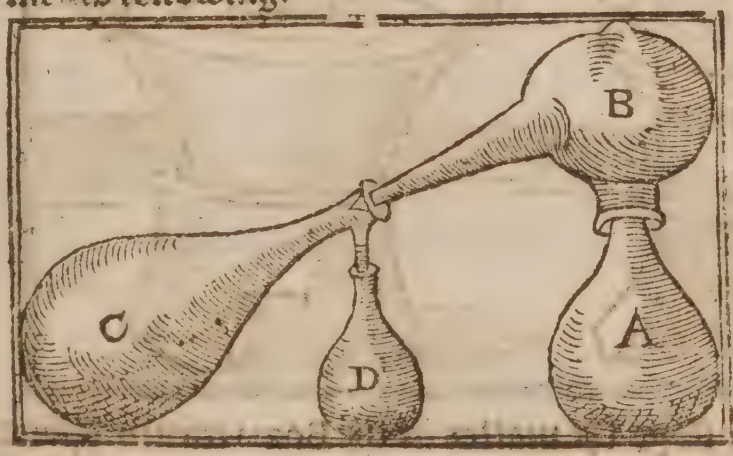
The



The vessellés of separation are those, by which the Quintessence, or secrete spirite, is by one onlye Dystillation attayned, and it is a waye very formall, and the lyke a verye much abrydging of the worke: which as much auayleth vnto Aurum potabile, or Potable Golde, as for the Phylosophers Stone.

In this little Furnace hauing to the right hande thrée flames, ought to be filled with fine Sande and sifted, and that the fire kyndled and flaming to haue thrée Candles: the second Furnace whych is in the myddes of the two, ought also to haue Sande, and a fire temperate of two Candles, as doth the flame demonstrate in the dwre of the Furnace: In the thirde Furnace to the left hande, is a Balneum Mariæ, and the fire or flame of one Candell. These Furnaces ought on such wyse to be disposed and set in order, that they stande nigh one the other, whereby a verye small space may appeare betwéene Furnace and Furnace, as the figure aboue playner sheweth to the eye.

For the same vse, haue the Alchymistes deuysed these Instruments following.




A. the Cucurbite whiche contayneth the substance, with his headde. B. the heade, whose Nose retcheth wythin the necke C. Into the glasse C. doth the secrete spirite of the Quintessece passe.

Into

Into the receyuing vessell D. doth the simple wyne or Flewme of the Quintessence fall.

## The maner and Instrumentes of Dystilling by Discention.

*The.xxij.Chapter.*

THe manner of Dystilling by Discention, is wrought in a Bozia or Cucurbite turned vpside downe, which is conioined to ẏ Furnace with the best lute, that is, of that part which the body of ẏ Bozia thickest fenced, toucheth to the furnace: after the well drying & closing thus of the Glasse Body to the Furnace, that no matter fall through, the Coales then are to be layde vpon all about, and on such wyse kindled, that the fire be very gentle. For a small fire sufficeth in this work at the first, but when it toucheth and is come to the Bozia, let the fire be after increased by little and little. Before the Dystillation, it behoueth to thrust & couch strongly togither, the matter wythin the Bozia, or to drye throughly the same, or with the whyte of an Egge, or

by long running to staye the matter in the Bozia turned vpside downe,

downe, to the ende that it shedde not forth: During the tyme of the Dystillation, the matter cleaueth to the necke of the Bozia. &c. Thys maner of Dystilling is so much the more perfite and excellent, bycause the matter seemeth to be sublymed often and many tymes, as nygh a thousand thousande tymes wrought and drywen vp and downe, a hygh and belowe, during the time of the Dystillation: yet maye it not cause that such an agitacion and mouing, to render and yeelde a perfite Sublimation of the Quintessence of the matter, that is to saye, the Elementarie conuerted into the name Elementall, and of a corruptible matter rendred an incorruptible. After this maner of Dystilling by Discention, may a man attayne Dyles out of Woods, and halfe Mynerals: If so be the mouth of the Bozia strong luted, be close stopped with a Plate of yron tynned, and stricken full of small holes: That you may the readyer conceyue the manner and Instruments of this Dystillation, beholde the Figure here before descrybed, borowed out of the worke intituled Pyrotechnia.

That singular man Rogerius hath set forth a lyke maner of Dystilling on this wyse: Let a Bottell of Earth (well glased wythin) be filled vp to the mouth with Flowers or Herbes, hauing in the bottome a reasonable small hole, and the mouth of it diligently stopped, to be sette into the mouth of a larger vessell lyke glased, standing vnder: which done, to close and stoppe with diligence, the bottome of the Bottell (wythin the mouth of the other vessell) with good Lute or morter of Potters earth, and to burie both the Pottes wholy wythin the Earth, leauing these so couered for a yeare. The yeare being ended, to drawe them forth of the Earth, and in the nether vessell shall be founde a verye cleare Dyle, which is dystilled by vertue of the heate and fumes of the Earth.

The forme of a Furnace for Balneo Mariæ, very rare, and highly commended.

The

The xxiij. Chapter.

BEholde here a manner or fashion of Balneo Mariæ, verye excellent, of which the vessell large and greate is of tynne, much like to a bygge Urinall Bodye, in lengthe of thrée spannes, or thrée great féete long, verye bygge below, and narrower extending vpwarde: the bottome or bellye of the same standing wette, well two long féete wythin the boylyng water, and the part aboue retching quyte without ý Balneó, in heigth of a long foote, through a round hole cut out, in the myddes of the couer of the Kettell or Panne, being the Balneo. On thys great vessell is a Lymbeck of Tynne set stedily and fast, couered and compassed of another vessell like of Tynne farre larger, after the forme of a Bucket, that receyueth the colde water which is caused to runne by the Pype or Cocke of Copper cut of the vpper vessell somwhat long, situated and standing in the highest part of the Columne, and the same for cooling, continually the Tinne Lymbeck standing in the middes, to the ende that the vapours which are ascended, maye thicken much better, and be sooner conuerted into water: so that thys causeth, that the Artificers may receyue the more yéelde of water: and where the same colde water contayned in the Vessell or Bucket that compasseth the Lymbecke, maye be hote wythin

short

short tyme by the heate of the Lymbecke, thys in lyke maner by a Pype, out of which the water runneth, may incontinent be let forth in the nether part, through a Cocke turned, and the Bucket agayne filled with other colde water, drawen out of the vessell on hygh: But to thende a man may not haue so great a labor and payne to emptie so often the hote water, and to poure in of colde, he maye dispose the same on such wyse: that from the vessell whych is standing at the toppe of the Columne, he may continually drawe out so often of the colde water into the Vessell which compasseth the Lymbecke, as he letteth forth of the hote to runne out of the same, in opening and shutting of the Cockes of the Pypes, when neede requireth: And to the ende, that the Kettell or Panne of Copper, in which the Balneum Mariæ is, maye alwayes be full with a lyke quantitie of water, which otherwyse is wasted by the vehement & continuall heate of the fire in the Furnace: it is deuised therfore by Arte, that another vessell below, or in the nether part of the Columne placed full of very hote water, whych may be caused to runne continually into the Balneum Mariæ by a Pype gouerned of his Cocke. And thys water is heated wythin hys vessell, with the same fire that the Balneum is heated: for so much as the wall of the Columne is hollow and emptie vnto the bottome of that nether vessell. This sort or fashion of Balneum Mariæ, is commended for the dystilling and yeelde of waters in great quantitie, by reason of the colde water whyche thyckeneth and conuerteth incontinent the vapours into water. For a readyer conceyuing of the former taught, beholde the Figure before liuely set forth to the eye: Borowed out of the learned Treatyse of Mathiolus.

The forme of another Furnace for Balneo Mariæ, to wrought by sundrie Instruments of Glasse at one instant tyme.

*The.xxiij.Chapter.*

THere is another fashion of Balneo Mariæ, which contayneth foure Limbecks, of which, ỳ vessels being large, that are set into Balneum Mariæ, may be of Glasse, or of tynne,

but their heades onely of Glasse, for the perfiter seeing of the spirites ascending: Besides these foure Bodies wyth their heades, there is placed another comely instrument, which standeth farre higher than the others, that is heated onely by the vapour of the water boyling (arysing from the Balneo Mariæ) which ascendeth on high by the meanes of a great Brasen Pype: and thys rendreth or dystilleth by the Herbes or Flowers contayned in it, the best water of all the other fower: All these vessels well ioyned and closed diligently, are to be set into rounde hoales cut out of the Couer, that they may so be stayed vpright, on the mouth of the Kettell or Panne of Copper sufficient large and capable: the same also couered with Tynne, and closed on such wyse rounde about, that no vapour of the water of Balneo Mariæ boyling, may breath forth: Moreouer, all the Instruments requyre so to be placed and set rounde about, that these seeme not but as one Bodie togither: excepting the heades, which maye be separated and taken of, and those set on agayne, when neede requyreth for the dystilling of waters: That thys description may playner appeare, beholde the figure liuely set forth to the eye: Borowed out of the Treatyse of Mathiolus, at the ende of his Commentaries vpon Dioscorides.

### Of the Dystillation by a Fylter.

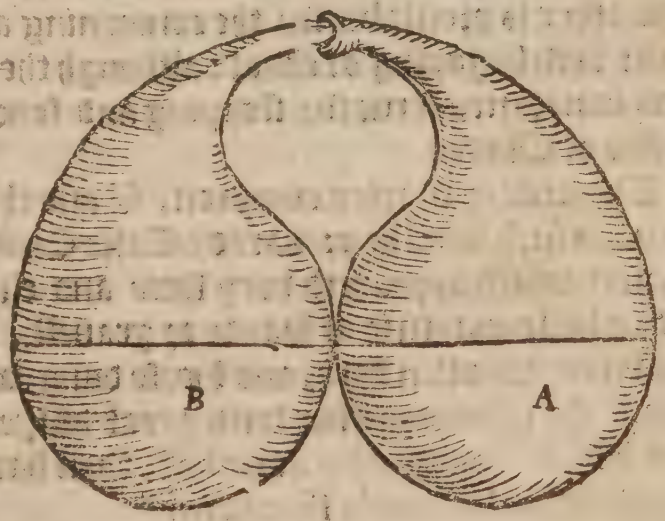
*The.xxv.Chapter.*

Fill a wyde mouthed Glasse, or earthen Potte, wyth thycke water or any iuyce, and take a Lyste or peece of Woollen cloth, being two palmes or a spanne long, and fashioned sharpe at the one ende, lyke to a tongue which wholy wette in water: After laye the same into the Glasse or Potte, in such order, that the one halfe in a maner, may seeme to lye wette wythin the water or iuyce, and the other to hang ouer the edge of the Glasse, or mouth of the Pot wythout: which on such wyse ordered, you shall then see all the lycour to drop forth of the Glasse, wythin short tyme: when you see that the cloth beginneth to furre, and wareth fowler or blacker, or the droppes dystill slower, by reason of the groundes or

grosser

grosser substaunce drunke in, then the Fylter or Lyste shall you (at such tymes) wryng harde out, and washing it cleane, lay agayne into the Glasse or Pot vntill the worke be finished. Further learne, that the repeating of iuyces, waters, and lycours, three or foure tymes ouer by a Fylter, are caused both the purer and clearer: if so be you washe out the fecies or dregges, as often as néede shall requyre the same.

Some Chymistes there are, which exercysing this manner of Dystilling by a Fylter, doe sometymes vse (in steade of it) two crooked Glasse Bodyes, named Retortes: the one of these filled with the matter, and put into the necke of the other being emptie (and luted close about): place them so, that the same being filled, A. standing hygher, wyth the bodye bending vp, whereby it myght the easier and spéedyer distill into that marcked wyth the letter B. standynge lower. For by this maner of distilling, is the lycour (dygested before in Balneo Mariæ) caused the purer, neater, & pleasanter of smelling: But this Dystilling by a Fylter, is oftener exercysed of the Chymistes, than of the Phisitions: and deuysed by them to seperate the subtiller, lyghter, and purer matter, from the heauie, grosse, and full of



dregges, as often as néede shall require the same.

Of the same named vulgarly the Lute of wysedome, with which the Chymistes vse to parget and fence the Dystillatorie vessels, and for to stoppe or close their Joynts, that no matter breath forth.

*The.xxvi.Chapter.*

FOrasmuch as we haue hitherto intreated sufficientlye, of the Instruments necessarie, for Dystilling of the moste matters & substances: it is therefore requisite at this present, that we likewise set forth and teach the maner of the same, which defendeth the vessels from the violence & mightie heate of fire: and that closeth & fast ioyneth them togither in the ioynts, to the ende, that the Dystillation may be the Artlyer perfourmed: And thys is the Morter, of which the Chymistes haue néede for the perfourming of their workes, named Lute. Nowe there are diuers sortes of Morter, as the one named common, which is onely for the buylding of Furnaces and Towers for dystilling: The other is named the Lute or Morter of wisedome, with which the vessels of Glasse are pargetted and fenced, to the ende that those may the better sustayne and abyde the violent force of fire: The other is profitable for the coniopning and vniting the clefts of the vessels gaping or chapt: although the Morter of wysedome may sometimes serue for stopping and fencing the crackes and clefftes of Glasses.

The Lute or Morter common, fit and the best for Furnaces, maye on such wyse be prepared: Take Chalke or Potters-claye, or earth which appeareth very fatte and cleauing, to the same adde a little quantitie of Sande or grauell, myxing or working with these Wollen flore, and Horse dung, after incorporate and labour the whole togither with great diligence, vnto the tyme that it be of a consistence more soft, than harde or drye: This borowed out of Leonarde Fiarauant.

A Lute or Morter for the buylding of Furnaces, and the Philosophers Tower: Take a quantitie of Hartes heares (with which Saddlers are accustomed to stuffe Saddles) being afore well shaken and beaten, or else take flore of Wollen cloth, drosse

or beatings of Iron (flying from the Anuill) Lyme, the bleude of a Bull, or Wether: of these well myred and wrought togither, couch and erect your Furnaces with Tyles and Bryckes.

A Lute or Morter, for to parget, couer, and arme or fence the vessels, to thende that those cracke not by violence of the fire: Take the fine pouder and well searsed of Tyles, the pouder searsed of the beatings of Iron about the Anuyll, the pouder searsed and very fine of Sande, of eche one pounde, of fat Lute or Cley

well cleauing three poundes: all these diligentlye temper wyth Lye, after myre them carefully, by stirring the whole strongly togither wyth a staffe: to whych (in the working) adde alwayes a thirde part of shoren flore, brought very small and myred as it were in pouder: which done, let the whole be well stirred and myred togither. The vesselles pargetted and couered with thys Lute or Morter, maye well abyde the violence of fire, without breaking or cracking at all, if it be somewhat thycke layde, and euen spred about the Bodies.

The Glasse Bodies for to be pargetted or couered wyth Lute, requyre to be wrought cleare, smoth and wythout knots or bladders: in that otherwyse they be in daunger of breaking, for the weakenesse of composition, and may lesser or weakelyer indure

the heate of fire. These on such wise strongly made by the Glasse-makers, ought to be fenced with the best Lute (named the Lute of wysedome) vp to the narrower part of the Glasse body, or three fingers bredth higher for Aqua fortis, and such lyke, and spredde rounde about of a reasonable thicknesse: to the ende the Coates made strong, and the choppes filled with the best Morter all about (after the well drying of them diuers tymes) maye the aptlyer abyde the force of fire: The commended Lute or Morter for the vessels of glasse, is to be made of Potters earth, with a fourth part to the same added of shoren flore, and an eyght part of whyte Ashes, with a fourth part of drye Horse dung, all these well incorporated togither, ought to be well beaten with an Iron rodde. For this on such wyse ordred, is the composition that the Chymistes name the Lute of wysedome, with which they couer and fence the bottomes of those bodies, that they mynde to occupie vnto Dystillation. There be some that adde to this composition, the pouder of Brycke finely beaten and searsed, and the scales or beatings of Iron searsed: and for the apt drying of the vesselles thus fenced, doe make a long Wooden forme, bored full of holes all along, into which they thrust or put the neckes of the Glasse

Bodies, with the mouthes turned downewarde; and on such wyse

wyse they set all the vessels togither to drye in the Sunne, or in the wynde, or by the fire, or in some hote place: which on suche wyse throughly drie, they applie to diuers vses, or as pleaseth them for the dyskilling of matters: That the forme of drying the vessels may readyer be conceyued, beholde the Figure before demonstrated to the eye.

Another fashion of Lute or Morter, often vsed of a certayne skylfull man: Take of the fine pouder of Sande searsed, one pound: of the scales or beatings of yron (about the Anuill) brought into fine pouder, so much: of Glasse beaten into fine pouder, as much: of fat Potters Earth and cleauing, three poundes: to which adde a third part of a pound of the shorten flor of cloth, with olde water of Tartar, or Salt water: which done, myre the whole togither, and worke it strongly with an yron rodde, as afore taught.

Another. Take of Venice Glasse, and of Tartar, of eche a lyke quantitie: of Salt Armoniacke a little, these beate and labour well togither. Of this shall you vse, when that you will diligently Lute any thing, or seale glasse with glasse, by smearing it rounde about the vessels when they are hote.

Another for to defende that the Glasses breake not by the force of fire: Take what quantitie you will of Allum, putting the same into an earthen Potte, on which poure cleare water to putrifie, after boyle the whole with diligence, and skimme it: which done, let this throughly cole, then smeare or dawbe with the sayde mixture the Glasses without, vntill that you may well and safely bestowe them in the fire, or on Sande: these let to drye by themselues, and doe the lyke vnto a thirde tyme.

Another Lute or Morter for to defende the vesselles, that they cracke or breake not in peces, by force of the fire, or by violence of the spirits, and that parpetually they may contayne and keepe Aqua fortis, or the strong water: The vessels smeared or dawbed with the sayd Morter, ought to be well dryed in the Sunne: It is also profitable for the conglutinating or fastening togither of Glasses or vessels broken: Take of Glasse and Vermilon, of ech a lyke quantitie, these labour into moste fine pouder, after sift it through a fine searse, then incorporate the same with Vernishe:

adding to it a little of the Oyle of Lynsede, and making of the whole like to a soft Pultise: which done, spread the same on a fine Lynnen cloth, and applye or wrappe it about the Orifices of the vessels, or their ioyntes, letting them so to drye in the Sunne by themselues: which although it be very slowly done, yet doth it retayne and keepe the fyre, the strong water (named Aqua fortis) and the kyndes of the strong water. This is very true, and experienced by the Author of the worke named Pyrotechnia.

For the fast closing and stopping of Glasses, the groundes and thicker substance of that Morter of other Glasses made, is verye commodious: the selfe same doth the Meale, Lyme, and Bole Armoniacke myxed togyther, in the forme of Paste like auayle.

Another Lute or Morter to be applyed about the ioynts, which so letteth or stoppeth, that the vapors in no manner breath forth: Take the fine pouders of Glasse, and Litarge of Golde sifted thorowe a searse, of eche a pounde: the Meale of Wheate, two poundes, myxe these diligentlye, and worke or labour them very well with the whytes of Egges in the forme of Paste, extended and spredde on the one side of a wette Lynnen cloth, for to apply about the ioyntes: after that it shall be through drye, bestowe or laye yet another Lynnen cloth vpon, and on such wyse the spirites shall be retayned.

If the Glasse that any hath to set on the fire, happeneth to be cracked, it may be stopped by this meanes, that the spirits breath not forth: wette or steepe diuers Lynnen clothes in the whytes of Egges well beaten, those applye on the cracke of the Glasse hote, the one after the other, of such sort, that as sone as the one shall be drie and harde as any crust, to bestowe an other, and in lyke maner another consequently: Such a kynde and forme of Morter is commended for the Luting and fencing all about of vessels, when as any will dystill Aqua fortis, or strong water, or the Oyle of Vitriol.

A Lute or Morter of wysedome on this wyse: Take fat Cley, and Horsedung, these strongly myxe and worke togither wyth Wyne, Ale, or Beere: and in the seconde labouring togither, adde shoren flore of Clothe: and in the thirde working togither, myxe pure Wheaten Meale and Flower, with the whytes of

Egges

Egges diligently tempered : and on such wyse shall you make the Lute of wysedome.

Or thus, take two partes of Clay, so much of Horse dung, and one part of the scales or drosse of Iron about the Anuyll : all these diligently bring to fine pouder, dissoluing after a part of Salte in water : with that water worke the whole togither, spreading the same after on a Lynnen cloth, which apply rounde about the vessell.

Another Lute : Take a fast and tough earth, which after the through drying, bring into fine pouder, the same sprynckle with a little quantitie of water, to which adde Horse dung, brought to pouder : after the well myring of all these with the whytes of Egges, diligently labour them togither, then of both ioyned, make one myxture, with which you shall Lute round about your vesselles.

Another Lute : take of the excrement or vpper drosse of the Iron, one pounde and a halfe : of the Meale dust, halfe a pounde : of Glasse brought to fine pouder, one pounde : of the whytes of Egges as much as shall suffyce to myxe the whole throughlye, vnto the forme of Paste.

A Lute of wysedome is made on this wyse, according to Fyerauant the Italian, in his booke of secret inuentions, with which a man maye lute vesselles of Glasse to resist a mightie heate of fire. Take of the best and finest Chalke, to which adde the drosse of Iron brought to fine pouder, and the common whyte Ashes, the shorten dore, and Horse dung, these Artely myxe togither : For this is the true composition of the Lute of wysedome, which resisteth the fire marueylously.

Another Lute or Morter of wysedome, that is much commended by an Empericke, which prepareth of the Antimonie : Take of the best Cley, beaten and wrought with the powder of Tyles or Brycke, the drosse of yron in pouder, and the Hartes or Dre heares, all which diligently myxe and labour with the whytes of Egges, vnto the forme of Paste.

The correction of waters and Oyles dystilled.

*The.xxvi.Chapter.*

In

IN euerye kynde of Dystillation, it oftentymes commeth to passe, for the vehemencie of the cause agent, that is, the heate, or the default of Instruments, or the ignorance of the workeman, that the waters or Oyles dystilled, attayne some fierie heate, or some incommoditie excrementueus or superfluous, or other such straunge qualitie, as taste, and euill sauour: For which cause it is very requisite and necessarie (for the keeping of them a long time) to know how it behoueth to correct all their defaults. For in that fashion of dystilling, which is wrought and done by force of the fire agent (saith Ioannes Langius) although that the matters which are naturally colde, as the Nightshade, Succorie, Endyue, Lettuce, and such others are dystilled, yet those purchase or conceyue an Empyreuma, that is, a heate and dryth accidentall, lyke to thynges burned: Of which (Galen affirmeth) that no one of burned thynges, is perfitely cold bycause in them is left a fierie qualitie, which Aristotle reporteth to be Empyreuma: After this maner the blacke Choler or Melancholie, although the same be Earthly and naturally colde, forsomuch as it is engendred of bloude adust or burnt, yet is it not altogither wythout heate, no otherwyse than the Ashes and Vyneger. For this reason, the Chymistes more expert, to the ende that the same heate may be lessened and caused (as it were) mylder, and that the vertues of matters colde, doe not euaporate away, dystill such things, in vessels hanging ouer water boyling, that they name Balneum Mariæ, which fashion of Dystilling, they learned of the auncient Apothecaries of the Greekes: which

for

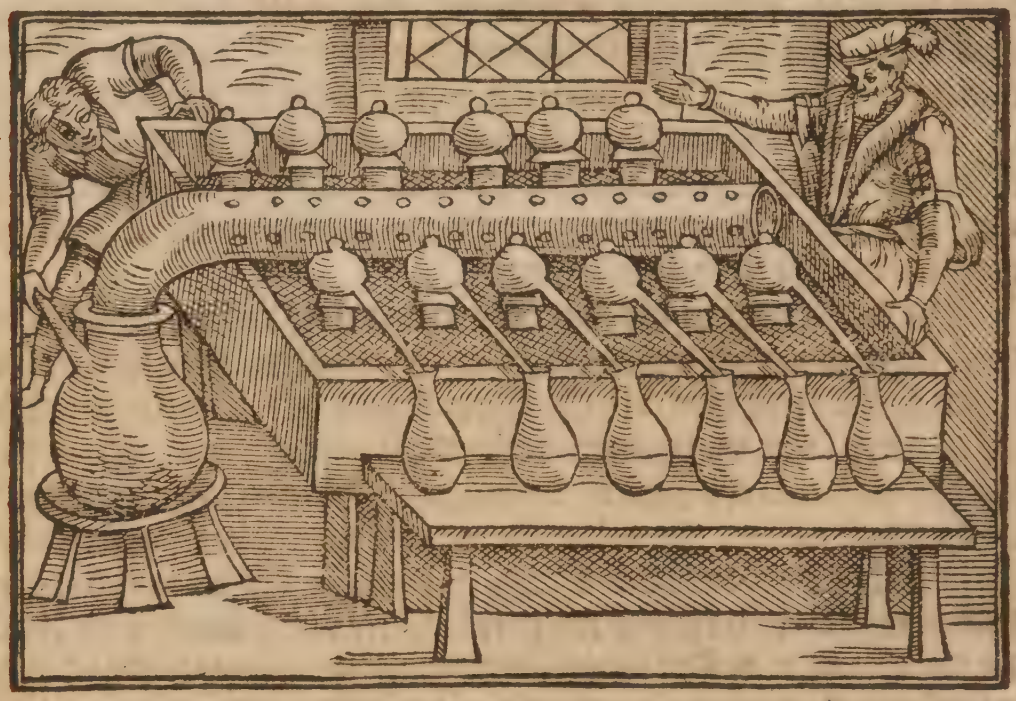
for the same causes procured to boyle softly or gently the Oyles, the Oyntments of Spykenarde, of Lauander, of Beniamin, and other medicines of swéte sauour in a double vessell: Also the same in a cleare ayre, on the fire without smoke, and of Coales well kyndled. After which manner, they more boyled in tyme past the medicines Arteriacall and Stomaticall, that the Arabians named Loch: These hitherto borowed out of Ioannes Langius. Nowe not only the Dystillation bringeth with it thys adustion to waters or Oyles, but they also attayne by the same meanes a watery and excrementuous moysture, which by the Summing, ought to be corrected in this maner.

The waters set in the Sunne for certayne dayes, in Glasses well stopped with Lynnen cloth, or Parchment hauing sundrye holes, to the ende that all the same which is excrementuous in them, may so be consumed: and by the sayde meanes, that what the dystilled waters haue of straunge heate, may in lyke manner be breathed away. In colde Countries for correcting the moysture excrementuous of waters, which can not be rectified nor sufficiently euaporated by the gentle heate of the sunne & the aire: set the Glasse or vessell which contayneth the things dystilled into a vessell full of water, causing it gently to boyle for two or thrée dayes togither, vnto the consumption of a third part of the Oyle (if the same shall be Oyle) but if it be water dystilled, then by the lyke meanes the moysture excrementuous (if any such remayne) shall easily be consumed, and the Oyle, or the Water rectified. This Rogerius. Or rather that the Chymists doe and obserue in the water of Lyfe, by Balneum Mariæ: the moysture watrie (that they name Fleume) is receyued a part, and separated from the subtill lycour. But of the other maners of rectifying lycours, we shall more at large hereafter intreate in the proper place.

Nor there is no lesse daunger in the Dystillation, which is wrought or done by the heate of dung stynking and rotten: least that there may remayne some smatch of rottennesse or foystynes in the lycour dystilled. Hereof it commeth also (that Langius in his Epistles maketh mention) that many worthie Phisitions (in learning and skill of matters) doe abhorre vtterly this maner of Dystilling, by reason of the rottennesse of heate, and euaporation

of

of the dung stynking, which maye easily or lightly infect the medicines: for which cause the matters stynking, are alwayes dangerous to the body. To these the same Author answereth on such wyse, that when the things be emptyed out of the vesselles of pu-



trifaction, and at the last dystilled by a Lymbecke, are then purified wholy from the contagion and annoyance of this rottennesse: forsomuch as the heate of fire resisteth the poyson, and correcteth the same: For Hera also (a worthie Phisition of Cappadocia) reporteth, that when he purposed to correct the stypticke-nesse and astriction of his proper medicine, did afore bestowe and burie vnder the earth, the same for three whole Monethes, and there left it in a maner to putrifie: hoping by the sayde industrie, that the substance of the medicine might be restored of the more subtill partes. Wherefore a man may perswade and beléeue, that if the matters by happe shall gather and attayne any infection by the putrifaction, all the same maye be taken away, and corrected by the Dystillation following.

¶ The ende of the first Booke of secrete Remedies. for Dystillations.

# ¶ The ſeconde Booke of Dyſtillations, *conteyning ſundry excellent ſecrete* Remedies of Dyſtilled waters.

# ¶ Of the Waters simple dystilled of Herbes especially, and of diuers other Bodies simple.

## Of Vineger dystilled.

*The first Chapter.*

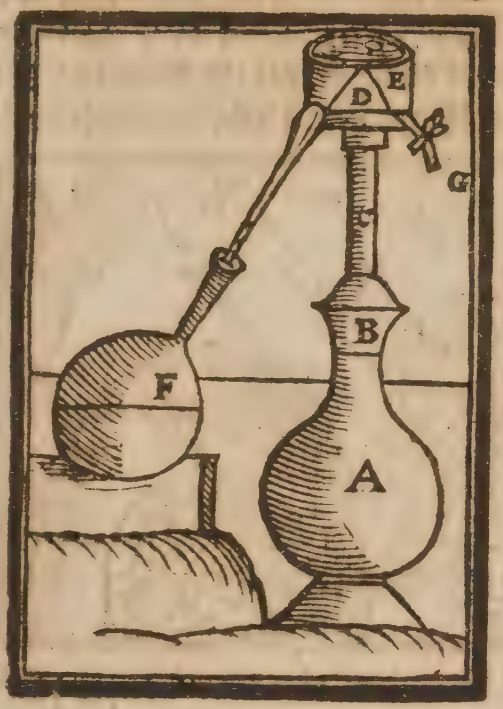
Estowe or put the best Vinegar that you can chose, into a Lymbecke, set after into Balneum Mariæ, or on fine sifted Ashes, hauing the lyppes or edges (rounde about) well stopped with Paste or Meale tempered in water, or with Paper pasted: which done, make vnder it a soft fire for the space of thrée or foure houres, in which tyme the flewme, that is, the moysture excrementuous is separated from the Vinegar, which you ought to cast awaye as a matter vnprofitable. And a man maye knowe that the Flewme is taken away and gone, when the Vineger shall be consumed vnto a thirde or fourth part: After, let all the ioyntes of the Lymbecke be well stopped, to thende that it maketh no euaporation, then increase the fire by little and little: By the same meanes shall you dystill forth (for the seconde draught) a Vinegar verye good, and most whyte vnto the Lyes, of which you shall haue a signe or note certayne, if you sée the Fecies blacke, and that there commeth forth any Lycour which hath the consistence of Honie or Pytch: you may drawe the lyke of Vinegar, Rosate, of the Elder, of the Cloue Gellyflowers, and others: If any shall infuse all a night in Vineger (which is drawne the seconde tyme) the Pellitorie, Staphisagre (or Iuye bruised) in Balneo Mariæ, after the expression made, and the grosser substance throwne away, dystill with diligence the Lycour poured into a Lymbecke: This third extraction or draught (besides a number of experiences that a man may worke with it) doth greatlye preuayle agaynst the

myghtie ache and dolour of the teeth : This borowed out of the Booke of an Alchymister of Paris. In the Dystillation of Vinegar only I suppose (sayth the worthie Practicioner Leonarde Fiarauante) that the part watery she first runneth forth, after the better sort, in ordering the Dystillation, as aboue vttered : Thys seconde draught of Vineger, is a matter incorruptible, whych Artely separated from the Fecies, becommeth of such force, that it cannot after corrupt. It also dissolueth precious Stones, and Mynerals, that are layde to steepe in it, as Iron, Tynne, Lattone, Copper, and other lyke things. It serueth for the clensing and cleering of womens faces, washyng sometymes with it, in that this corrodeth and weareth away all spottes : It serueth effectuously, for making the Sirupe of Vineger : It preserueth all matters corruptible put into it, as are Flesh, Egges, Gourdes, Melons, Cucumbers, Orenges, Lemmons, Fennell, and to be briefe, whatsoeuer thing a man will put into it. This in lyke maner dissolueth the Rheume, maketh a good and cleare voyce by drincking a little at a tyme : It mittigateth the payne in all sores, and in effect is helping in euerye matter, and neuer harmeth in none. If the Vineger shall be dystilled by a Lymbecke, vnto the tyme that the Fecies remayne drie, and they after burned so long in the fire, vnto the tyme that they become whyte Ashes, which after bestowed in a moyst Celler, or other moyste place, dissolueth (as the Tartare prepared doth) into an Dyle, which is of so excellent vertue, for the health of mans bodie, that a man would hardly beleeue. For gyuing a little quantitie of this by the mouth, it dissolueth the Stone of the Kidneys, and wasteth the Stone in the Bladder : The Vineger dystilled with a lyttle quantitie of the Dyle of Tartare, and pure Aqua vitæ togither, preserueth the faces of women, and maketh them to appeere most comely. Sundry other great matters maye be wrought with the dystilled Vineger, which here for breuitie are omitted : and referred to the wysedome of skilfull practicioners to finde out.

The Sea or Salte water maye a man make sweete, by this meanes : If he filleth a vessell or Pot with Salt water, and causing it to boyle a tyme by the fire, doth after dystill the same by a Lymbecke, as the Rose water, and the Salt shall remayne at

the

the bottome. But to make a great quantitie in short tyme, it behoueth to dystill the same by a Lymbecke hauing a Bucket on the heade, which fill with colde water, and as the water wareth hote in the dystilling, drawe it forth by the Tap or Cocke, and poure colde water immediately into the Bucket: For by this often cooling of the heade, shall you purchase the more yéelde. And thys is the secrete to dystill much at once with a small cost: and the Instrument being not of this maner fashioned, a man can not dystill but a small quantitie at a tyme.




The maner of Dystilling water simple, & the waters of Minurall Bathes, to thende that a man may knowe the things myxed in them, and of their propertie: Borowed out of the learned Worke of Medicinall waters of Gabriel Fallopius.

*The seconde Chapter.*

A Man maye dissolue after two fashions, the waters of Mynurall Bathes by Dystillation: the one in Balneo Mariæ, but such a resolution is hard to bring to passe: the other by a Distillation drie, which is done in vessels of Glasse, whether they be Urinall Bodyes, or those named (of the Arabians) Bozia, it much forceth not, as I haue sayde: It is sufficient that by this Dissolution of the water, which is wrought by the Dystillation of drie heate, that all those thyngs are knowen, myxed in such waters, without excluding or excepting the vapors or spirites, which are knowne by this reason. Haue a Furnace wholy in a readynesse, the fire represented by the letter A. let be

kyndled beneath, a high on the Furnace, as in the hollowneſſe, ſet a veſſell of ſtrong Earth very large, (in faſhion of a Carnation potte) full of ſifted Sande expreſſed by B. fill the Bozia or Urinall veſſell declared by C. (it forceth not much whether of them) with the Pynerall or Bathe water, and that the veſſell be ſet vnto the myddle in the ſand, which is wythin the Earthen potte: let the Bozia be couered with his head, hauing a noſe ſufficient long, ſignifiẽd by the note D. Both theſe Lute well togyther, to the ende that


there be no clefte, nor any ſpace betwẽne the two veſſels: After purchaſe a Pype of Glaſſe about the bygneſſe of a finger, hollowe and open at both endes, deſcrybed by E. into the one ende of this Pype thruſt the noſe of the heade, and wrap a Lynnen cloth many times about that ioynt, to the ende that the paſſages and pores may on ſuch wyſe be ſtopped, that no vapour at all breath forth: then haue in a readyneſſe a baled Payle, or other lyke veſſell of woode, expreſſed by the letter F. full of colde water, and bored of eyther ſide directlye, that the Pype deſcending from the noſe of the Heade, may paſſe ouerthwhart this Paile along, within the colde water: By this meanes and waye ſhall you knowe what maner of Spirites haue bene commixed with the Pynerall water. For the Sande contayned in the Earthen pot, heated by the fire, doth make hote by his heate the Bozia or Urinall bodie and the water contayned in the ſame, from which many vapors continually are ſent, which aſcending and flying to the head, are there thickened and conuerted into water, which running downe by the Pype, retayneth as yet the vapors, bycauſe that the water deſcending by this Pype, is ſomewhat cooled, by the colde as well of the Pype, as of the colde water whych is in the wooden veſſell (ouerthwart the whych, the Pype extendeth and

paſſeth

passeth along) that toucheth the water: so that the cooling of the one and the other, doth not permit that the vapours being in the water which descende, to breath forth: Thus procede with that fire vnder the Furnace, vntill all the water shall be dystilled forth, and consumed in the Glasse bodie. Thys done, drawe the Bozia out of the Earthen pot, in whych you shall finde and see yet remayning some moysture, the same let to drye and consume away in the sunne, after set in the Sunne the Fecies or groundes which shall be at the bottome of the vessell, and let them throughlye drie. When the Fecies shall be thus dryed in the Sunne, then it behoueth to consider & marke what in them is contained. Certayne wyll that the sediments or groundes be layde abroade on a fayre smooth Table, and beholde them in the Sunne, to the ende that what bright and shyning Bodie shall be there, the same may appeare more easily in the Beames of the Sunne. As touching my mynde in this, I rather wyshe that another matter be afore done: First, so soone as the Bozia shall be drawne forth of the Furnace, the sediments or grounds being yet hote, it behoueth to approch and put downe the Nose to the mouth of the Bozia, for a man shall easily knowe and perceyue by the smell, whether the same be of Cleye, or of Earth, which is impossible to knowe by any other meanes: In lyke maner the sauour of the groundes yet being hote, bryngeth or yeldeth a knowledge of the redde Chalke (that we name Ruddell) which rendreth a sauour sweete, and by the same note is the presence of the Oker perceyued. After that, the sedimentes shall be somewhat more cooled, take a portion of the same, rubbing it betweene the fingers: By the same meanes shall you discerne and knowe the Sandaraca, Brymstone, Orpyment, and others lyke: In the ende let the groundes being drye, be spredde on a Table in the Sunne, for if there shall be any small Bodyes of Alumne, those wyll be made manifest by the Sunne, so that on such wyse shall they apparantly shewe and be seene: By this maner and fashion shall you perceyue the Salt, if it be gathered in bygge graynes, the Nytre lykewise if it be in great quantitie, for that in small quantity the same is very hardly discerned. The Brymstone, if it be pure, is knowne by his colour, in that it is somewhat yelow, or

palyshe: euen so may a man haue iudgement or perceyueraunce of Ashes and Stones, clotted and hardned togither. As touchyng other Mettals, as the Golde, Siluer Tin, Iron, and such like, are not knowne: for that those are sometymes so much myxed with Marble, Ashes, and such lyke things, that they cannot be iudged or perceyued by any sense: yea, although that you taste the sediment, yet may you knowe nothing by the same. For which cause it behoueth to procéede and trie by another meanes and way: as to spreade that sediment on a Lampyne of Iron polyshed and burning, or redde hote: for on such wyse shall it be easie to dyscerne the Ashes, Marble, Gypsum, Lyme, Brymstone, Salt, Nytre, and Ceruse: For somuch that if it hath of the Lyme, or Marble, they will not be burned at all, but after that some one of the others shall be burned, they will remayne, & possesse a colour more white than they had afore. And if you discerne or sée that it hath any matter, which cannot be burned, but rather incontinent becõmeth very white, know for troth that ẏ same is Gypsũ: for which cause, the Lyme, Marble, and Gypsum agrée and partake in this, that they be not burned at all, but remayne, and be caused more whyte: yet this difference there is, that the Lyme and Marble are slowly caused whyte, and their whyteneſſe is not much more increased than it was before: But contrarywise the Gypsum attayneth incontinent a whyteneſſe, whych is much greater than the same was before. The Brymstone is also easily knowne by this experience, forsomuch as that it melteth and representeth his proper sauor: The Salt likewyse and the Nytre are knowne, for that their sediments (if they be there) are burned, and will cast forth sparckles: But thys difference there is, for if there be Salt, it wyll sparckle and cracke lykewise, if onely Nytre, it wyll sparkle wythout cracking: If the matter be myxed of Salt and Nytre, whyles the sediment is in burning, part of it wyll sparckle and cracke, and part of it wyll sparckle wythout cracking: I neuer yet founde the Leade by this experience, but I suppose that if it were founde in the sediment, it woulde be molten on a Lampyne of Iron burning. If there be in it of the Ceruse, the groundes then wyll render or be caused redde, whych is also a note of the Leade, for so much as these two are verye

lyttle

lyttle dyffering: For the Ceruse is made of Leade, and of Ceruse the Vermillon, that is, a like quantitie of Ceruse and Ruddell or redde earth burned togither: If you see that the sediment is molten, and become so whyte as Mylke, you maye not perswade and gather incontinent, that there is in it of the Allum, for although that there be sometymes a note that there is of the Allum with his stone, yet may it be caused there to be without melting, for the Allum is molten one whyles by heate, an other whyles by moysture: The other Mettals cannot be knowne by any of these experiences.

I neuertheleſſe haue founde an Arte, which I haue experienced at the Aponitaine Bathes, Lucensis, and the water of Villensis, which is on such wyse: When you will examine and trye, if any water hath of the Vitriol, or of Allum, or other lyke Mynurall, cause the water first to boyle, not in a vessell of Glasse, but of Tynne, or Iron: after that the water shall be boyled a certaine tyme, let it settle, then after the boyling yet a little more, incontinent throwe or poure into it the iuice or decoction of Gall nuttes, in small quantitie: If the water hath of Vitriol, or of Allum, it will incontinent become blacke: Or else take some composition black, as is the medicine (named Verzinum) knowne in Italie, causing it to boyle in water, vnto the tyme that the water taketh a colour in maner blacke: after strayne the same, and sprinckle a quantitie of this water on the groundes, and if there be of the Allum, that colour blacke, will incontinent be restored or caused more cleare. And what I haue sayde of the colour left of the medicine Verzinum, as much it behoueth to vnderstande of any other matter, in such sort that the water for to worke or doe such an experience, may be made of euery matter, which may dye the water into a blacke colour: and the water so that it be blacke, it forceth not of what matter the same be caused blacke. As touching the astriction, which consisteth in the Allum, I report nothing of it, in that the Allum beyng in the sediment, cannot be knowne by the taste: For it commeth often to passe, that when you taste the sediment, and that you feele an astriction, yet the same procedeth or commeth not of the Allum, but perhappes of Salt or some other thing: The Iron, the Cop-

per, and such lyke Mettals, cannot by other meanes be knowne, but by the corruption and resolution of the groundes, in such sort that euery Mettall (that there shall be) maye be turned into hys proper excrement, and so of his proper excrement, shall you after knowe this or that Mettall to be in it. By the selfe same fashion and manner is knowne the Iron, the Syluer, the Golde, the Chrysocolla, that is, the Saulder of Golde, the Copper, and such lyke. For these reasons it behoueth to ioyne and myre the groundes with some medicine, or sharpe lycour, to the ende that euery Mettall which shall be contayned in the sediment, maye be turned into his proper excrement. Nowe the sharpe and corrosiue medicine that a man may finde, apt and fitte to doe the same, shall be the strong Vinegar, the Aqua fortis, and such lyke. Take therefore the sediment, and bestowe the same into Aqua fortis, or other such medicine corrosiue, and when you shall sée the water to be dryed vp and consumed, regarde and marke diligently, if the excrement of any Mettall, be not on the sediment: as if you sée on the Groundes, the excrement of Iron to be coagulated and heaped togither, you shall easily iudge the Iron to be in the sediment or groundes. If you there sée of the excrement of Copper, or a matter gréene cankered, the same is a note that there is of the Copper, and euen so of the others. Therefore the Mettalles are knowne by the corruption, and mutation, or chaunging of them into their proper excrements: And this shall you knowe to be a sure experience and a troth of the matter (as you may easily trie in the doyng) if you take a portion of any Mettall, as the Fylings of Iron, and shall myre the same with the groundes of any matter, and bestowe a payne about it, that the fylinges maye be corrupted, then shall you sée that the same wyll be corrupted into his proper excrement, which is named (of the Latynes Ferrugo) that is, the rust of Iron. After this maner are knowen how much and what are the things which are myred with the Mynurall waters, that serue to Bathes, which is especially tryed by the industrie and worke of Dystillation: But consider and take héede that the gréene colour doth not deceyue you, which appeareth sometymes in the sediment, although that it hath nothing of the Copper myred: for oftentymes this colour is there ingendred of

some

some Bole, which is myred amongst the grounds: for that cause throughly examine and make the proofe, if this colour procedeth of the Copper myred, or Iron, or the excrement of Iron, or of some Bole, in this sort: Take the sediment of that water, and poure the same into Vineger dystilled, and consider or marke what colour the Vineger representeth or draweth vnto, the lyke consider what the colour is of the sediment, after that it shall be through dryed. For if it hath there the excrement of Iron, the colour shall be blacke: If Bole, the colour shall be redde, that is, lesse blacke, and tending or drawing to a rednesse: I here vtter nothing of the sauour and taste, for that so dyuers is the sauour and taste of Mynurall waters, that a man cannot know of them, what those are myred wythall. All these hitherto haue I borrowed out of the learned worke of Mynurall Bathes of Fallopius, which I haue endeuoured to penne or wryte worde for worde, as things appertayning to the matter, of which we haue entreated, in respect that we so oftentymes entreate of Mettals in this Booke, which are things worthie to be examined diligently, for the vtilitie and profite of most men.

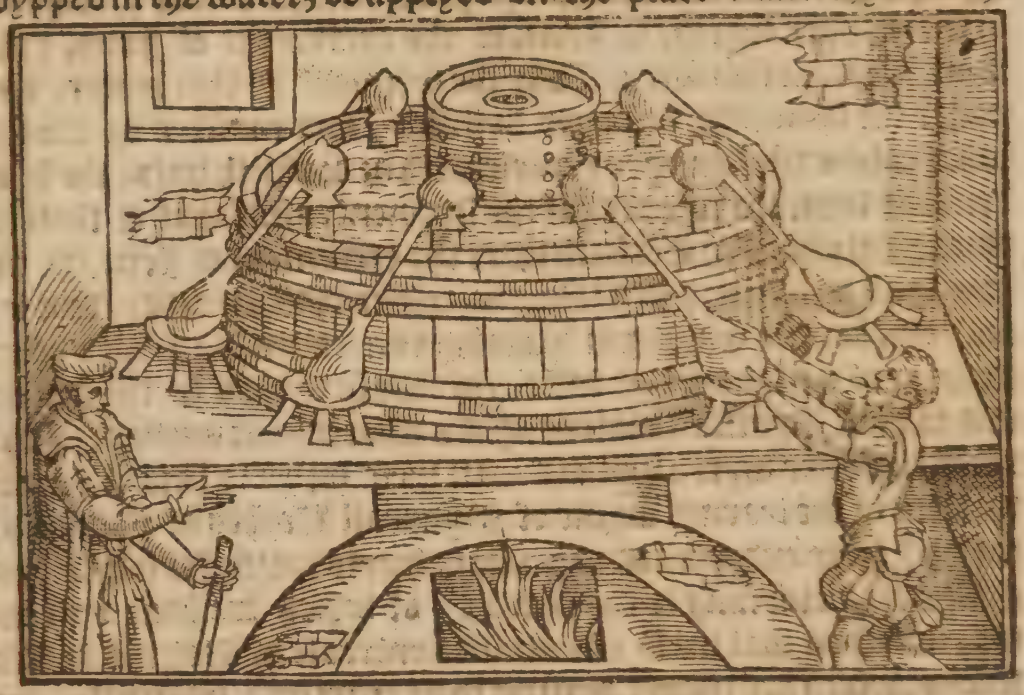
## ¶ A collection of certaine waters dystilled of Herbes, Juices, Lycours, and Fruites.

### The water of Hempe.

*The.iij.Chapter.*

THe congruent tyme of dystilling the Hempe, is, that the toppes as yet tender and greene, shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ. This water greatly helpeth the paynes of the heade procéding of a hote cause, if the heade, the foreheade, and Temples, be often laboured with the same. Thys also profiteth agaynst any heate, in what part or member

of the Bodie it shall be, especially the Goute, if a Lynnen clothe dypped in the water, be applyed on the place: and thys in the



Wynter vse twyse in the day, but in the Summer thrée tymes of the day. Take of the water of the gréene Walnuts one ounce, of the water of Egrimonie an ounce and a halfe, of the water of Rewe, halfe an ounce, of the water of Hysope thrée ounces, of the water of Hempe foure ounces, these myre togither, of which take halfe an ounce, adding to it halfe a dramme of Ptmnia, halfe an ounce of Sugar Candie, and a dramme of the Conserue of Roses, this after the drinking warme to bedde, and lying downe well couered with clothes to sweate, expelleth those wicked humors of which the plague procédeth: the same potion helpeth the Dropsie, taken in the same manner, and preserueth a man from such sickenesses: A water dystilled of the Hempesède with the iuice of Garlicke, of the same fashion that the Rose water is dystilled, which is Cosemeticall, that is, profitable for garnishing, for it causeth heares to growe in the bare and balde places, being often applyed.

## The water of Walwort.

*The fourth Chapter.*

THe best tyme of dystilling the Walwort, is, when it beginneth

to

to beare flowers, that then the whole Herbe and rote finely shredde and bestowed in a Cucurbite or Glasse Bodye, maye be distilled by Balneo Mariæ, this water drunke with a little Sugar, or the iuyce of Keysons, vnto the quantitie of foure or fiue ounces at a tyme fasting, doth lose the Bellie: In the same manner drunke morning and euening, auayleth agaynst the swellinges of the Bodie, but especially the Dropsie: euen so this drunke, helpeth the Quotidian Ague, and stytches or other paynes in the sides: it profiteth agaynst the outward swellings of the Body, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in the same: This water also remoueth stytches or other griefes in the sides, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in it: This gargelled wyth a little of the pouder of Pellitorie, helpeth the falling of the Vuula downe: Thys drunke warme (after the manner aboue taught) helpeth a drye cough: This gargelled in the throte, helpeth that swelling there, named Angina: The dystilled water of the rotes finely shredde, doth much mitigate the grieuous dolor of the Goute, by daylye dryncking and applying Lynnen clothes wette in it, on the grieued places: This also helpeth marueylously ioynt aches, by applying on the grieued places, Lynnen clothes wette in it: and eating a fewe of the tender greene toppes (whether two or three) in a Sallate, causeth a man soluble, and to haue sundrye stoles: The water drunke with Sirupe of Vineger, helpeth a burning Ague: The pouder of the leaues marueylouslye worketh in all sortes of Vlcers, in that the same asswageth paynes, clenseth them, and doth incarnate.

## The water of Imperatoria.

### *The fift Chapter.*

THe tyme aptest for dystilling the Herbe Imperatoria, is, when it yeeldeth the floures, then the whole Herbe wyth the rotes well shredde (although some rather wyll the rotes onely) require to be infused in wyne for twelue houres, after the bestowing into a Cucurbite, dystill the whole (after Arte) in Balneo Mariæ: This water drunke, doth marueylous expell the wynde of the stomacke, Bowels, and Bellie: for which cause, auayleable in the Cholicke passions, and tortions of the stomack: This

also

also procureth the Termes in women, and moueth vryne: It asswageth toothach, by washing the mouth therewith: The same myxed with Rosed Honie, and drunke warme, helpeth marueyloulsy the griefes and stranglings of the wombe or Matrice in women, and Conception greatly furthereth, where the impediment procéedeth of coldenesse. This water in lyke maner drunke warme, strengtheneth the stomacke, and causeth digestion. This water sundrie tymes gargelled in the mouth, comforteth a colde Brayne, and purgeth it effectuously of Flewme: A dramme of the pouder drunke with a quantitie of the water, preuayleth in colde sicknesses: so that this marueyloulsy helpeth the lose parts of the Bodie, conbulsions, and the falling sickenesse. This water myxed with Rosed Hony, and drunke wyth halfe a spoonefull of the fine pouder of the roote, an houre before the comming of the fitte, helpeth myraculously the Quartane ague: The water gargelled in the mouth, amendeth the breath, and strengtheneth all the senses: Thys drunke wyth halfe a spoonefull of the pouder of the roote, helpeth the plague, all maner of poysons, the byting and stinging of venymous beastes and wormes. Thys water drunke with Rosed Honie, and halfe a spoonefull of pure Cynnamone water, amendeth such hardly fetching breath, openeth obstructions, helpeth the water betwéene the skynne and flesh, the Dropsie, and diseases in the Mylt: To be briefe, it heateth all those partes of the Bodie, where colde occuppeth and offendeth.

## The water of the blessed Thystell.

*The sixt Chapter.*

THe commended time for the dystillation of the blessed Thystell, is, that the Herbe alone finely shredde and stamped, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, in a Cucurbite of Glasse about the end of May. This water drunke Morning and Euening, vnto the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a tyme, with Rosed Honye, purifyeth the bloude, remoueth headache, comforteth and causeth a readie memorie, breaketh the stone, putteth away gyddynesse of the heade, amendeth the consumption of the Bodie, and preserueth the person long in health: This lyke ministred, auayleth agaynst the Plague, and deadly poysons, receyued as well within

within the Body, as outwardly by the stinging or byting of venymous Beasts applyed vpon. This water drunke with a dram of the powder, before the comming of the fitte, helpeth not only the Quartayne, but other Feuers, whose beginning are wyth colde. This lyke drunke, helpeth the falling sickenesse in chyldren. The water drunke with a quant tie of Rosed honye, asswageth the griefes of the bowels and kydneys, ceaseth the other torsions of the Belly, and keepeth the Bodie soluble: It also causeth sweating, sleyeth the wormes in the Bellye, amendeth the defaultes of the stomacke and wombe. The abouesayde quantitie of the pouder drunke with pure Aqua vitæ, not only kylleth worms in the Bodie of Chyldren, but deliuereth in short tyme the grieuous paynes of the Bodie. A Paste made with the pouder of the blessed Thystle, whyte Breade, and Honye, and dystilled wyth whyte wyne, yeeldeth a water right singular, for the decayed sight of the eyes.

## The water of Pellitorie of the wall.

### *The.vij.Chapter.*

THe tyme of the dystillation is, that the whole Herbe shredde and infused in wyne, be dystilled about the ende of Maye in Balneo Mariæ, the water drunke with Rosed honie for eyght or nyne dayes togither, to the quantitie of three ounces at a tyme, Morning and Euening, openeth the stopping of the Lyuer and Mylt, purgeth the kydneyes and Bladder, ceaseth the griefes of the Matrice, and sendeth downe the Termes in women: The same drunke Morning and Euening vnto the quantitie of three ounces at a tyme, helpeth an olde and continuall cough: The water simplye of the Herbe gargelled, and applyed without, amendeth the inflammation of the throte. The abouesayde water drunke with a quantitie of Rosed honye, auayleth agaynst the Strangulion, and grypings of the Bellye, proceeding of wynde and colde humors. The water applyed with Linnen clothes wet in it, asswageth swellings, and paine of the Goute, also the Shingles, burning, or scalding, and hote vlcers.

The

## The water of Yarrowe.

*The.vij.Chapter.*

THe congruent tyme of the dystillation of Yarrowe, is, that the whole Herbe shredde and infused in wyne, be dystilled about the ende of May in Balneo Mariæ. This water drunke euery morning (for a tyme togither) to the quantitie of foure ounces at a tyme, and applying of it on the region of the heart, heateth a colde stomacke: This also auayleth agaynst the wormes of the Belly, and difficulties of Urine: The water drunke with a dram weyght of the fine pouder of Cynamone, stayeth the ouer great flure of the Termes: The rather if the greene Herbe bruised, be applyed at that tyme by a skilfull Midwyfe. This water drunke sundrie dayes, profiteth that person which hath lost his colour by much bleeding, and purgeth the bloude: Also fresh woundes washed with the same, and Lynnen clothes after the wetting in it, applyed vpon, morning and euening, doth speedilye cure them. A handfull of the herbe bruised betweene two stones, and applyed on freshe and bloudie woundes, after the stitching of the lyppes, if they be great, cureth them throughly within the space of. xxiiij. houres, as of experience knowne by sundrie persons. Thys water drunke, with Cowe mylke, vnto the quantitie of three ounces at a tyme, both Morning and Euening, helpeth the vehement heate of the Kidneyes miraculously, and in short tyme: and it like auayleth in them, which haue the Lyuer and Lungs vlcered, and this often experienced in many persons.

## The water of Angelica.

*The.ix.Chapter.*

THe aptest tyme for the dystillation of the most singular herbe Angelica, is, when this begynneth to yelde the floures: then the whole Herbe with the rootes (broken and shredde) infused a tyme in the best wyne, to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, in a Cucurbite of Glasse with his heade, and large Receyuer set to the Nose of it, well closed about with Mare and Rosin myred togither. This water (thus Artely dystilled) by drynckinge a quantitie sundry Mornings, doth not onely open, attenuate, and expell

erpell euill humours, but marueylously preuayleth agaynst the Plague, and deadly poysons: The same drunke with a quantitie of Rosed honie, and a scruple weyght of the pouder of Cynamon, or more, digesteth Fleugmaticke and clammie humors. Yea, this amendeth the Cough in short time procéeding of colde, in that it causeth the person more easily to spit vp, grosse and clammie fleugme. The water drunke diuers Mornings, swéetened with a little Sugar or Rosed honie, doth recouer and heale the inner Vlcers of the Bowelles, and dissolueth the clotted bloude wythin the Bodie, and strengtheneth the stomacke. Thys water ministred wyth a little of Cynamone water, and a scruple of the pouder of the rote at a time, for sundrie Mornings, doth miraculously helpe swouning, and other passions or griefes of the heart. This water auayleth agaynst the byting of madde & venymous Beasts, applyed outwardly with Rewe, and receyued within the bodie, with a scruple weyght of fine Tryacle. Hereof it commeth to passe, that certayne of the later Phisitions haue a great opinion in the bestowing of the rote (of the Herbe) in their Medicines, for the erpelling of poyson.

## The water of the Nettle.

*The.x.Chapter.*

THe leaues and flowers plucked of, require to be dystilled about the. xiij. daye of July in Balneo Mariæ: This water drunke at Morning, Noone, and at Euening, vnto the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, profiteth agaynst the Cholicke passion, and grypings of the Bowels, it putteth away the stone, and griefes of the Kidneyes procéeding of colde. The lyke quantitie drunke, helpeth an olde Cough, the harde fetching of breath, and swouning, of an vntemperate coldenesse procéeding, and lyke recouereth the Lungs colde. The same druncke a tyme togither, preuayleth agaynst wormes of the belly, and all maner of wyndie passions in the same: It profiteth filthie and mattrie wounds, and sores running, if they be often washed with the same, or Lynnen clothes wet in it be applied vpon. If linnen clothes wet in the water of the red Nettle, be diuers times applyed, doth marueylously recouer & helpe in short time, the byte of a mad Dog. The water

of the rootes purely washed and shred, before the dystilling in the Canicular dayes, drunke Morning and Euening, vnto the quantitie of two or three ounces at a tyme, preuayleth agaynst a long continuing and colde Cholicke, ceaseth an olde Cough, and breaketh the Impostumes of the Lungs: The water drunke and applyed on the members, putteth away the depriuation of feeling, speach, and mouing, and the Palsie: It also profiteth the priuie place, loseth the Bellie, healeth the griefes of the Lunges, and is to be applyed to the breast. The same drunke Morning and Euening to the quantitie of two or three ounces at a tyme, putteth away the payne of the stomacke, drawetb downe womens Termes, and expelleth the yongling deade: A dramme weyght of the pouder of the Seedes drunke with a quantitie of the water, and a little of the sweete Tuite of Reysins, prouoketh a desire to the Generall acte.

## The water of Alkakengi, or Winter Cheries.

*The.xi.Chapter.*

Of the kirnels gathered in the Moneth of August and bruised, let a water be dystilled in Balneo Mariæ, according to Arte: This water dayly drunke at Morning, None, and at Euening, to the quantitie of three or foure ounces at a tyme (but to Children and Infants onely one ounce giuen) helpeth the Lyuer, the stone of the Kidneyes, and Bladder: The water drunke in the same maner, stayeth the dropping of the Urine, speedily purgeth the Lyuer, Kidneys, and Bladder. This also drunke in the maner abouesayde, recouereth the grieuous blystering and sorenesse of the Kidneys and Bladder, and right profitable for the pyssing of Bloude.

## The water of Alchimilla, or Lions foote.

*The.xij.Chapter.*

Vnto the congruent Dystillation, the roote and Herbe wyth the whole substance requireth to be shredde, and to be dystilled about the ende of Maye, or the myddes of June in Balneo Mariæ: This water drunke vnto the quantitie of three or foure ounces at a tyme, both Morning and Euening, is not onely auayleable for inwarde woundes, but healeth wynding vlcers,

and

and ruptures: The water applyed wyth Lynnen clothes wette in it, on outwarde wounds, doth not only asswage the euill heate, but also closeth them in short tyme: & this experienced in wounde drynckes, ministred by diuers skilfull Germaines: A dramme of the pouder of it, taken with thrée ounces of the water, helpeth the falling of the Bowels into the Codde, or other rupture in short tyme, without any cutting. The lyke weyght of the pouder, gyuen with the water (swéetened with a little Sugar) for fifteene or twentie dayes togither, procureth the woman (not apt to conceyue, through a coldenesse of the ouermuch moysture of the wombe, which letteth the retayning of the séede iniected) to conceyue in short tyme after: The dystilled water drunke, and conceyued into the wombe, doth myraculously stay the whytes (or whyte flure from the backe) in women: yea, by the dayly iniection, is the priuie place made so straight, that hardly she can be knowne from the chaste Mayden, the rather by sitting in the decoction, which then is sooner perfourmed. This also draweth vp hanging Pappes or Breastes of women, and causeth them to be fast and harde, if Lynnen clothes wette in it, with the water of Horsetayles, and the dryed peares of Roses, with other stipticke things, be often applyed.

## The water of Barberies.

*The.xiij.Chapter.*

THe fruite of Barberies when they be rype (as in October) require to be dystilled in Balneo Mariæ: This water giuen with the sirrupe of Violets, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, Morning and Euening, doth not only ease thyrst in vehement and pestilent Agues, but suppresseth Cholericke and pernicions exhalations causing an euill heate in man: The same like drunke, profiteth against the heate of the Lyuer, in the Cholicke passion, in the casting or vomiting vppe of meate, in flures and painfull grypings of the bellie, and restoreth the appetite weake: The water myxed with redde Corall, and drunke, stayeth the ouermuch shedding of the Termes: The water drunke with the water of Grasse, or Purcelane, or Southernwode, swéetened well with Sugar, killeth the wormes in the Bellie: the water

drunke

drunke sundrie tymes, helpeth the spitting of bloud: It fastneth lose teeth, if they be often washed wyth it: It strengtheneth the gummes and Jawes, by often gargelling, and repressetb the hote stylling from the heade: The water closeth the freshe woundes in the vpper face of the flesche, and dryeth vp olde Vlcers, being orderly applyed: Neuertheleſſe, this water harmeth them, which be grieued wyth paynes of the stomacke, proceeding of wynde and coldenesse, and that hardly fetch breath.

## The water of Bryonie.

*The.xiij.Chapter.*

THe rote of Bryonie shredde small, requyreth to be dystilled about the ende of May: This water drunke to the quantitie of foure ounces at a time, with the conserue of Quinces, & a little Mastick, helpeth digestion, clenseth the breast, mundifieth the brayne, openeth the stoppings of the bowels, causeth Vrine, expelleth the stone in the Kidneys, & deliuereth the falling sicknesse. The water giuen with the sirrup of Roses and Figges wrought togither, doth marueylously helpe the Cough, and resolueth hard swellings, especially of the Mylt. The water drunke with a little Cynamone, drayweth downe the Termes, purgeth the whole wombe, and expelleth the deade yongling, the rather if she sitteth in the decoction of the rotes: The feete washed and laboured with the same, preuayleth against the gout. Foure ounces of the water drunke, with a dramme weyght of some Cordiall pouder, amendeth an euill stomacke: but eyght ounces receyued at a tyme, loseth the Bellie. The water asswageth the burning heate of the Shingles, putteth away vnseemely spottes, moles, and pimples, yea, cleareth a redde and Leprous face, and amendeth the scarres of woundes, if it be often applyed after the forme of a Liniment: The water applyed with Linnen clothes wet in it, doth recouer a running Palsie, and putteth away a swelling, and the Kings euill. The water sundrie dayes drunke, doth marueyloulsy helpe the suffocation or strangling of the Matrice, insomuch that it throughly deliuereth and healeth such of the same griefe: And a woman dayly vexed (in a maner) with this griefe

for

for certaine yeares, was in the ende throughly cured of the same, by drinking of the water boyled with an ounce of the rote swéetned with Sugar (at the going to Bedde) once in the wéeke, for one whole yeare.

## The water of Shepeheardes Purse.

*The.xv.Chapter.*

THe Herbe with the whole substance gathered and shredde small, requireth to be dystilled in Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Maye, or beginning of June: This water drunke morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, with a little fine Bole and Plantaine water, is profitable for all maner of fluxes and grypings of the Bellie, and helpeth the spitting vp of Bloude: in the same maner druncke, stayeth the abundance of the Termes in women, if they sit in the decoction of the Herbe and Persicaria or Arssmart: The water orderly applyed, closeth freshe woundes, and mitigateth the dolour of all woundes, by washing them oftentimes with it: This also dropped warme into the eares, amendeth the matterie running of them: The water applyed with Lynnen clothes wette in it, on Inflammations, and the Shingles, mightily preuayleth: Yea, it stayeth all fluxes of Bloude, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in it round about, or on the place. This also commended for the washing of wounds on the heade, in that it mightilye stayeth bléeding: and the same druncke to the quantitie of vj.or. vij. ounces swéetened with a little Sugar, stayeth the bléeding of woundes: The water restrayneth the bléeding at the Nose, if a Pessarie made with rawe silke and dipped or wette in the same, be put vp into the Nosethrils: The lyke it perfourmeth, if with a Lynnen cloth wette in the water, it be applyed on the foreheade.

## The water of Camomill.

*The.xvi.Chapter.*

THe Herbe Camomill with the whole substaunce shredde, requireth to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, in a Cucurbite of Glasse, about the ende of May, or beginning of June: This water drunke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two or thrée

ounces at a tyme, sweetned with Sugar, doth mittigate the paine of the Bellie, and grypings in the Bowels: It strengtheneth the sinewes, taketh away the Palsie, and softeneth stysse members: The same quantitie drunck with Rosed hennie, loseth the Bellie, purgeth downewarde Melancholie and Fleugme, with other clammie humors, and asswageth heate in the Bowels: The water in lyke quantitie drunckc, amendeth the yelowe Jaundyse, openeth the Urinall wayes, procureth urine, & breaketh the stone of the bladder and Kidneys, by mixing the Saxifrage water with it: It mouueth the Termes in women, and expelleth the deade yongling (if any such be) in the wombe of the woman, & all clammie humors besides of the Matrice: This water druncke, in the lyke maner abouesayde, doth put away Agues (without burning in the bowels) proceeding of Cholericke humors, or by thicknesse of the skynne: It also openeth the Mylt stopped, putteth awaye swelling of the stomacke, by comforting and heating, it stayeth besides the flure of the Bellie, named Lienteria: In the abouesayde maner druncke, recouereth the impostume of the Lunges, and amendeth the Leprie: The water applyed with Lynnen clothes on the vlcered priuities, asswageth heate, and diminisheth the payne: The water druncke, and applyed with Lynnen clothes wette in it, doth speedily heale the bytte and stinging of venimous wormes and beastes: The water profiteth the Marrowe or Bones, if they shall be felt colde, by often washing and rubbing of them with the same: It also comforteth the Brayne, ceaseth headach proceeding of a colde cause, stayeth the colde running of the eares, and draweth downe euill humors from the Brayne, gathered of colde, if the heade by a Lye made with the floures boyled in it, be well washed.

## The water of Honysuckles.

*The.xvij.Chapter.*

THe tyme congruent to the Dystillation, is, that the flowers bestowed in a Cucurbite of Glasse, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of June: This water druncke foure or fiue dayes morning and euening, recouereth the Cardiacke passion, and harde fetching of breath: The water druncke in the

same

same maner, helpeth the Dropsie, the shortnesse of wynde, causing a long breath, and purgeth the stomacke: This in lyke maner, preuayleth agaynst the stone of the Loynes, purgeth the reynes, and dissolueth the swelling of the Mylt: yet by drincking a long time togither of this, procureth barraynesse all the life time: This water is profitable for them to drincke, which feare the cōming of the Leprie, and purgeth the bloud: it also amendeth the redde pushes in the Face, putteth awaye Moles, and causeth a cleare face, if it be diuers tymes in the daye washed wyth the same: the water is effectuous, for Palsie mēbres, which be dryed and consumed, if with the same they be dayly rubbed: it profiteth olde and new woundes, washed morning and euening wyth the same: it also healeth speedily olde vlcers on the legges, as the worthie Chyrurgian Iohannes de Vigo affirmeth, if they be often washed with the same: this annoynted on any swellinges healeth them, or druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of three ounces at a tyme. The water doth lyke recouer astonished or benummed partes of the body, by diuers dayes drincking, or rubbing them wyth it: it healeth the burning or scalding, if the places shall be washed wyth the same, or linnen clothes wet in it, applyed vpon them: it healeth the Canker in the mouth, if it be often washed wyth the same, and the gummes vlcered within the mouth. A Canker washed wyth the same, morning and euening, or if linnen clothes wette in it be often applyed, doth in short time cure the sore. The water dropped into the eyes, doth amende a thicke and dimme sight. The water healeth a Fistula, putteth awaye whelkes, the ytche, and fowle scabbes, by often washing wyth the same.

## The water of Centorie the lesser.

*The xvij. Chapter.*

THe tyme of Distilling this Centorie, is about the ende of Iune: then the stalkes, leaues, and flowers shred togither, require to be distilled by Balneo Mariæ in a cucurbite of glasse: this water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of three or fower ounces at a tyme, is right profitable for them, which haue a rawe and colde stomacke, for all that which is euill and hurtfull

in the same, it cõsumeth: this druncke in the like quantitie abouesayde, drawetb and sendeth forth Choller, Flewme, and other grosse Humours by stieges. This water druncke of a Childe, to the quantitie of two ounces, but of a man (of full age) fower ounces, in the morning fasting, expelleth the wormes in the bellye: the same druncke at the beginning of the fitte, putteth away the Ague: but druncke for thrée morninges fasting (swéetned with sugar) auayleth agaynst all Agues. The water druncke in the maner abouesayde, helpeth the harde fetching of breath, and putteth away an olde cowgh. The water druncke of a woman, expelleth out of the wombe the dead younglyng. This is ryght profitable for staying the desire to vomite, & belching of the stomacke: it procureth an appetyte to meate, purgeth and expelleth grosse Humours, of which are wont to procéde Ache and payne in the hyppes, féete and handes, the Jaundyse, and others lyke. The water swéetned with sugare and druncke in the morning fasting, recouereth the stopping of the Lyuer, Loynes, Milte, and Bladder: and amendeth the hardnesse of the Lyuer and Milte: it preuayleth agaynst the Chollicke passion, & gripinges of the bowels. The water closeth and cureth new woundes bigge, if they be washed with the same, or by Lynnen clothes wette in it applyed vppon: and olde vlcers that may hardly be brought to a scarre, are doing in the same maner couered wyth a scarre. The water druncke much auayleth, in the spitting of Bloude. The water mixed wyth a little Honny, and dropped into the eyes, greatly cleareth them: the same druncke, sendeth downe the Termes. This druncke, helpeth the sinews affected, by emptying and drying vp the matter offending. The water swéetned wyth Sugar and druncke fasting, is much auayleable, for the obstructions of the lyuer: and applyed aswell without the bodie, as receyued inwarde, is a singular remedie in the hardnesse of the Milte.

## The water of Cherryes.

*The.xix.Chapter.*

THe great, redde, and sower Cherries wyth short stalkes, when they shall be rype, are to be gathered: And for two dayes spreade abrode on a shete, afterdistilled by Balneo Mariæ,

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or laboured on the Bodye, causeth a cleare and soft skinne, and clenseth or taketh away spottes on the skynne. The same druncke to the quantitie of sixe ounces at a time, auayleth agaynst poyson. If Lynnen clothes wette in it be applyed vpon, doth drawe furth Dart or Arrow heades, and thornes runne into the Bodie. The water druncke of women morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée or foure ounces at a tyme, for sixe or seauen dayes togyther, sendeth downe their Termes in due season. The water extinguisheth the burning of the Shingles, and expelleth euill pushes, if it be applyed morning and euening, wyth a Lynnen cloth or soft towe wette in the same.

## The water of Filipendula.

*The. xxx. Chapter.*

THe chosen time for dystillyng the same is, that the whole herbe with the rootes shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ about the ende of Maye. This water druncke Morning & Euening, to the quantitye of thrée ounces at a time, with a dram waight of the powder of the Gentiane roote, swéetned with sugar, healpeth the stayinge backe of the vryne, and dropping of the same: it also amendeth the coldenesse of stomacke, and helpeth digestion. This in lyke maner druncke, helpeth such fetching the breath shorte and painefully, and all sicknesses procéeding of a cold cause. The water druncke in the like quantitie aboueseyd, mixed with a dram waight of the powder of the blessed Thistell. swéetned with sugar, helpeth the plague, and preuayleth against poison, eaten or druncke by happe: The water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitye of fower or sixe ounces at a tyme, swéetned with Sugar, easeth the griefes, and expelleth the stone of the Kydneyes and Bladder.

## The Water of Fumitarie.

*The. xxxi. Chapter.*

THe best tyme of dystillation is, that the herbe with the whole substance shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo, about the end of Maye or the middes of June: this water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a tyme, recouereth

couereth the Jaundyse, and cleareth awaye the foule scabbe on the face, after the kinde of a Leaprie, and preserueth the person by the dailye vsinge of it, from the Leaprie. In the same maner druncke, helpeth euery kinde of scabbes, the morfew, & ytche. Let the pacient entred into Bath drincke this wyth a little Triacle, for it then prouoketh sweate, by which the bloude is pourged, and helpeth the sickenesse, which is proceeded of corrupt bloud. In the tyme of the plague maye the water be vsed, in that it preserueth such by drincking of it. The water myxed with fine Tryacle and pure bole Armoniake, and giuen to that pacient afflicted with the plague, yealdeth a helpe, & deliuereth him in short tyme. The water druncke attenuateth, pierceth, openeth obstructions, & loseth the bellye: it also purgeth the bloud, Choller, and all discommodities proceeding of choller, & adust humours. The water drunck twise a daye, strengthneth the stomack, the Lyuer, and the Bowels: it also putteth away the chollericke and burning Agues, and those sicknesse which are caused by the obstruction of the vessels. The water in the foresayd maner druncke, prouoketh much chollericke vryne, and helpeth the stoppings of the Lyuer. It also putteth away clotted bloude, and dissolueth the swelling, both within and without the bodie, and prouoketh the termes in women. The water druncke with a dram waight of the powder of Synamon, comforteth the stomacke, prouoketh vrine, putteth away scabbes and ytche, and mundifyeth the bloude. A potion of the same water recouereth vlcers of the mouth and doloures.

## The water of the garden Claree.

*The.xxxij.Chapter.*

THe aptest tyme for the Dystillation of it, is, that the whole herbe shredde small, be distilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddle of Maye: this water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time swéetned wyth Sugare, ceasseth the gripings of the bellie, and paynes of the stomack and sides, the rather by applyng vpon the places, lynnen clothes wet often in it. The water drunck twise a day, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, remoueth the payne of womens places, and prepareth them apt to conceiue with childe: it also comforteth and

recouereth the members harmed by colde, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it on the places.

## The water of Caryophyllata.

*The.xxxiij.Chapter.*

THe Herbe wyth the rootes finely shredde, and bestowed in a Cucurbite of glasse, requyre to be distilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of March or myddes of Apryl, this water druncke Morning and euening, to the quantitie of three or foure ounces at a tyme, sweetned wyth Sugar, for fower of fiue dayes togither, ceasseth gripinges of the bellie, stayeth the bloudde flure, womens Termes, the spitting of bloude, and strengthneth a colde brayne. This in like maner druncke, purgeth all euill & clammye humours, and sendeth them furth of the bodie. The water drunck in the foresayde maner digesteth meate hard of digestion, and amendeth a colde stomake. This druncke twise a daye, profyteth the Lyuer. The water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitye of three or fower ounces at a tyme, healeth the inner woundes of the breast, the like doth this recouer woundes, deepe and desperate vlcers, if they be often washed, and that linnen clothes wette in it be applyed on the sores. The water helpeth impostumes, by applying lynnen clothes wet in it on the swellings. The water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitye of three ounces at a tyme sweetned with Sugar, healeth fistulaes: it also profiteth much, if they be washed with the same, or that linnen clothes wette in it, be applyed on the places. The water remoueth and putteth away spots, & moles, or other like markes, which Infantes haue taken of the Mothers: if they be often washed in their Infancie, with that water.

## The Water of Broome flowers.

*The.xxxiiij.Chapter.*

THe dystillation of the flowers, is to be done by Balneo Mariæ, in a Cucurbite of glasse, when the flowers are full rype, and begynne in a maner to fall of: thys water druncke wyth a little Rosed honye, morning & euening, to the quantitie of two or three ounces at a tyme, for twelue of fourteene dayes togither, drawyth

humors

humors from the ioyntes, purgeth flewme, and auayleth against the shedding of the Gaule. The water druncke twise a day, to the quantitye of fiue of sixe ounces at a tyme, sweetned wyth Rosed honye, and a dram waight of the powder of Fenell sedes myxed expelleth the excrementes of the kidneyes, causeth vrine effectuously, and breaketh the stone as well in the bladder, as in the kidneyes and suffereth not matter after to gather in them, to harden into a stone. The water druncke with Drimell or Rosed hony for a certayne tyme, dissolueth the hardnesse of the Mylte, and putteth away the swellinges in the throte. The water profiteth the heade, if applyed, it be suffered to drie in by it selfe: thys in lyke maner ordred, recouereth the wearinesse of members.

## The Water of Gentiane.

*The.xxxv.Chapter.*

The congruent tyme for dystilling onely the rote (as more commendid) is, that the greene or freshe rote shredde small, and bestowed in a Cucurbyte of glasse, be distilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of the Caniculare dayes: where otherwise the dryed rotes infused a tyme in wyne, maye be dystilled at anye tyme. The water symple of the fresh rotes druncke often fasting, to the quantity of thrée ounces at a tyme, expelleth feuers caused by the obstruction of the Bowelles, and other partes of the bodie, kylleth the wormes in the bellie, clenseth all maner of spottes in the face, if they be often washed with the same and prolongeth mans lyfe, in that it consumeth all the clammye humours in the stomacke. The water like druncke prouoketh the termes in women, and causeth vryne, & against the plague and stinging or bit of venimous wormes and Beastes, this druncke and applyed with lynnen clothes, doth myraculously auayle. The water druncke of him which hath taken by happe the venemous and menstruous bloude of a nim 455. expelleth the same, nor suffereth any hurtfull disease to insue to the parson. The water druncke fasting for certayne dayes, procureth an appetite to meate, and purgeth the stomacke of clammye humours. If with it (before the taking) be halfe a drame of pure Calamus Aromaticus brought to fyne powder and a dramme of Sugar myxed, the same potion taken thrée

or

or foure tymes, doth mightily restore the taste and desire to eate. The water drunke with a dramme of Ginger, and an ounce of Sugar fasting, doth speedily deliuer the grypings of the Bellye caused by wynde, and the obstruction in the flankes. This experience founde, that the freshe rote bruised and applyed in playster forme on the bellie, doth vndoubtedly kill the wormes consisting in the Bowels.

## The Water of ioynted Grasse.

*The.xxxvi.Chapter.*

THe congruent Distillation of it, is done of the Herbe with the rootes, and the whole substance shredde small: And the same after the bestowing in a Cucurbite of Glasse, distilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Maye. This water drunke morning and Euening, to the quantitie of foure ounces at a tyme, with a dramme of the fyne powder of Synamone, and a little Sugar, stayeth the great flure of the Bellie. The same quantitie of the water drunke at one time, purgeth the Reynes, prouoketh vryne, and openeth the stopping of partes in the bodie. The like quantitie taken with a little Rosed Honie fasting, expelleth the wormes in the Bellie: to Infantes and children, onely giue but two ounces: to youth of more yeares minister thrée ounces: to men and elder persons, foure ounces, as aboue taught. The water ceaseth the grieuous payne of the Shyngles, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it. It putteth awaye the Feuer arysing by heate, eyther by drinking or applying the same without the bodie. The water preuayleth against all paynes, and burning heate of woundes, yea, and closeth them, if they be gently washed and soupled with a lynnen clothe wette in it, or lynnen clothes wette in the same be applyed. The water in the foresayde quantitie, drunke fasting, ceaseth and helpeth the grypinges of the Bowels, amendeth the stopping of Vryne, recouereth the vlcers of the Bladder, and breaketh the stone: but a dramme of the powder of the sédes mixed with the water, more auayleth in sending forth the vryne. The water dropt warme in the matterie eares, healeth them in short time: It profyteth the rottennesse of the Gummes, if they be often washed with the same.

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women painfully trau

The water in the fau

of the skinne, caused by a fall or stryke, if it be applyed with linnen clothes thrée or foure times a day: in that it dissolueth and weareth away the congealed bloude vnder the skinne. This also healeth the Fistula, if it be washed with the water morning and euening, or that lynnen clothes wette in it be applyed. The water auayleth against ioyntaches of the shoulders and fæte, if it be laboured on the griéued place, or that it be applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it. The water applyed with linnen clothes wet in it, putteth away swellings of the Pappes, and ceaseth the payne of them. The water applyed on bruised & shaken members to pæces, recouereth them, and putteth away the clotted bloude.

## The water of Horsetayle.

### *The.xl.Chapter.*

THe congruent time for the distillation of it, is, that the herbe and rootes shred smal, be distilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of Maye. This water drunke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, mixed with a dramme of the powder of Cynamone and a little Sugar, recouereth the spitting of bloude, healeth the bowels exulcerated and hurt, stayeth the termes of Women, the flure Dysenteria, and all other flures of the Bellie, cureth the Bladder vlcered, comforteth the stomacke harmed, and the Lyuer, by applying also of lynnen clothes wette in it without. The water drunckc morning, none, and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, swéetened with a little Sugar, and that lynnen clothes wette in it, be applyed in a playster forme, asswageth inflammations, and burning of the Shingles. The water drunckc twyse a daye, helpeth the griefe of the stone, & the Stranguric. The water recouereth the perillous flure Dysenteria, if a linnen clothe wet in it, be often applyed to the fundament. The water applyed hote with lynnen clothes, to the mans priuie member swollen, doth put awaye the swelling, & ceaseth the payne. The water healeth woundes of the fæte, & the holes open, if they be washed with the same. The water applyed with lynnen clothes on the swelling of the Dropsie, morning & euening, doth asswage & put away the same. The water applyed with linnen clothes wet in it to the foreheade & nose,

and

and put within the nosthrils, restraineth and stayeth the bléeding of the nose, and putteth away the running of the nose, by drawing it vp by the nosthrils.

## The water of Hoppes.

*The xli. Chapter.*

THe congruent time for Dystillation of it, is, that the vpper toppes, and first braunches cut vp (in heygth or length of two handbredthes) and shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Aprill. This water drunckе morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, and that mixed with Rosed hony, it be vsed for thrée or fower wékes togither, putteth away Melancholie, of which commonly is caused scabs, ytche, and the Lepre, and such lyke griefes that are wont to happen of corrupt bloude. The water drunckе in the aboueseyde maner, openeth the stopping of the Milt, putteth away the pricking, and all griefes, which are wont to be caused by the stopping of the Mylt. The water drunckе, and of it dropped at Euening into the eares, clenseth and weareth away the mattering of them. The water myxed with a like quantitie of Hartes tongue water, and drunckе with a little Rosed Honie, or Sugar, before the beginning of the cold, deliuereth the Quartaine ague in short time. The water on such wise prepared, and drunckе twise a day, amendeth the harde fetching of breath, and the stopping of the Breast. The waters like prepared and drunck, putteth away the Iaundise, and Dropsie, and loseth the belly. The water drunckе, correcteth Choler, purgeth the bloude of the same, and extinguisheth his inflammations. It also putteth away headach, gathered of heate. The water drunckе, mittigateth the heate of the Lyuer, and stomacke, and auayleth in Feuers, caused of Choller and bloud.

## The water of Henbane.

*The xlij. Chapter.*

THe chosen tyme for Dystillation of it, is, that the whole Herbe with the rotes and flowers shred and brused, be dystilled about S. Johns daye. This water ceaseth all manner of

payne of the head, proceeding of heate, if the head be rubbed and laboured with the same. The water annoynted on the forehead and Temples, and washing the feete with it, procureth sleepe in a sharpe sickenesse, the rather, if the seedes brought to powder, and myred with womans milke, and the whyte of an Egge, and a little Vinegar, be applyed on the Temples: It represseth and assageth all maner of heate, if linnen clothes wette in it be applyed on the places: On such wyse it remoueth all dolour of the members, and palifyeth, or rather hydeth the forme of the Lepzie on the face, if it be often washed and lowpled with the same, in that it drawetb forth all maner of heate not naturall. The water profiteth them, which haue no naturall rest, by applying it (by discretion) as well within, as without the bodie: and if it be laboured oftentimes on the heade, and applyed with linnen clothes wette in it, then it causeth a man the rather to rest naturally.

## The water of Hartes ease.

*The xliij. Chapter.*

The congruent time for dystillation of it, is, that the Herbe with the Flowers shredde and bruised, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, in a Cucurbite of Glasse, about the ende of June, or myddes of Julie. This water ministred to children twyse a day, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, sweetened with a little Sugar, recouereth without doubt the burning heate that commonly taketh them. The water drunke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a tyme, helpeth such hardly breathing, and drawing the wynde short, the inflammation and impostume of the Lunges, and those which haue a straytenesse about the heart and breast, and that haue there some sore or a swelling. The water drunke fasting for a certaine tyme, healeth scabbednesse, and all other corruptions of the skynne.

## The water of Iuniper Beries.

*The xliiij Chapter.*

The congruent dystillation of the Beries, is, when they bée rype, and waxing blacke, then they ought to be bruised and dystilled

dystilled by Balneo Mariæ. This water drunke morning, noone, and at euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, sweetened with a little Sugar, deliuereth and helpeth the stone of the kidneyes and Bladder, also clenseth the kidneyes and Bladder, causeth vryne, and drawetb downe the termes of Women, by drincking three ounces at a time, with a dramme of the powder of Cassia lignea. The water drunke with a little Cinamone and Sugar, expelleth the deade yongling, and poyson, and profiteth against the byte and stinging of venimous beasts, and wormes. The water auayleth against all ioyntaches, proceeding of colde, if the ioyntes be rubbed and applyed with the same, morning, noone, and at euening, and let after to drye in by it selfe. The water attenuateth, openeth, and clenseth filthie vlcers, if they be washed with the same.

## The water of the woode Lillie.

### *The.xlv.Chapter.*

THe flowers onelye are distilled in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of the Spring: yet the rootes distilled, more excell. The water of the flowers drunke, to the quantitie of fire ounces at a time, sweetened with Sugar, recouereth them which haue eaten poyson in their meate. The water ministred orderly, preuayleth against the byte of a madde Dogge, it helpeth the harde traueyle of Chylde, comforteth the Brayne, the Heart, the Liuer, and other spirituall members, and riddeth away the falling sickenesse, by drincking of the same for fortie dayes togither. The water drunke fasting, sweetened with a little Sugar, helpeth swounding, recouereth the lacke of speach lost, and sundrie diseases of the bodie, and restoreth plentie of mylke in womens breastes. The water drunke in the foresayde maner, helpeth the Strangurie, auayleth against the pricking about the heart, and amendeth the inflammation of the Liuer. The water drunke twyse a daye, stayeth the immoderate course of the termes in women. The water healeth the byte and stinging of venimous beastes, and wormes, if a lynnen clothe wette in it, be applyed on the place. The water dropped into the eyes, putteth away the inflammation and darckenesse of them.

It cooleth also hote inflammations, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in the same. Whose members or head doe tremble, it behoueth him afore to washe purely, and drie them, after to rubbe and labor this water on the places, and to let it dry in by it selfe, recouereth them, if this be done morning and euening. The water applyed with Lynnen clothes wette in it, putteth awaye the payne of the pritities. To conclude, this water orderly ministred, recouereth lose and palse members, the falling sicknesse, convulsions, dazeling and swimming of the heade, and swounding. In Germanie, certaine doe make of the Flowers dryed in the summer time, a wine (in the time of pressing forth ye Grapes) which after the myring and standing togither a certaine time, they minister of it for the foresayde griefes. But there are other, which steepe a pounde of the freshe flowers in a gallon or two of olde wyne, and set the Glasse in the Sunne for fyre weekes or two Monethes, putting to it of Lauander, and of Rosemarie flowers, with sundrie pleasant spyces: this after the strayning, they distill in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ, which water purchased, they bestowed (for the preciousnesse of it) in Siluer or Golden vesselles close stopped, and they name this the Golden water, which they vse to all the foresayde griefes of the bodye: The rather if it be dystilled thrée tymes ouer, and rectified by a Pellicane, which then ministred with fyre graynes of Pepper, & a little of Lauander water, worketh miraculously: for it cõforteth the Brayne, restoreth such swouning, and left for deade in a maner, yea causeth them to liue after a long time. It also recouereth the deprivation of Senses, putteth away the Cholicke passion, and profiteth that person which shall haue an impostume in the hinder part of the Brayne and Heade, by drinking a spoonefull at a time, of this precious water. This water in lyke manner, by applying it often on the foreheade, and hynder part of the head, procureth a good memorie and readie wit. As touching the recouerie of swounding, and great hazard of death by it, the learned Mathiolus reporteth that he hath of proofe, founde manye tymes the contrarie: yet such is the fame of it (sayeth he) in Germanie, that many cannot refrayne the ministring of the same, yea, in most hote sicknesses.

The

## The water of the Wyldinges or Crabbes.

*The.xlvi.Chapter.*

THe congruent tyme for Dystillation of them, is, that they bruised, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of October. This water druncke Morning, Noone, and at Euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, swætened with Sugar, is a most precious water, and miraculously auayleth against the grypings of the Bowels. The water in lyke maner taken, helpeth the flure Dysenteria, deliuereth the griefes of the stone, cleanseth the Reynes and Bladder: The water of the vnrypened Crabbes or Wyldinges (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about S. Johns daye) not onelye helpeth the face swollen, by washing it with the same, and letting it to drye in by it selfe, but putteth away the high red colour, and pæling of the skinne on the face, and the red pymples, or other deformitie of the same.

## The water of putrified and rotten Apples.

*The.xlvij.Chapter.*

OF the grafted or swæte Apples which shall be rotten, shall you dystill a water by Balneo Mariæ. This water helpeth that inflammation, which cooled and putrified larger spreadeth, insomuch that the flesche falleth out, if the place be morning and euening washed with the same, or Lynnen clothes often applyed. The water recouereth hote and red swellings, and sores, or Cankers eating, and pestilent Botches, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in it, thryse in the daye. The water of the Apples through ripe (and before their rotting) dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, very much auayleth for comforting, in that it cooleth the body and heart, by drinking morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, swætened with a little Sugar. The flowers of the grafted Apples requyre to be gathered, when as they be thorowe blowen, and by a Lynnen shéete spredde vnder the trée, the blossomes ought to be beaten downe with a staffe, and to be dystilled in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ. This water recouereth (and throughly helpeth) the rednesse and deformitie of the face, if for thrée or fower wékes togither, it be washed morning

ning and euening with the same.

## The water of the Peache tree flowers.

*The.xlviij.Chapter.*

A Certayne Chymist (of fame in Germanie) dystilled a Rose water out of the Peache Roses or Flowers, which loseth the Bellie, and procureth to vomite: and he toke for losing of the Bellie, the water which dystilled forth first (before the Roses were burned) and dystilled them in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ, where he also dystilled the drye herbes, and others in Sande. The water of the leaues (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ at the increasing of the Mone in Maye, druncke in the morning fasting, putteth away the griefe of the stone in the loynes, the rather by taking it thryce a daye, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a time, which in lyke maner vsed, procureth vrine, and purgeth the Bladder. The water druncke of children fasting, to the quantitie of an ounce at a time swéetened with Sugar, killeth the long wormes in the bodie. The water druncke Morning and Euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, preuayleth agaynst the stone. The water dropped into the eares, killeth the wormes in them: Rubbing the heade with it, ceaseth headach.

## The water of the smaller Mallowes.

*The.xlix.Chapter.*

When the Mallowes shall beare flowers, then the rootes with the whole Herbe gathered and shredde small, dystill by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of Maye. This water (betwéene daye and night) druncke fower tymes to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time swéetned with a little Sugar, recouereth the pricking or stitches in the sides, and Pleurisie, and purgeth woundes. The water druncke, to the quantitie of fyre or eyght ounces at a time fasting, softeneth and loseth the bellie, remoueth the payne of the Matrice, breaketh and healeth inwarde swellings. The water in lyke maner druncke, stayeth the perillous fluxe Dysenteria, putteth away the griefe of the stone, asswageth the payne of the Bladder, and clenseth the Reynes and Bladder. The water applyed on the Temples, procureth slépe.

If the feete of a sicke person of a hote Ague be rubbed or laboured with the same, procureth rest, and ceaseth thirst. The water putteth awaye the Impostume behinde the eares, by dropping it warme into them, and by applying it without, and by drincking a quantitie eche day. The water drincke, helpeth the often desire to the stole, and by applying lynnen clothes wette in it on the Bellie. The water healeth the bytte of venimous things, if it be washed with the same, and lynnen clothes wette in it applyed vpon. This also putteth awaye scabbednesse and ytche, and spots of the body, by doing the like. The water drunke, resisteth the infection of the Plague, and preserueth the person that he be not taken with the same sickenesse. The water applyed on woundes, or washed with the same, filleth them with flesche. The water of the flowers (dystilled in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ) drunke morning, none, and at euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, putteth away the grypings of the Bowels, heateth and softeneth the Bellie. The water dropped into the eyes, diuers tymes in the day, doth marueylously recouer and restore a decayed sight, as the same of experience founde.

## The water of Horehounde.

### *The.L.Chapter.*

The time for Dystillation of it, is, that the whole substaunce, with the rootes shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Maye. This water drincke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a time, swéetened with Sugar, preuayleth against the Cough, the hardnesse of fetching breath, the spitting of bloud, & the Dropsie, comforteth the stomack, clenseth the breast, and lungs, openeth the liuer & Mylt, and strengtheth the Kidneys & bladder. It comforteth the yongling in the mothers wombe, drincke of women with chylde, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, swéetened with Sugar. This comforteth and quickeneth the wytte and memorie, by chafing or rubbing it on the head. The water dropped into the eares, taketh awaye the payne of them, purgeth and clenseth freshe woundes, by washing them morning and euening with it: yea, it healeth open vlcers. The water putteth away visions, and

euill

euill dreames, by drincking sundrie times of it. It also helpeth the Dropsie, if such refrayne from moyst things, and to much drincking: and all swellings this healeth, by applying it on the places.

## The water of the herbe Baulme.

*The.Li.Chapter.*

THe herbe with the whole substaunce shredde small, and well stamped, lay to steepe for a whole night in good white wine, that it may well dryncke in of the wyne. Which done, dystill the whole on the morrow, in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May. This water druncke twyse a daye, to the quantitie of two ounces at a tyme, recouereth in short tyme any kynde of scabbednesse of the bodie, and causeth a sweete saueur of the same, if with a grayne of Muske myxed, it be washed. The water remoueth Pymples, Tetters, and all other spots happening on the face or breast, by myxing a quantitie of the naturall or artificiali Baulme, and washing or rubbing the places wyth the same: and it causeth the face to come to a fayre redde colour. The water druncke euery morning fasting, to the quantitie of a small Nutte shell full at a time, putteth awaye the yll saueur or stincking of the breath. The water also remoueth tothache, by holding it a time in the mouth. The water preserueth a long time flesche or fishe, by lying in it: and poured into turned wyne, restoreth the same to be druncke. The water druncke, procureth urine: and applyed with a Lynnen clothe on the bottome of the Beilie, breaketh the stone of the Bladder, causeth urine, and moueth the Termes of women. The water druncke, recouereth the payne of the Bodie and Kidneyes. The water druncke twyse a daye, and the herbe applyed in playster forme on that swelling vnder the Chynne, named Scrophula, helpeth it greatly. The water druncke fasting, breaketh an impostume growne within the bodie. It healeth also all prickinges or stitches of the heart, and sides. This water taken in the manner aboueseyde, is a mortall enimie, or kilieth all maner of wormes within the bodie. The water druncke fasting, comforteth the afflicted spirites, strengtheneth all the members, and recouereth those partes endammaged or grieued with the Goute through colde: For this comforteth

the sinewes farre better, than any other remedie. The water druncke fasting with a little Triacle, deliuereth and helpeth the falling sicknesse. And the person, which by occasion of any sicknesse cannot speake, by putting a syne lynnen clothe wette in the water, and put vnder the tongue oftentimes, recouereth the speache hyndered and lacking. The water druncke fasting, comforteth the brest, and helpeth digestion. The water drunck twise a day, procureth a swæte breath, ceaseth all inward swellings, putteth away the Cholick and grypings of the Bowels, purgeth the matrice, and helpeth the Dropsie. The water applyed on wounds twyse a daye, healeth them in short tyme. The water dropped into the eyes, stayeth the watering of them, and procureth a sharpe sight. The water druncke fasting, chcareth the heart, maketh a man merrie, helpeth a colde stomacke, strengtheth the vitall partes, helpeth digestion, recouereth the stoppings of the brayne, amendeth a feeble courage, strengtheth the weakenesse of the heart, and the same especially, by which slæpe is often broken in the night, and the beating of his pulse repressed. It also putteth awaye the cares of the mynde, and troublesome imaginations, which eyther are of Melancholie, or of adust flewme engendred. The water druncke fasting, sharpeneth the vnderstanding, and wytte, and procureth a good or readie memorie.

## The water of the herbe Mercurie.

*The. Lij. Chapter.*

THe congruent time for the dystillation of it, is, that the whole herbe shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of June. This water drawne vp into the Nosethrilles oftentimes, profiteth vnto the purging of the heade, helpeth the running of the eyes, nose, and eares. The water applyed wyth lynnen clothes wette in it, on burnings, healeth them, and mitigateth the griefes. The water tempered with wyne, and applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it on Vlcers, cureth them. The water druncke in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, expelleth superfluous heates, and grosse humors, as Flewme, and the grosse blacke Choler. The water

druncke,

drunckc, and the herbe eaten for three dayes togither of women, as a day before, and two dayes after the Termes begun, and at the fourth daye (comming out of Bathe) to cocate, worketh a marueylous matter in conception: The rather (as Hippocrates affirmeth) if before it, the powder of the rootes of Ireos and it, formed into a Pessarie with Honie, be conueyghed vp into the bodie, the readier to cause the Termes to come downe. The water drunckc in time of traueyle of chylde, and a Bathe made with the Herbe and Mallowes, sendeth forth the afterburthen. The water dropped into deafe eares, and annointed with olde wyne, recouereth the hearing. The water of Crummell (dystilled about the ende of Maye, or beginning of Iune) drunckc morning and euening for xxx. or xl. dayes togither, to the quantitie of three ounces at a time, with a little of this water, helpeth the stone, the dropping of the vrine, the Stranguric, and griefe of the stone, of the Kidneys and Bladder: It also cleanseth the reynes and Bladder.

## The water of the Bramble berries.

*The. Liij. Chapter.*

THe congruent time for dystillation of the Berries, is, when they are full rype, but not tarying till they be soft, and it behoueth to washe them before, and to drie them againe, after to dystill them in a Cucurbite of Glasse, by Balneo Mariæ. This water drunckc morning and euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, sweetened with Sugar, helpeth the stone in children. The water drunckc fasting, recouereth the griefe of the stone of the Kidneyes and Bladder. The water gargelled in the throte, profiteth the griefes of the Vuula: and healeth vlcers of the throte, by gargelling it hote, fower times in the day.

## The water of Mulberies.

*The. Liij. Chapter.*

THe Mulberies are to be dystilled, when they are sufficiently rype by Balneo Mariæ. This water gargelled to the quantitie of two or three ounces at a time, for three or fower times a daye, recouereth vlcers of the throte. The water handled after the same maner, and drunckc downe, putteth awaye impostumes of the

Breast,

Breast, expelleth flewme out of the bodie. The water in lyke maner drunckc, expelleth and dissolueth the congealed bloude in the bodie, helpeth the Cough, and loseth the binding in the breast. The water of the vnrypened Mulberies (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, dropped and applyed about the eyes, greatly helpeth them. This water often gargelled in the mouth, helpeth the weakenesse of the Vuula, taketh away all manner of roughnesse, exulceration, and heate of the throte. The water drunckc morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a tyme, with Rosed honie, recouereth the impostumes of the Liuer.

The water of Nenuphare, or the water Lillie.

*The.Lv.Chapter.*

THe whyte flowers of the water Lyllie, when they are full rype, requyre in the due season to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ. This water drunckc with Rosed hony morning and euening, for tenne or thirténe dayes togither, to the quantitie of twoo ounces at a time, helpeth the shedding of the gall, and a hote and drie Cough. The water also profiteth them which haue an impostume of the Breast, with payne in the side. The water drunckc with Sugar, preuayleth against the vlcers of the Bowels, softeneth a hote bellie, and recouereth an olde & watrie rupture. The water drunckc in lyke quantitie, preuayleth against the heate of the Plague, putteth away headach, ceaseth the Cough, and helpeth the impostumes of the Myst, if they procéede of heate. The water applyed with Lynnen clothes wette in it, morning and euening, doth mightily extinguish all inflammations in mans bodie. It also procureth sléepe, ceaseth the inflammation of the head, the Liuer, stomacke, and heart. The water especially profiteth vnto the coling of the head, if it be often applyed reunde about: and recouereth the heate of the heart, by applying lynnen clothes without. The water drunke fasting, or outwardly applyed, greatly auayleth against the consumption of the Bodie. It also deliuereth the night formes of Venus in sléepe, and taketh away the Venereall delight for euer, by drincking it fasting, and washing the Genitals with it for fortie dayes togither. The water applyed without, with lynnen clothes wette in it, doth in short time cole

the

the burning heate of the Liuer.

## The Water of Hasill Nuttes.

*The.Lvi.Chapter.*

THe greene Hasill nuttes gathered and bruised, requyre to bee dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddes of July. Thys water well laboured on the handes and armes, morning and euening, and let to drye in by it selfe, putteth away scabbednesse, and trembling or shaking of the handes. The water dystilled of the freshe Hasill Nuttes, drunckе fasting, to the quantitie of two drammes at a time, miraculously helpeth the Cholicke, and grypings of the Bowels: a thing sure, and experimented often, as writeth the learne. Alexander Benedictus.

## The water of Walnuttes.

*The.Lvij.Chapter.*

THe greene Walnuts gathered and bruised, ought to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of July. This water ministred to drincke to a wounded person, twyse or thryse a daye, putteth awaye the inflammation of the wounde: the rather, if a lynnen clothe wette in it, be applyed sundrie tymes of the day. The water drunckе twyse a daye, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a tyme, putteth away any maner of heate, and profiteth blacke Pushes, as the Carbuncle, and harde swellings in the grynde, and other pestilent Blysters and swellinges, by applying (diuers tymes) lynnen clothes wette in it. It also helpeth the Plague, by drinking the like quantitie twyse a daye, with a scruple weight of fine Triacle. Certaine persons there are, which dystill a water out of the Walnuts not ripe, and whole with their shelles, which is soueraigne and auayleable against the plague, and for to foment the places afflicted with Goute, right profitable, as the learned Graterolus wrypteth. The water applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it, putteth away Tetters, in that it extinguisheth and ceaseth payne. The water of the greene rindes of the Walnuttes (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, in September) taken in drincke, with a thirde part of Vinegar, when the heate of the Plague taketh any, and that a veyne before be opened, and

that

that he shall drinke it within.xxiiij.houres, is a sure and approued remedie against the Plague. This water dropped into the eares, helpeth the ryngingand sounde or noyse of them. The water of the rype ryndes applyed, doth lyke helpe those griefes. The water of the Walnut leaues shredde and dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May, dryeth vp the open vlcers, ceaseth heate, and causeth a smooth skinne to growe againe on vlcers, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it, morning and euening for a certaine time togither.

## The water of Palma Christi.

*The.Lviij.Chapter.*

THe rootes only gathered, and finely shredde, require to be dystilled in a Cucurbite of Glasse, by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May. This water druncke twyse a daye, recouereth the perillous flure Dysenteria, as the same of experience knowne. The water like drunck, expelleth the grosse humors of the body, and by oftentimes washing with it, greatly clenseth and cleereth the face. The water is profitable, ministred to madde persons and franticke, and in the griefes of the sinewes. A dram weyght of the fine powder of the seedes, gyuen with three ounces of the water sweetened with a little Sugar, preuayleth against the falling sicknesse. The water myxed with pure wyne, and druncke at dinner and supper for.xxx.or.xl.dayes togither, doth lyke recouer the falling sicknesse. The water druncke at the beginning of the colde fitte, riddeth away the Quartaine feuer in short time, as a certaine man of prowe affirmeth. The water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of three ounces at a time, strengtheneth the stomack, heateth and comforteth nature. The water in like maner druncke, putteth awaye the yelowe Iaundise, and prouoketh vrine. The water taken in the morning fasting, for a certaine time togither, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, and that Lynnen clothes wette in it, be often applyed: doth preuayle against all swellings, being as well without, as within the bodie. The water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of three ounces at a time, and that Lynnen clothes wette in it, be often applyed, doth heale olde and newe

woundes, aswell wythin happening, as without the bodie.

## The water of Cinkfoyle, or fiue leaued grasse.

*The Lix. Chapter.*

THe best time for dystillation of it, is, that the herbe, stalke, & rote, with the whole substance shred small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddes of Maye. This water druncke morning and euening, for certaine dayes, to the quantitie of foure ounces at a time, helpeth the stone, the griefe of the Stone in the Loynes, and clenseth the Reynes. The water druncke fasting, to the quantitie of eyght or nine ounces at a tyme, doth mightily lose the belly, and like resolueth the hardnesse of belly, by applying it without. The water applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it, ceaseth all maner of heates and swellinges: applyed with lynnen clothes wette to the foreheade, stayeth the bleeding at the nose: It recouereth the trembling of members, and the handes, if they be often laboured with the same, and let to drye in by it selfe. The water healeth newe and olde woundes, if they be washed with the same, or applyed with lynnen clothes. It also putteth awaye all swellinges, and Impostumes. The water druncke fasting, for certaine dayes, profiteth against all maner of Feuers, and expelleth them vtterlye. The water of Thowrowaye (dystilled in Balneo) druncke to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, sweetened with Sugar, helpeth the inner rupture of Children, healeth inflammations with a readnesse, and the Shingles, and ceaseth the griefe of a burning stomacke.

## The water of S. Iohns Worte.

*The Lx. Chapter.*

THe best tyme for Dystillation of it, is, that the herbe, the leaues, and flowers drawne from the stalkes, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of June. This water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, preuayleth against the Apoplexie or deprriuing of senses. This water myxed with the powder of the rotes, or seedes, or water of Pionie, and druncke twyse or thryse a daye, to the quantitie of two or three ounces at a time, recouereth and helpeth the falling sicke-

nesse.

nesse. The water preuayleth against the trembling of members, if they be laboured with the same twyse a day. The water drunck with redde wine, helpeth all manner of superfluous flures of the Bellie, the rather being applyed, with a lynnen clothe wette in it. The water druncke morning and euening, healeth all maner of woundes, being as well without as within the Bodie, foynes, or cuttes, the rather if they shall be washed, or applyed often, with a lynnen cloth wette in it.

## The water of Pympernell.

*The. Lxi. Chapter.*

THe congruent tyme for dystillation of the lesser Pympernell (which hath a sharpe rote) is, that the rotes, the herbe, with the whole substance shredde and bruised, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May. This water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a tyme, swéetened with Sugar, helpeth the stone, and griefe of the stone in the Loynes and Bladder, and clenseth the Reynes. This water helpeth the Plague, druncke once wythin fire dayes. It profiteth women, whose matrice is become colde, and draweth downe the Termes. The water druncke in lyke quantitie, with a little of Castoreum brought to fine powder fasting, putteth away the palsie of members. The water druncke fasting, to the quantitie of foure ounces at a time, defendeth the person from sickenesse that daye, in that it putteth away all maner of griefe from the heart, deliuereth euill humors, and procureth vrine: this druncke with a little fine Triacle, preuayleth against poyson. The water causeth a cléere and fayre skinne of the face and handes, if any often washeth these outwarde parts with it.

## The water of Plantayne.

*The. Lxij. Chapter.*

THe rotes and herbe with the whole substance shredde small, dystill by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May. The water druncke for fortie dayes morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a tyme, swéetened with a little Sugar, recouereth the Dropsie, a hote Cough, and that swelling procéeding of

a heate, and healeth Blysters and pushes rysing of heate. It profiteth any flure of the Bellie, but especiallye helpeth that flure Dysenteria, if you mixe in the drinking, the powders of the stone Hematites and Bole Armoniacke, to the quantitie or weyght of a dramme of eche, with two ounces of the water. This lyke mixed and drincke, stayeth the humorall flure, and the ouer great flure of the Termes. The water healeth the vlcers and impostume of the Lunges: it preuayleth against poyson. The water recouereth the falling sicknesse, by drincking it for fortie dayes. The water drincke for fower dayes, helpeth the leue medicine, if a purgation be afterwarde taken, and this drincke a time, deliuereth the griefe of the Mylt. It killeth wormes, by drincking fasting the quantitie abouesayde: taken fasting for three dayes togither, to the quantitie of foure ounces at a time, helpeth the Ague. It also recouereth the Matrice, and sendeth forth the after burthen. The water helpeth the Plague, and profiteth inflammations, by applying Lynnen clothes wette in it. The water healeth all vlcers which are happened by a bruise, stripe, fall, or by any other cause. The water retayned a long time in the mouth, healeth all woundes and vlcers of the mouth, and the gummes rotten by bloude. The water dropped euery day into a Fistula, healeth it, the rather if it be often washed with the same. The water dropped into the eares, remoueth the payne of them. It helpeth the Shingles, and dropped or applyed to the eyes, putteth away the swelling of them. The water gargelled in the mouth, recouereth the exulceration of the throte. The water applyed with lynnen clothes on freshe woundes, stayeth the issue of bloud: It healeth the bytte and stinging of venimous beastes and wormes, recouereth inflammations, and those with a readnesse, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it. The water applyed with lynnen clothes, preserueth woundes, that no inflammation or other incommoditie happeneth to them. It healeth those Vlcers, which by feeding creepe abrode. The water cureth that fore feeding, which most men name the Wolfe, if in it be boyled the flowers of Pomegranates, Psidia, the Cypresse nuttes, Xylobalsamum, Carpobalsamum, Sugar Alum, of eche an ounce, of Mumia, an ounce and a halfe, and of Camphora one dramme, of Plantaine water one

pynte.

pynte: with the which decoction thus prepared, let the sore bee dayly washed. The water often applyed, causeth flesh to growe againe: it healeth the Fistula in the Fundament, and recouereth Canker sores, by often washing the mouth therewith: it healeth the exulcered bowels, giuen vp in glyster wyse by the fundament. The water applyed on running Pyles with Cotton, cureth them: it cureth also euill Pushes, and grieuous vlcers.

## The water of Rybworte.

*The. Lxij. Chapter.*

THe time for Dystillation of it, is, that the rootes and herbe, with the whole substance shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddes of May. This water druncke with Rosed Honie, to the quantitie of foure ounces, two houres before the comming of the fitte, deliuereth the Quartaine feuer, so that it be vsed before the beginning of sundrie fittes. The water in lyke quantitie druncke, sendeth forth the afterburthen, clenseth the Reynes and Bladder, and preuayleth agaynst the vlcers of the Nosethrils or eyes, if they be washed twyse a daye with the same. The water druncke warme, with a little Rosed Honie, expelleth the wormes of the bellie. This water hath in a manner the same vertues, which the greater Plantaine possesseth, sauing that these are not so mightie in working.

## The water of the Polipodie.

*The. Lxiij. Chapter.*

THe seasonable time for Dystillation of the Polipodie of the Oke, is, that the rootes onely gathered (wythout the herbe) and shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, from Julye to September. This water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, with Rosed honie, helpeth the Cough, and frensinesse: It also putteth away Melancholie, heauinesse, and griefe of the mynde: and druncke for certaine dayes, deliuereth the quartaine Ague. The like quantitie drunck with the broth of a Cocke or Pullet, expelleth by siege, Melancholie and flewme, and helpeth them greatly which by nature are costiue. The water druncke, loseth the streyghtnesse of the

breast, softeneth the bellie, putteth away fearefull dreames, prouoketh vrine, purgeth the bloude, comforteth the heart, and amendeth an euill colour.

## The water of the Daysie.

*The.Lxiiij.Chapter.*

THe herbe and rootes, with the whole substance shredde small, require to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddes of May. This water druncke Morning, Noone, and at Euening, to the quantitie of three or foure ounces at a tyme, procureth an appetite to meate. The water druncke, profiteth that person, which shall haue a rybbe or legge broken, and healeth woundes, by drincking or washing them with it. The water taken, to the quantitie of fire ounces at a time, loseth the Bellie, healeth the vlcered bowels, and strengtheneth the Paisie members, if they be often rubbed or laboured with the same. It coleth the Lyuer, extinguisheth an inwarde heate, represseth Choller, helpeth the blysters of the mouth and tongue, proceeding of heate.

## The water of Knotgrasse.

*The.Lxv.Chapter.*

THe whole Herbe with the rootes shredde small, require to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of May. Thys water druncke morning, noone, and at euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, stayeth the ouer great flure of the bellie. The water profiteth against the Ague, which inuadeth with a heate. It also healeth the Shingles, by applying lynnen clothes wette in the same. The water helpeth all manner of payne of wounds, where an inflammation with redneſse consisteth, if they be washed with the same, or that a lynnen clothe wette in it, be often applyed. The water druncke in lyke maner abouesayde, clenseth the Reynes, expelleth the stone of the loynes, procureth vrine, and openeth the obstruction of such members. The water druncke with Rosed honie, profiteth children and men agaynst wormes. It recouereth rotten gummes, if they be often washed with the same, and healeth blacke pushes or bladders, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it. The water extinguisheth all manner

ner of heates, happening as well within, as without the bodie.

## The water of wylde Tansey.

*The.Lxvi.Chapter.*

THe whole Herbe with the rootes shredde small, require to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, from July vnto September. This water druncke morning and euening, for fire or eight dayes togither, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a time, stayeth the whyte termes, or whytes in women. The water dropped into the eyes, recouereth the much running of them, and healeth the eye lyddes folding outwarde, by annoynting them often with it. The water applyed to the eyes, profiteth against dymnesse of sight, the pinne and webbe, and other spottes happening in them. The water healeth woundes, if they be washed with the same, and applyed often with lynnen clothes wette in it. If the backe bone be laboured with the same, it taketh away the griefe therof. The water of the flowers (when they shall be full rype, dystilled in a Cucurbite of glasse by Balneo Mariæ) druncke in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of two or thrée ounces at a time, for certaine dayes togither, comforteth all the members of man. The water druncke, and applyed with a lynnen clothe on the forehead, profiteth against the gyddynesse and swimming of the heade. The water deliuereth the Rheume, and running of bleared eyes. It also recouereth moyst vlcers, by applying lynnen clothes wette in the same, in that it draweth forth the moysture by the pores.

## The water of selfe heale.

*The.Lxvij.Chapter.*

THe time for dystillation of it, is, that the herbe, stalkes, and flowers shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Maye. This water recouereth the putrifaction of the mouth: tempered with the oyle of Roses and vinegar, and applyed to the Temples, putteth away the burning of the heade: mixed with Rose water, doth lyke helpe the heade. The water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, profiteth against the stitches which are felt in the sides, and against the inner impostumes of the bodie: It also extingui-

theth inflammations, and recouereth a weakenesse of the heart: In the lyke manner druncke, healeth the Shingles, and the inflammations with a rednesse, as well in men of rype age, as in children. The water euery daye druncke fasting, preserueth from the plague, clenseth the breast, and putteth away the strangurie: It also preuayleth against the Tertian, and Quartaine Ague. The water druncke in the abouesayde maner, helpeth such women, whose matrice wythin begynneth to putrifie and matter, for by the same are they healed. The water recouereth woundes, if they be often washed wyth the same, and that lynnen clothes wette in it, be applyed. The water healeth swellings and erulceration of the mouth, by washing and gargelling the mouth with it: for this deliuereth the putrifaction and heate, and the pushes or sores of the mouth.

## The water of the leaues of the Oke.

*The.Lxviij.Chapter.*

THe leaues gathered and bruised, requyre to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of May. This water drunck to the quantitie of fire ounces at a time, recouereth the flure of the bellie, whether the same be whyte or matterie: It also expelleth congealed bloude into clottes by a strype. The water druncke, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a time, profiteth a fowle and corrupt lyuer, and diseased lunges (or at the least) beginneth to putrifie. This in lyke maner druncke, preuayleth against stitches in the sides. The water druncke twyse a daye, stayeth the ouer great flure of the termes, & stoppeth the bleeding of wounds, and lyke helpeth the pyssing of bloude, by taking it in the foresaid quantitie. The water dayly druncke, doth especially preuayle agaynst the stone of the loynes and bladder. It also healeth the bowels erulcerated, by the daungerous flure of the bellie. The water applyed with lynnen clothes on the inflamed member, exceedingly coleth. It healeth olde vlcers of the legges, if they be often washed with the same, and let to drye in by it selfe. The water auayleth against rednesse, and burning of the legges by black pushes, in applying on the places twyse or thryce a day, towe, or lynnen clothes wette in it, vntill the heate be extinguished. The

water

water drunke with a dramme weyght of the fine pouder of Mestiltowe of the Oke, for certayne dayes togither, adding to it a scruple weyght of Aqua vitæ rectified, recouereth not onely Feuers, and the Apoplexie, or deprauation of senses, but helpeth without doubt the falling sickenesse. The water in lyke manner prepared and druncke, putteth away gydyynesse, swellings of the bodie, preserueth from the Lepre, and deliuereth most diseases: in that it purgeth and sendeth forth the grosse, and euill humors offending.

## The water of the leaues of the Willowe.

*The.Lxix.Chapter.*

THe leaues of the whyte Wyllowes strypped from the twyggges, being tender in the Spring time, requyre to be dystilled about the beginning of May, by Balneo Mariæ. This water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of foure ounces at a time swætened with Sugar, helpeth the stone, procureth vryne, and preuayleth against the wormes of the bellie. The water profiteth against the rednesse of eyes, being often washed with the same: It helpeth the Shyngles, and recouereth the Fistula, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it. The water druncke in lyke quantitie, expelleth the yongling dead. The water of the flowers (dystilled after the maner of the flowers of the Apples and Peaches) recouereth the sight, healeth scabbednesse of the heade, procureth fayre heare: if wetting the heares well with a Spunge dypped in it, and kembed, be after suffered to drie by themselfe.

## The water of the Elder.

*The.Lxx.Chapter.*

THe outwarde rynde scraped and pylled from the slyppes of the Elder trée, and the inner ryndes taken and shredde, requyre to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of May. This water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, recouereth the Dropsie. The water druncke fasting, to the quantitie of fire ounces at a tyme, swætened with a little Rosed honie, mightily loseth the bellie without harme. The water (of the tender leaues of the toppes

and

and sides budding forth, shredde small, and dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the mydddes of May) helpeth hote legges and putrified vlcers, if they be often washed with the same, and let to drie by themselfe. The water of the flowers (through blowne and stamped togither, dystilled in a Cucurbite of Glasse by Balneo Mariæ) drunckc morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, swætened with Rosed honie, loseth the straitnesse of the brest. The water in like quantitie drunckc, profiteth agaynst the swelling and water betwéene the skynne, and openeth the stopping of the lyuer, myit, and kidneyes. The water drunckc, putteth away the Tertian ague, clenseth and helpeth all courses procéeding of Melancholie, and strengtheneth the stomacke. The water drunckc to the quantitie of fire ounces at a time, purgeth all humors by siege, and clenseth the bodie. The water dropped into the eyes, extinguisheth the heate of them: It also drunckc twyse a day, and dropped into the eyes, consumeth whyte spottes in them. The water helpeth the trembling of the handes, if they be wette and laboured with the same, and let to drie by themselfe. The water profiteth against vlcers, and that be colde, if they shall be often washed with the same, or that lynnen clothes wette in it be applyed.

## The Water of Scabious.

*The. Lxxi. Chapter.*

The leaues and rootes shredde togither, requyre to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of Maye. This water drunckc thrée or fower tymes a daye, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, recouereth the straytenesse of breast, and helpeth the imposthumes of the same. The water drunckc morning, noone, and at euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a tyme, preuayleth against stitches of the sides. The water profiteth against swellings in the bodie, against the Plague, poysoning, the Cough, and all inwarde corruption of the bodie. The water in the aboueseyde maner drunckc, helpeth scabbednesse, and clenseth the bloude corrupt: It also putteth away swellings arysing in the bodie, and healeth woundes as well without, as within the bodie, by applying lynnen clothes wette in it. The

water

water in lyke maner drunckc, purgeth the lunges, and putteth away the Cough. The water helpeth the Pyles, whyte scurfe, Tetters, and Ringwormes: It also recouereth pestilent pushes, as the Carbuncle sore, and amendeth the sight of the eyes. The water of the Saxifrage (with the whole substance shredde small, and dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the myddes of May) drunck euery day fasting, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a time, swétened with Sugar, breaketh the stone of the kidneys and bladder, helpeth ache in the hyppes, deliuereth the stopping of vryne, and clenseth the reynes and bladder.

## The Water of Nightshade of the Garden.

*The.Lxxij.Chapter.*

THe leaues with the stalkes gathered and shredde small, require to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, when that the berries be grége. This water drunckc morning, noone, and at euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, helpeth a swelling proceeding of an vntemperate hotenesse. It perfourmeth the lyke, by applying lynnen clothes wette on the swelling. The water in the foresayde maner taken, helpeth the stone, and putteth away sweate, myred with the water of wormewode, and drunckc to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time. The water preuayleth against the griefes and aking of the hynder part and whole heade, procured of heate. The water applyed with Lynnen clothes wet in it, on a hote Gowte, and the Shingles, doth in short time helpe them, the rather by the often applying of the clothes wette in the water. The water dropped into the eares, putteth away griefe in them, asswageth inflamed impostumes of the breastes or pappes of women, and represseth hote swellinges in the throte, that they doe not hastily strangle nor stoppe the wynde: and the water gargelled in the throte, coleth the liuer, and extinguisheth heate. The water helpeth men burstken, by often applying lynnen clothes wette in it, on the rupture. The water drunckc greatly auayleth, if by any night terrour certaine pushes shall arise: and the lyke doth the water preuayle, applyed with lynnen clothes. The water of the Mustarde sédes (when the herbe bearing flowers, is to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of

June)

June) putteth away vlcers of the gummes, by often washyng the mouth with the same. The water profiteth the consumption of members, if they be often rubbed and laboured with the same, in that (by it) they recouer strength and flesh. The water heateth the marrowe of the bones, if they be often washed and laboured with the same, and let to drie by themselfe. The water profiteth against a colde disease of the ioyntes, if they be rubbed and laboured with the same, and let to drie by themselfe.

## The water of Mullaine or Hygges Taper.

*The.Lxxiij.Chapter.*

The leaues with the flowers full rype, gathered from the stalkes, (after the shredding small) dystill by Balneo Mariæ. This water is most precious against all swellinges, as well inwarde as outwarde, by drincking of it morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée or foure ounces at a time: or that a lynnen cloth doubled, and wette in the same, be often applyed. The water in such maner taken, helpeth the lunges ascending vnto the throte, and increasing. Thys in lyke manner profiteth against a hote gowte, by drincking of it morning and euening, and applying lynnen clothes wette in the same, for on such wyse handled, a better remedie is not to be founde. The water profiteth against all maner of griefes, proceeding of a fluxe, by drincking thereof morning, none, and at night, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, swéetened with Sugar, and a little of the fine powder of Cinamone: in the same maner drunckc, putteth away the grypings of the bowels. The water recouereth the face, which appeareth infected after the kynde of a Lepzie, if a soft lynnen cloth dypped in the same, be often applyed vpon. The water helpeth burnings or scalding, if a double lynnen clothe (assone as the harme done) wette in the same, be applyed, the rather by doing on such wyse oftentimes: for it draweth forth, and extinguisheth the heate without harme leauing. The water amendeth an ytching scabbednesse, whether the same shall be moyst or drie, by applying lynnen clothes wette in the same, morning, none, and at euening. The water profiteth, if an inflammation with rednesse happeneth on the skinne, by wetting a lynnen clothe in the same,

same, and applying it to the place. The water profiteth, if anye shall haue a long tyme dymme eyes and weake of sight, by letting one or two droppes fall at a time into eche eye, for two or thrée wékes togither.

## The water of the Lynde or rope Timber tree.

*The.Lxxiiij.Chapter.*

THe flowers orderly gathered, and put into a Cucurbite of glasse, dystill by Balneo Mariæ. This water clenseth anye spottes of the face, if the face be often washed with the same: as Hieronimus the Herbarian reporteth. The water druncke with a little Cynawone water, recouereth the trembling of the heart. The water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of two ounces at a time, helpeth the falling sickenesse. The water druncke in like maner, profiteth against the fretting of the guttes: and dropped at euening into the eyes, procureth a clérenesse of them. The water druncke morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, helpeth the stone. In the same maner druncke, recouereth swellings, and sendeth all maner of euill humors out of the bodie.

## The water of Tormentill.

*The.Lxxv.Chapter.*

THe herbe with the whole substance shredde and bruised, requireth to be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, from the xv. day of August, vnto the xvij. of September. This water druncke in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, preuayleth against all maner of poysons. The water is a good preseruatiue against the plague, and an vnhealthfull ayer. For the plague when it inuadeth any, incontinent open a veyne, as it behoueth, after giue this potion, on such wyse prepared: take of the water of Tormentill thrée ounces, of Venice Triacle a dram weyght, of wyne vinegar an ounce and a halfe, which diligently myred togither, minister warme to the pacient, lying in his bed, and well couered with clothes to sweate: whyles he thus lyeth in a sweate, rubbe and labour his handes and féete, with Vinegar, Rue, Wormewode, and Salt myred. The next day following,

minister

minister againe the same potion, and he shall then recouer helth. The water drunckе morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, recouereth the desperate and all vlcers in maner, and stayeth any maner flure of the bellie, especiallye the flure Dysenteria. The water taken in the same maner, strengtheneth the bodie, comforteth the brayne, the heart, stomacke, lyuer, mylt, and the whole brest, if wyne sometymes be myred with the same. The water drunckе in the same maner, helpeth all Agues, it strengtheneth and comforteth such recouering out of a long sicknesse. The water drunckе profiteth woundes, as well within the body, as without, and cureth outwarde woundes the spédier, if they be often washed with the same: It also helpeth all manner of griefes of the eyes, by dropping of the same euery night into the eyes, for it cleareth the sight. The water healeth the Fistula and Canker, if they be often washed with the same, and that lynnen clothes wette in it, be applyed. To be briefe, in what maner, and what sickenesses the water shall be applyed and ministred, shall (of experience founde) be profitable.

## The water of Valeriane.

### *The. Lxxvi. Chapter.*

THe congruent time for dystillation of it, is, that the herbe, rotes, and stalkes, with the whole substance shredde small, be dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the ende of May. This water drunckе morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée or foiwer ounces at a time, and applyed with lynnen clothes, recouereth vlcers, & swellings causing payne, and great pyles in the fundament: It also profiteth against other pyles, by applying lynnen clothes wette in the same. The water helpeth such bursten, and the bone somewhat broken, by applying and drincking of the same: It also dropped into the eyes, cleareth them. The water drunckе in the morning fasting of Chyldren, to the quantitie of of a spoon full at a time, deliuereth the wormes in the bellie. The water drunckе, profiteth against poyson, and a pestilent ayer: It healeth newe and olde woundes, recouereth vlcers and impostumes within the bodie, and putteth awaye ache of the hyppes. The water drunck, procureth cleare eyes, taketh away the paine

of them, and prouoketh sweate: powred into troubled wine, causeth the same clearer and purer. The water remoueth griefe of the members, proceeding of a cold cause, by labouring the members with the same. The water of the roates onely (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, from the myddes of August vnto the viij. daye of September) drunck, helpeth poyson, and profiteth against venimous beasts & wormes. The water helpeth the quotidian feuer, drunck to the quantitie of fyre ounces before the cõming of the fit. The water drunck, and applyed with lynnen clothes, preuayleth against payne & stitches of the sides. The water procureth vnitie & loue, where two shall drincke togither a cup full of this water.

## The water of Verueyne.

*The. Lxxvij. Chapter.*

THe male Verueyne with the whole substaunce gathered, shredde small, dystill by Balneo Mariæ, about S. Johns daye in June. This water drunckе morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, for fyre or eyght dayes togither, recouereth the yelow Jaundise, preuayleth against poyson, helpeth the Tertian and Quartaine feuer: and expelleth wormes of the bellie, by taking the lyke quantitie, euery morning fasting. The water in such maner drunck, helpeth the straitnesse of the breast, the hardnesse of fetching breath, the vlcers and consumption of lunges. It comforteth the lyuer, and causeth a good coulour. The water drunckе, recouereth griefes of the stomack, the stoppings of the lyuer and mylt, and grieuous paynes of the loynes, and bladder. The water drunk, amendeth the stopping of the bowels, stomack, and bellie. The water clenseth the reynes and bladder, and washeth the stones in them. The water profiteth against inwarde pushes of the bodie: it helpeth the pyssing of bloud, and grypings of the bellie. It is a precious water, for grieuous paynes and strypes of the heade, by often annoynting and applying lynnen clothes wette in it to the heade: It also helpeth long sicknesses, whose cause is not knowne. The water preuayleth against all manner of dymnesse of the eyes, and vlcers in them: comforteth a weake sight, and procureth a clearenesse to it, by dropping and annoynting it diuers tymes in the eyes. The

water helpeth sores or scabbes arysing amongst the heares of the heade, or other places of the bodie, and griefes of the stomacke, lyuer, and mylte, by annoynting and applying lynnen clothes wette in the same. The water profiteth against the exulceration of womens places, if they be washed morning and euening with the same, and that a lynnen clothe wette in it, be often applyed.

## The water of Fluelling.

*The. Lxxviij. Chapter.*

THe herbe with the whole substance shredde small, and infused for a day and a night in good Sacke or white wyne, dystill by Balneo Mariæ, about the beginning of June, which after rectified, will indure for tenne yeares. This water druncke in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of two ounces or lesse at a time: or that a Spunge wette in the water (myxed with other sauours) be borne in an Orenge pyll, to smell oftentymes to it, preserueth the person from the plague. The handes, heade, forheade, and temples, annoynted with the same, profiteth against any euill and noysome smell. The person which is taken with the plague, if he letteth a veine before it be opened, and taketh an ounce and a halfe of the fine powder of this herbe, with thrée ounces of the water myxed with a scruple weyght of Venice triacle, and after the drincking be well couered with clothes to sweate: the poyson and euill humors be then expelled from the heart, and by sweating auoyded, so that it is a present and prouued remedie agaynst venimous and pestilent feuers. The water druncke twyse a day, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a time, healeth newe woundes, in that the same issueth forth of the woundes, by sweating lyke to an Oyle. The woundes are also to be washed wyth this water morning and euening, & applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it, for this on such wyse cureth wounds and euill vlcers, in a marueylous manner. An ounce of Vitriolll, or rather of the stone Chalcites brought to powder dissolued in a pynte of thys water, healeth all putrified vlcers, the Ringworme, spottes of sundrie colours, or any euill scabbe, wheltes, and fowlenesse of the skinne, proceeding of corrupt humors. The elder that thys water shall be, so much the worthyer in diuers causes. The water

ter annoynted or applyed with lynnen clothes, on the sting of Spyders, or byte of venimous beasts, healeth and putteth away the swelling. The water druncke and gargelled morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, putteth awaye incontinent the swelling of the throte: If halfe a pounde of Allum be dissolued in a pynte of this water, and heated, dryueth awaye Mothes out of clothe, by wetting and washing it with the same. The water druncke morning and euening to the quantitie of an ounce and a halfe, or twoo ounces for certaine dayes togither, putteth away gyddynesse of the heade, helpeth memorie, clenseth tough and clammie humours, wasteth and purifieth corrupt bloude, the matrice and bladder purgeth, expelleth poysons, the stone of the kidneyes, and all inwarde poysons of the bodie. The water deliuereth the wandring heate, and openeth the passages of the bodie. This also druncke euery morning fasting for fiue wéekes togither, to the quantitie of thrée or fower ounces at a time, maketh a man leane of bodie, strengtheneth the lyuer, and consumeth superfluous euill humors. The water druncke in the morning fasting, and labouring it especially on the heade, doth greatly profite to the comforting of memorie, and to the strengthening of the heade and brayne: it also causeth a readynesse of speache, and purifyeth the bloude. The water druncke to the quantitie of twoo ounces, or twoo ounces and a halfe, with a dram weight of the fine pouder of the leaues of Fluelling, and a dram of the myddle rynde in powder of Amara dulcis, (that is, bytter swéete) myrte and druncke fasting, for certaine dayes togither, deliuereth the clammynesse of the lunges, purgeth the breast by spittings forth, helpeth the Cough, difficulties of fetching breath, & corruption of the lungs, for which cause the shepeheards in our time, vse to giue ỳ herbe with salt to shéepe vexed with the cough. The water taken morning and euening, doth especially helpe the lunges and liuer, if they inwardly putrifie, and doe ascende vnto the throte: yea, though they shall be putrified vnto the gretnesse of a hasill nutte, yet will they againe be restored to helth by this. The water druncke with a dramme of the powder of the herbe, deliuereth the shedding of the gall, gently procureth vrine, and causeth very fatte and barren women, leane and fruitefull.

The water drunke to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, procureth sweate according to necessitie.

## The water of the Birche tree.

### The. Lxxix. Chapter.

The leaues newly sprunge out, shredde and beaten, dystill by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of May. This water drunck morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, swéetened with Sugar, deliuereth the griefe of the stone in the loynes. The water profiteth vnto the coling of hote vlcers, especially those which shall happen on mans priuities, if it be applied with lynnen clothes. The water dystilled out of the sappe of the trée, after this manner purchased (as that in May e a hole bored in the bodie of the trée, néere to the rote, and vnder the same a glasse set to gather the lycour dystilling forth, which after dystilled by Balneo Mariæ) profiteth vnto all wounds washed with the same, yea, healeth and dryeth vp open vlcers, if it be often applyed with lynnen clothes. The water drunck morning and euening, to the quantitie of two ounces and a halfe, swéetened with Sugar, for xl. dayes togither, wasteth the stone of the kidneyes and bladder. The water clenseth away spottes on the skin, and procureth a fayrenesse of the same: It also healeth vlcers of the mouth, by often washing with the same. The water (of the herbe Perpuincle, dystilled about the ende of May) drunck morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, recouereth womens places colde, the rather by applying lynnen clothes wette in the same, and helpeth those which haue a colde stomacke. The water for certaine dayes drunck, with a dramme of the powder of the herbe, sendeth forth the water betwéene the flesche and skinne by vrine. A Pessarie wette in the water, and conueyed vp into the priuie place, draweth downe the Termes. The water drunck morning and euening, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time swéetened with Sugar, ceaseth the gryppinges of the bowelles, and stayeth the flure of the bellie, and termes: It also purgeth all clammie humours out of the lyuer and bladder, and clenseth the reynes.

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## The water of the Vyne tree.

*The. Lxxx. Chapter.*

THe water of the Vyne tree is gathered in a great glasse, about the beginning of Aprill, when Vynes are cut: and the same (after the dystilling by Balneo Mariæ) requireth to be sunned for xl. dayes. This water myxed with a little pure wyne, and druncke fasting, sharpeneth or quickeneth the mynde and senses. The water profiteth against any scabbednesse, if it be washed with the same, it causeth a cleane and fayre face, and putteth away pushes and pymples of the face. The water often applyed, weareth away wartes, and the thicke knobbes of harde flesche on the handes. The water recouereth ringwormes, fowle spottes on the bodie, scurynesse, and inflammations with a rednesse of the skynne, if they be washed with the same, and applyed with lynnen clothes wette in it, twyse or thryse a daye. The leaues of the best vynes, which growe on high and sunnie places, requyre to be dystilled in a due season of the yeare (as about the ende of May) by Balneo Mariæ. This water dropped into running eyes, dryeth and stayeth the running of them, & cleareth the sight. The water druncke, helpeth the spitting of bloude, recouereth vlcers of the bowels, and stayeth a hote flure of the bellie. The water taken thryce a daye, to the quantitie of thrée ounces at a time, expelleth the stone, helpeth the abhorring of women with chylde, and their folishe longing for sundrie things, that no harme may insewe to the yongling. Of the rotes of the vyne, is made a decoction right profitable, on this wyse: Take of the fóete of the Vyne shredde small, two poundes, these infuse in the strongest vyneger (couered well ouer) to which after adde nyne pyntes of Conduite water, and a pynte of whyte honie: after the boyling and consuming to a thirde part, that only fire pyntes remayne, strayne the whole through a earsey cloth, to which then adde of the simple Iulepe viij. ounces, and fower graynes of Muske dissolued in fower or fire ounces of pure Rose water, which after the pouring into a glasse, stoppe close with a corke and parchement: If any drincketh foure ounces of this decoction hote, in the morning fasting, and refrayneth meate foure houres after, procureth in short time

a very good stomacke, and appetite to meate. This also helpeth the Cholicke passion, encreaseth mylke in womens breasts, putteth away griefes of the matrice, and is much auayleable for the cough, the rheume, and griefe of the reynes.

## The water of the greater Celondine.

*The.Lxxxi.Chapter.*

The congruent time of dystilling the Celondine, is, that when the herbe bearing flowers, the whole substance gathered and shredde small, be dystilled in a Cucurbite of glasse by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of May. This water drunckc morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, deliuereth the yelowe Jaundise, and helpeth the grypings of the bellie. The water drunckc in the same maner, mitigateth the Ague, and putteth away scabbednesse proceeding of colde, if the places be annoynted with the same. The water drunckc twyse or thryse a daye, to the quantitie of two ounces at a tyme, sweetened with Sugar, recouereth the stopping of the lyuer and mylt. The water (after the infusion of the herbe for fire dayes in good Aqua vitæ) drunckc for certaine dayes morning and euening, to the quantitie of an ounce at a time, preserueth the bodie long in health, and expelleth euill humors. The water dropped into the eyes, recouereth spottes, the pynne and webbe, deliuereth the rednesse of them, preserueth and causeth a sharpe and readie sight, and restoreth the same in a maner lost: If the mouth be washed with the water, it ceaseth the grieuous payne of the teeth, and putteth away spottes, if the face be often washed with the same. The water dryeth and healeth a Canker, and lykewise the Fistula, and putteth away pestilent pushes, if a lynnen cloth wet in it, be applyed twyse or thrice a day. The water of the greater Celondine, that hath the propertie of helping diseases, as well the hote as colde, giueth strength to the spirituall members, expelleth poysen from the heart, deliuereth the lunges of that which to it is noyous, healeth it vlcered, and by drincking sundrie tymes of it, stayeth the flure of bloude. I am in doubt (sayth a certaine skilfull Phisition) whether a man may beleeue, that all these properties be in the dystilled water of Celondine, seeing that according to Dioscorides and Galen, it is

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of qualitie mightily clensing, and very hote, by reason whereof this causeth the veynes to be the cléerer of all grosse humors, and deliuereth the obstructions of the lyuer in the Iaundyse: This also is the reason, why the learned Mathiolus in his commentarie vpon Dioscorides, doth so greatly reprehend the Chymists, which take vpon them to drawe forth a Quintessence of this herbe, that they affirme to be not only commodious for their extractions, but as wonderfully profitable for the preseruing of health, and expelling of infinite diseases. Séeing that this herbe can worke no such matter, it is possible that the Chymistes abuse the same, where they in steade of rightly naming this herbe Chelidonium, doe name it Cælidonum, (rather deuising for it such a worde Cælidonum) as if this herbe were a gyft from heauen, to which are attributed all these great vertues. This water is on such wyse distilled, take the rootes, leaues and flowers, which shredde small, and put into a vessell of glasse, well fenced with Lute, burie the vessell couered with his heade in horse dung, for the space of ten dayes: After the taking forth, dystill it in ashes according to Arte: the lycour that shall first runne forth, will be waterishe, the seconde as an oyle, which you shall dystill yet once againe, and kéepe for your vse.

## The water of Strawberies.

### *The.Lxxxij.Chapter.*

THe time most agréeable for distilling of the berries, is, when they are rype, yet not ouer soft: and those which growe and are gathered in the hyllie woodes, be accounted the better. These full rype, shall you putrifie in a Cucurbite of glasse, by strawing vpon them a good quantitie of Sugar brought to powder, which let so long stande (close couered with the heade) vntill they appeare hoarie, after dystill the whole by Balneo Mariæ. This singular water asswageth burning humors, putteth awaye spottes of the eyes newe growne, eyther of a hote or colde humor, so that they be not ouergreat. It also stayeth the watring and running of the eyes, procéeding of heate or colde, and lyke restoreth the sight to a clearenesse, decayed or lost by eyther of the causes. This water druncke in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of thrée ounces

ces at a time, with a little wyne, doth marueylously prenayle against the inwarde heates of the lunges and lyuer, and extinguisheth thirst. It also comforteth nature, expelleth poysons, & procureth the termes in women. The water drunck in like quantitie morning and euening, sweetened with a little Sugar, recouereth an euill heate of the stomacke, and asswageth the great desire to drincke. The water drunckc morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, with a dramme weyght of pure Aqua vitæ, recouereth and healeth the Lepzie, for that the same drunckc in wyne, or otherwise eaten with breade, purgeth the bloude, and remoueth a noysome scabbednesse of the bodie. The water in the same manner taken, helpeth the inflammations of the lyuer, the yelowe Iaundise, the stone in the loynes, kidneyes and bladder. It also loseth the breast, comforteth the heart, and clenseth the bloud. The water holden a little whyle in the mouth, and gargelled in the throte, strengtheneth the gummes, fasteneth the teeth lose, and stayeth the dystillations from the brayne: It also profiteth against vlcers, and swellings in the throte, sorenesse of the mouth, and a stincking breath. The water marueylously recouereth and healeth blysters and pymples on the face, which proceede of heate, by often washing it with the same. This also asswageth the swelling of the face, by washing and often applying lynnen clothes wette in the water. The water recouereth that person whose legge is broken, by drincking euery morning fasting (for a certaine space) to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, sweetened with Sugar, and to apply often lynnen clothes wette in the same. The water healeth all foule legges, if they be washed morning and euening with the same, or that the water often applyed with linnen clothes: It also cureth filthie wounds, if they shall be often washed with the same, and that the pacient in the meane season, doth daylie drinck twyse a day of this water. The water mixed with pure white salt, and distilled once againe in a Cucurbite of glasse by Balneo Mariæ, is highly cõmended for the eyes, in that it coleth, cleereth, and putteth awaye the dymnesse of them. The water of the Strawberies, is a souereygne and an effectuous oyntment for the eyes, if they especiallye be grieued by an extreme heate, or hote dystillings from the heade.

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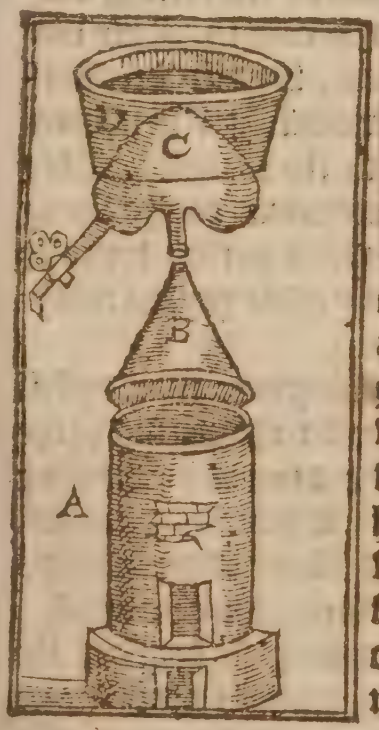
The water of the herbe (dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, about the middes of May) drunckе morning and euening, to the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, recouereth the yelowe Jaundise, procureth vrine, stayeth the flure Dysenteria, and the termes in women, and helpeth the splene. The water lyke drunckе, loseth the breast, purgeth the lunges, helpeth the Cough, and putteth away the Lepre. The water dropped into burning eies with a rednesse, morning and euening, doth greatly mittigate the heate of them. The water drunckе, asswageth the ouermuch sweating of body. For the burning and obstruction of the lyuer, there is nothing more profitable, nor holesommer.

## ¶ Of the Dystilling of waters out of beastes, or out of their partes.

*The. Lxxxij. Chapter.*




THe maner of drawing forth a substance from all beastes and Egges: Take new layd egges, the quantitie and weyght of nyne ounces, of common salt prepared, one ounce, beate and mixe these well togither, after put the same into a Cucurbite or glasse bodie, with the couer fast luted, the which set into Balneo Mariæ, or horse dung for ten dayes at the least. After set on a head with his receyuer well luted togither, which you shall dystill in ashes with a soft fire, by little and little, and that which commeth, keepe charily. The lyke to this may be drawne out, of Snagles, Partri-

ches, and Capons, for consumptions: and also the like maye be drawne out of Adders, and Snakes for the Leprosie.

The water dystilled of the bloude of a healthfull yong man, auayleth against aches, and running paynes in the ioyntes, which is prepared on this wyse: take the bloud of a yong man, of twentie yeares olde, or thereabout, being in perfite health: this bloud let stande to cole in a vessell so long, vnto the separation of the wheyshe moysture from the bloude, which waterie moysture floting aboue, throwe awaye: the other put into a glasse bodie with a heade close luted about, after set or burie the same in horse dung, for sixteene dayes, that it may putrifie or rot. Which after the drawing forth, set into ashes, luting diligently the receyuer to the nose of the heade. This dystill with a soft and easie fire in the beginning: with this dystilled water, souple (and as it were bathe) the aking and payning places.

The water of mans ordure dystilled by a Lymbecke, preuayling in the Fistula, and bringeth or causeth a fayre scarre, if the grieued places be applyed with the same: If of this water be dropped into the eye, it taketh away the rednesse and dymnesse of sight, it breaketh and dissolueth the webbe, and putteth awaye or dryeth vp teares. This drincke, helpeth speedily the falling sicknesse, namely if their heades be annoynted therewith. This water also applyed on Impostumes with towe, speedily breaketh them. If ministred with a quantitie of Lyme dissolued in it, breaketh the stone. This water drincke, helpeth the Dropsie. This water speedily healeth the byte of anye venimous dogge being madde, or other beast venimous, if the harmed person dryncke thereof: If this water be drincke by and by after poyson receyued, it deliuereth the person. This Bertapalia.

The water of mans ordure or dung, of a sanguine man dystilled, being orderly applyed, doth helpe the hastie chaunging of the heare of the head to a whitenesse, and the shedding of it, corrosiue vlcers, the canker, and spottes of the eyes. This also drincke, recouereth the falling sicknes, amendeth the stone of the kidneys and bladder, the Dropsie, and the byte of any venimous beast.

The water of mans ordure dystilled, causing the heare of the heade to growe, is thus prepared: Take of mans ordure, and

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the same dystill in a glasse bodie, and that the same may not stink, myre a little Camphora, or Muske finely grinded with it: wyth this water washe the bare place, where you would haue the heare to growe, annoynting after the place with the best honie for xxx. dayes. The place or scabbed part washed with the water of mans ordure dystilled, doth throughly cure it: for this is a secrete in euery scabbe, or in all manner of scabbes.

The water of Dowes dung (steeped for a night before in wine) dystilled, and drunckc, helpeth the stone, this Theophrastus.

The water of a Capon dystilled, which a Germaine woman vsed in the traueyle of chylde, and in birth of the chylde: Take a Capon of twelue yeares of age, this strangled, pulled, and orderly dressed, boyle then in a sufficient quantitie of the best Malmesie, Rosewater, and Borage in a possenet, or rather new earthen pot glased, vnto a tenderness of the flesche: after stampe diligently the flesche, with the bones and intrayles, which put into a Cucurbite and luted, dystill according to Arte in Balneo Mariæ, adde in the dystilling both Muske and Amber græce, but another willeth of Diambra, and of Diamoschus (which I rather allowe) of the powder of precious stones, of Diarrhodon abbatis, of Diamargariton calidum, Aromaticum Rosatum, of eche of these Cordiall powders (gotten from the Apothecarie) fower scruples, of Coriander prepared halfe an ounce, adding herevnto besides of the oyle of Cynamone, fower graines weyght, of the oyle of Cloues fire graines, these diligently mixe togither.

The description of the water of a Capon, out of the dispensatorie of the Colonians.

*The. Lxxxiiij. Chapter.*

THe Capon ought first to be much chased vp and downe, vntill he be wearied, and then sodainly strangled, the fethers after plucked of, without dipping of him in water (as the fethers drye pluckte) which on such wyse wholye plucked and bare, and the bowels drawne, choppe small both the flesche and bones, the mawe or gyserne, the lyuer, and heart, the bowels remembred to be throwne away. The Capon thus ordered and chopped very small, lay to soke in an earthen pot glased, powring vpon a pynt

and


and a halfe of redde Rosewater, a pynte of Buglosse water, halfe a pynte of Maioram or Baulme water, of Malmesie a pynte and thrée ounces, of Cinamon two ounces, of Saffron one dramme, of Endiue sédes thrée drammes, of Galingale two drammes, of Gynger, Nutmegs, Mace, and the eytryne Saunders, of eche one dramme, of the ryndes of the pleasant Citrone, a dramme and a halfe, of the Cordiall flowers (to be learned of the Apothecarie) of eche one dram, of Coliander sédes prepared, and of Melone sédes, of eche two drammes, of the Pyne apple sédes one ounce, of the Orenge flowers preserued and brought to powder half an ounce: All these let stande in the infusion for twentie and fower hours, vpon a furnace, or in any other hote place: which in setting the heade close luted vpon, (whether the same be in a glasse bodie) dystill by Balneo Mariæ, and in the dystilled lycour quenche sundrie tymes a péece or péeces of red glowing golde, especiallye at the time of the ministring or vsing of this drinck: This borowed out of the dispensa. of the Colonians.

The dystiliation of a Capon Maystriall, of D. Peter Vnormatiensis. he first boyled the Capon in water vnto a sufficiencie (on such wyse) that two pyntes remayned of the broth, after he powred the broth and flesche into a glasse bodie close luted, which he dystilled after Arte in ashes, and hauing distilled about a pinte, or a pinte and a half, ceased of, without adding to this water eyther spices, eyther herbes or rootes: which water he often ministred and vsed to weake bodies, in Agues, and was delectable without

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abhorrement to the pacients.

Another, let a good Capon be boyled in pure water, with the leaues of Borage and Buglosse, of eche one handfull, of the conserue of Violets, Roses, Borage and Buglosse, of eche two ounces (of the Cordiall powders a like quantitie added) let all these be dystilled in Balneo Mariæ, the lycour dystilled, aromatizate with the powder of the thrée Saunders: and let this be drunke or ministred often to weak bodies: this borowed out of Andra Lacuna, in the ende of his booke of the pestilence.

The dystillation of a Capon, borowed of a certaine doctour. Take an auncient Capon, of fire, seuen, or eyght yeares of age, the same drie pull and bare, which after the drawing, steepe or soke in pure water for a night, the whole put after into a newe earthen pot glased, which containeth fower measures of water, this in the seething skym diligently, and the fatnesse take carefully of, remembring alwayes to fill vp the pot boyling: After the flesche tenderly sodden, and fallen from the bones, take or pare of both the fatte and thinne skynnes (which so ordered) shredde the flesche very small, putting it with the boyled water, into fower glasse bodies Artely luted, vnder which maintaine fire, vntill the whole worke be ended, which dystilled on this wyse, stoppe close vnto your vse: for this mightily recouereth those which be decayed of strength, and that haue no appetite or will to meate.

Another water of a Capon, vnto the restoring of decayed strength, out of a written booke of a certaine Phisition: the tender flesche and pulpe of one Capon, the skynnes and fatte drawne of, and pulled away, shredde finely, and washe diligently with Buglosse water: after this, adde to the conserue of Violets, Borage, and Buglosse, of eche an ounce and a halfe, of the conserue of Roses one ounce, of leafe golde vj. in number, all these arteficially mixt togither, and put after in a double vessell, dystill according to Arte: let a spoonefull alone of this licour, be often ministred, or with comfortable brothes mixed.

Another water of a Capon, out of the same author, recouering bodies lowe brought by the ague: Take the pulpe or tender flesh of the Capon, being chased and coursed vp and downe, and to and fro, before the strangling, from which drawe or plucke both

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the fatte and skimmes, then washe both in the waters of the water Lillie (named of the Latines Nenuphar) and the Lettuce, adding thereto the conserue of Violets new made, and the flowers of the Nenuphar, of eche one ounce, of the conserues of Borage and Buglosse, of eche one ounce and a halfe, of the whyte Poppie and Lettuce sedes, of eche one ounce, of the powder of the colde Diamargariton, one dramme and a halfe, of the iuice of pleasant Apples, two ounces, all these diligently mixte togither, and put in a double vessell, dystill according to Arte, which dystilled lycour vse after the maner aboue taught.

Another water of a Capon, of the same authors, for the recouering strength, in a colde sickenesse: Take the pulpe of the Capon throughly wearied, and after washed diligently in whyte wine, or else in Malmesie, if so be the sickenesse shall be colder, adding thereunto of the conserue of Sage flowers one ounce, of the conserue of Stæchas, Anthos, and Acorus, of eche halfe an ounce, of the ryndes of the Cytrons prepared with sugar, and finely shred, sixe drammes, of the inner part of the Cinamone, and of Nutmegs, of eche one dramme, let all these be put in Balneo Mariæ, and dystilled according to Arte: let certaine spoonefulles of thys lycour, be ministred for a certaine time, to the weake and feeble bodies.

There be some Authors, which in certaine sickenesses, especially of the heade, and in colde diseases, with the weakenesse, and decayed strength: that highly commende the waters of Capons dystilled on such wyse, yea, the Author hath experienced to haue auayled somtimes in the Collick passions, especially those which were wyndie of bodie: for the distilled water giuen to such, much perplexed with wynde of the bodie, it speedily ceaseth and stayeth the winde from any more molesting, if so be the water shall rightly be prepared. Thus diuers and sundrie medicines may skilfully be deuised by a learned Phisition, in the varietie of sickenesses.

For what cause the brothes of Capons, and other fattes, seeing they be fluxible, and of an ayreall substance, are so slowly eleuated.

The Lxxxv. Chapter.

The reason of this, is, in that the fatnesse floting or swimming aboue, doth of the same procure and drawe ouer a thyn skin, which so keepeth the moysture resting vnder, that the humor can hardly euoporate through: and euen the like, doth the oyle poured into a vessell with eyther wine or pleasant waters, by the floting aboue, suffer not any of them to breath through: and the Radish rote also eaten with oyle, causeth then not the lyke belchings or reastinges of the stomacke to insew, as did otherwise without the oyle: and euen the like of iuices may be learned, which when any woulde haue kept for a time, they doe couer it with oyle, that neyther the spirites (through the same) keeping in the iuice, doe breath forth, nor maye be drawne awaye of the outwarde ayer; this written of Langius in his Epistles.

A dystilled water restoring weake bodies, and most profitable in consumptions, out of the secrete conclusions of Fierauantus: Let a good yong henne be gotten that neuer layde egge, this pull alyue, whereby hir bloude may so be stirred vp, and spersed thorowout all the bodie: thus being plucked bare, and deade, drawe forth the bowels only, beating after both the flesche and bones togither in a morter, adding so much of the crummes of whyte breade, as the weyght of the flesche and bones beaten, beate these well togither, putting therevnto also one handfull of the greene or drie Scabious, and so many leaues of golde as wey a French or Englishe crowne, to these after adde so much of the water of the garden Nightshade or petie Morell, as is the weyght of the whole substance, which after let so stande togither for a whole night, putting it then into a glasse bodie with a heade diligentlye luted, and three pyntes of the best and mightiest wyne also added before the dystilling, which (after the fastening of the receyuer to the heade) dystill in Balneo Mariæ, vnto the feces remayne thorowe drie, and then haue you the water. Powe to euery pynte of this water, adde one ounce of our water of the howe (of which shall after be taught in the proper place of this booke) which let be kept in a glasse close stopped, that the ayre breath not forth. The vse of it serueth to be drunckе both in the meales, and betweene

twéene meales: which helpeth the drye cough of the persons diseased and sicke of the Ague, and women traueyling in childebed, and many other like matters, doth this dystillation worke, greatly to be wondered at.

The Alchymistes instruct and teach a waye of the drawing of waters out of the whytes & yelkes of egges, (by burying the substance before, for fiue days in horse dung) and adding also a quantitie of Salt in the dystilling: The lyke doe they describe of the fattes, and rosinie substances: and many descriptions of the like waters may be vnderstanded and read in many practises of Diodorus Euchyon, alreadie published by the Author.

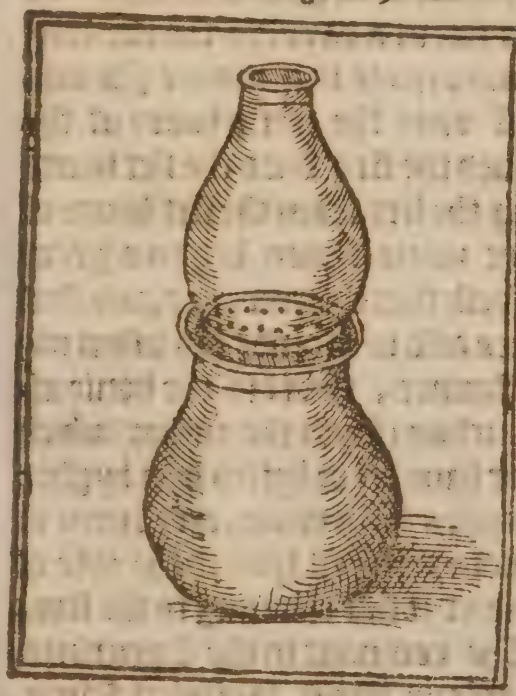
The water of Swallowes helping the falling sicknesse, borowed out of the methode of Rondelletius: Take of swallowes vnto the quantitie of vj. ounces, of Castoreum one ounce, these mire and infuse in wyne for a night, and put after into a glasse bodie, dystill after Arte: let the pacient vse and take of this water vnto the quantitie of two spoonefulles, once a moneth, in the morning fasting.

A playster marueylously helping the scrofuls, and Fistula. &c. It hath bene experienced, that cutting of the heades and tayles of the snakes, and clensing forth the bowels, and after dystilling them according to Arte: This water applyed on scrofulles and the Fistula, doth spéedily helpe them: this Fumanellus writeth.

A remedie against the Leprie, prepared and made of frogges: This one singular remedie and medicine, I will not hyde from the worlde (sayth Fumanellus) nor lightly ouerpasse the confection of frogs, which ought before to be fleaed, and the bowels drawne forth, then put into a Copper vessell tynned within, and hauing sundrie small holes in the bottome, lyke to the forme of a watering pot, vnder which must another pot be set, in such sort, that the vpper standing within the mouth of the nether pot, and diligently luted rounde about, that no ayre at all breath forth, these so ordred, set into the earth vnto the mouth of the nether pot, and couering the earth close and harde, make a fire of coles rounde about the vpper pot, the mouth of it, like close luted: which so long continue with fire, vntill the whole substance and moysture of the frogs shall be dystilled: The licour may be ministred or drunckе

euery

euery morning fasting, for a certaine tyme, vnto the quantitie of the thirde part of an ounce: And if opportunitie and iust occasion shall so moue me, I intende to make an attempt of the dystilling also of Snakes, in lyke order (as aboue taught) of the frogges. Nowe the forme of the vessels, which Nicholaus Florenti teacheth to be made in his large commentarie (in sermo.7.) fift treatise, and xxxix. Chapter, is on this wyse: He first willeth the vessell or potte (in which the frogges prepared be) to be filled vnto the mouth with them: and the mouth all ouer filled and couered with butter: with this dystilled lycour, being a noble medicine, he instructeth to annoynt the Canker, that healeth it in short time.



The water of the honie combe, procureth heare to growe: and helpeth the harde fetching and drawing of breath, or such short wynded through the straytenesse of the breast, if thys bee often druncke: it helpeth a mans beard to growe the more, being sundrie times annoynted or wette therewith: but farre better and sooner doth the oyle and honie performe the same, whiche hath a moste great force in the lyke.

The dystilled honie annoynted on a bald place, causeth the heare to growe, and come very soone againe, after the shedding of heare: this Theophrastus.

Ioannes Montanus writeth, that of hony may a strong water be made: and that in the thirde dystillation of it, to become a poysonable lycour: but of Mercurie which is resolued by the strong water, is to be brought into a water the which will make a helthfull lycour and strengthening.

The water of honie to make the face whyte and fayre: take of reddishe honie two pounds, of gumme Arabecke two ounces, these two myre togither, and dystill by a Lymbecke with a soft fire: The first water that commeth, seruetb vnto the clensing of

the face, and vnto the cléering and whytening of it: the seconde with the thirde lycour, doth cause the heares to grow and become whytishe or flaxen of colour.

Gesnerus distilled a water out of hony, whose first water sauoured somewhat of ware, where besides it was sufficient delectable and cleare, and whytish, which perhaps may séeme auayleable in the Cholicke passions. The seconde water which dystilled forth, had a certaine sowrenesse. The thirde water which came forth, tasted as it were vinegar: The fourth water which came forth, tasted in a maner as sowre as vinegar: he began dystillation in the morning at the seauenth houre, and out of halfe a measure of honie, he purchased two small vials full in a daye, in the euening he began to dystill, and continued vnto none in a maner, he also prepared and made his fire to last vnto the ninth houre of the night: and from that houre he renued the fire vnto the first houre of the next morrowe: and following the fire from the first houre of the morning vnto two in the after none: then began a great fume or smoke to arise and yssue forth into the receyuer, and that somewhat stincking, and a substance also to ascende (as when nothing remayned of the watrie substaunce, then did the honie ascende) then drewe I forth the Cucurbite (sayth the author) which I shoulde not haue done (but rather haue set or lyfted him hygher in the ashes) and then came the droppes forth redde, and burnt in the Limbeck, yea sowre, and in sauour or smell lyke to the oyle of the Juniper woode in a maner: and of it fast cleauing to the sides and bottome of the Cucurbite: The remnant in the Cucurbite, was the honie of a blackish redde colour, burnt, somwhat sowre, and colouring yelowe.

Maister Gesnerus dystilled the oldest Hydromell in ashes, and left in the Cucurbite a substaunce tending or declyning vnto a blackenesse, and swéete in taste, yet sowre or lothsome in smell. The first water which dystilled forth, was odoriferous, & had the hote and quicke taste of Aqua vitæ, yet the same conceyued nor toke no flame. The seconde water which came forth, séemed waterye, with a certaine sowrenesse: so that a small quantitie of water, he dystilled of the same.

A water gotten of the hinder legges of frogges, by the sublymed

med vapour, helpeth consumptions, and wasting of the lunges, yea, most effectuous for the drie distemperance of the liuer, being taken fasting, and twyse a daye warme, for this proued Alexander Benedictus, most excellent, and ministred of it to his great prayse.

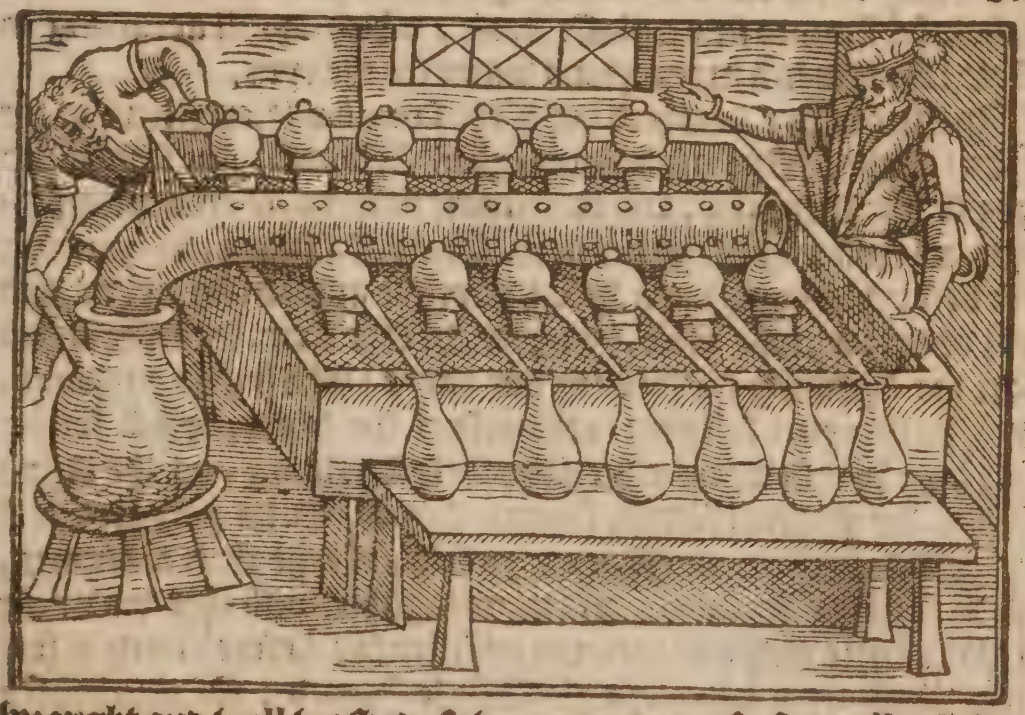
The water dystilled out of the sperme of frogs, in the moneth of May: and applyed on the gowte, doth marueylously asswage or mittigate the payne, and taketh the payne away vtterly within a short time.

Of the compounde waters, especially of leaues, flowers, rootes, seedes, fruite, herbes, and trees, lycours, gummes, and woode.

A water for the eye sight.

*The. Lxxxvi. Chapter.*

A Water defending and preseruing the sight for a long time, and purging the eyes of all spottes: Take of the best and pleasantest white wyne, twelue pyntes, of newe breade light



wrought and well washed, fower poundes, of Fennell, Celondine, and of the heades of the squill onyon, of eche fower ounces, of Cloues fower drammes: these mixe diligently togither in a

glasse bodie, hauing the heade, and receyuer diligently luted about, which after set into Balneo Mariæ, to be dystilled vntil fiue pyntes of the water be come, then ceasing, drawe forth the fire, which water kéepe a part close stopped. This water preserueth the sight, as aboue vttered, and clenseth the eyes of all filth, happening in them. This water worketh marueylouslye, by ministring one ounce at a time: for taken fasting in the morning, for a moneth togither, preserueth the bodie from any great and grieuous sickenesse: and in all maner of causes or griefes where this water shall be ministred, it worketh a great and marueylous helpe: Or it is otherwise a great secrete, in many sickenesses: this borowed out of Fierauantus.

Another water for the eyes, borowed out of a written booke of secrets: Take of Turpentine, (of Tormentill I rather suppose) of Fennell, of Rue, of Endyue, of Betonie, Celondine, of Eyebright, of redde Rose leaues, of Syler of the mountaine, and of Mayden heare, of eche one handfull, let all these be stéeped in whyte wyne for one day and a night, after put the wyne and the whole substaunce into a glasse bodie, which dystill according to Arte: for this is a marueylous water for the eyes.

Another water, borowed out of the same booke, excellent for the eyes: Take of Eyebright (oreneglíæ) Celondine, the fiue leaued grasse, the Veruaine, and Rosemarie flowers, of eche one handfull, all these myre togither in the forme of a sawce, by pouring the best redde wyne vpon, which after the infusion for a time, and put vp into a glasse bodie, being luted after Arte, let so stand (before the dystilling for foure or fiue dayes: which thus prepared, and the receyuer fastened to the nose of the heade, dystill with a soft fire: to this water after adde these following, as the Rewe sédes, the Fennell sédes, Sugar Candie, Tutia prepared and brought to pouder, and Aloes hepaticke, of eche thrée drammes, all these diligently labour and myre togither with this water, in a glasse bodie with a heade, and dystilled (as before) with a soft fire, which after kéepe in a glasse close stopped: Of this water poure a droppe at a time into the eye, of what griefe soeuer the eye shall be molested or payned, so that the same griefe be colde, for it will ease and heale the griefe wythin a short time.

A wa-

A water of maister Peter the Spanyarde, which doth sharpeneth the sight, and cleareth the eyes, and putteth awaye spottes and the webbe of the eye: take of Persely sædes, Fennell sædes, Smalledge sædes, Siler of the mountaine, of Annis sædes, of Carowaye sædes, of the sædes of eyther Clarée, of the rootes of Celondine, of Acorus, of Betonie, of the leaues of Egrimonie, of Tormentill, Rue, Veruaine, of eche a like quantitie, these togither beaten and grynded, put for the first daye in a healthfull chyldes vrine: the seconde day in white wyne: the thirde day in womans mylke or Asses: and in the fourth day let all these togither, be distilled according to Art: which after kæpe as a Balme, in stopping the mouth of the glasse close, that it breathe not forth: for his propertie is to breathe and sæke out.

A water of a marueylous working, clæring a mystie and dimme sight, and preseruing the health of the eyes, borowed out of Ioannes de Vigo: take of the iuice of Fennell, of the iuice of Celondine, of Rue, of Eyebright, of eche two ounces, of Honie ten drammes, of Sarcocolla, of Antimonie, of Tutia, and of Aloes, of eche halfe an ounce, of the galles of Capons, Cockes, and Hennes, of ech two ounces, of Nutmegs, of Saffron, of Cloues, of eche one ounce, of Sugar Candie, and of the sirupe of Roses, of eche fire drammes, of the lyuer of a healthfull goate, two ounces and a halfe, of the flowers of Rosemarie, and Veruayne, of eche one handfull and a halfe: these altogither beate diligently, and very fine, and the lyuer cut or shredde very small, all these put after into a glasse bodie with a heade, dystill twyse ouer according to Arte: and droppe of this into the eye, for it is marueylous.

Another water of the same mans, vnto that purpose: Take of the galles of those fowles which lyue by rapine, and of the gall of a Crane, of eche two drammes, of the galles of Partriches, Fesants, and of Cockes, of eche thræ drammes, of Honie one ounce, of the iuice of Fennell, and the iuice of Eyebright, of eche one ounce and a halfe, of the wyne of the swæte and sowre Pomegranates, of eche ten drammes, of Aloes hepaticke, and of Sarcocolla, of eche two drammes, of Cubebæ, of the long and round Pepper, of eche one scruple, of Cynamone one dramme and a

halfe, of Nutmegs, and of Cloues, of eche one drammne, of Sugar Candie, and of the strupe of Roses, of both fire drammes, of Antimonie, and of Tutia, of eche two drammes and a halfe, of a Goates lyuer three ounces, of Rosemarie flowers one handfull: all these finely shredde and bette togither, and put after into a glasse bodie, dystill according to Arte: for this water dropped into the eye, preserueth the helth and sight of the eie, and amendeth both the mystynesse and darcknesse of sight.

A moste precious water that amendeth the mystynesse, the pynne and webbe, and all defaults of the eyes: It cleareth also the sight by a marueylous maner, and clenseth anye manner of spotte of the eyes: Take of whyte wyne one ounce and a halfe, of the iuice of Fennell purifyed and cleered, fiue drammes and a halfe, of Camphora, one dram, of Tutia Alexandrina one ounce, of Ginger halfe an ounce, of Honie fower ounces: all these beaten and grynded togither, let steepe for nyne dayes in a cleane scoured bason, set in a cleare ayre, where neyther dewe nor the sunne beames may fall vpon, which after dystilled by a Fylter, keepe the water in a glasse with a narrowe mouth: and droppe of this water both morning and euening, one droppe or two into the eye: this Arnoldus.

A water of a most noble working, in the cataracts of the eyes, for it resolueth the matter consisting or being in the wayes of the eyes, with a notable comforting of the vertue visiue or seeing, borowed out of Ioannes de Vigo: Take of a healthfull and freshe Goates lyuer two poundes, of Calamus aromaticus, and of hony, of eche halfe an ounce, of the iuice of Rue, three drammes, of the water of Celondine, fire ounces, of Fennell water, of Veruaine water, and Eyebright water, of eche three ounces, of long Pepper, of Nutmegs, and of Cloues, of eche two drammes, of Saffron one scruple, of Rosemarie flowers grynded somewhat, Schiara or Bozomus, of eche halfe a handfull, of Sarcocolla, of Aloes hepaticke, of eche three drammes, of the galles of those fowles which liue by rapine (if they can be gotten) one ounce, or in stede of them let be taken or vsed the galles of the Cockes, Capons, Hennes, and Partriches, of eche three drammes: to all these after the grinding and beating togither, adde three ounces of white

Sugar,

Sugar, of Rosed honie, fire drammes: these after the diligent labouring and myring togither, dystill in a Cucurbite according to Arte, which diligently stoppe and kéepe to your vse: for this water comforteth any dymmesse and weakenesse of sight, mundifyeth the mystinesse of the eyes, and letteth or stayeth the comming of a Cataracte.

A water to be dropped within the eye, restoring the largenesse of the apple of the eye, with a certaine comforting of the vertue visiue: Take of the iuice of the sweete Fennell, one dramme, of the bloude of a Culuer one ounce, of Tutia, and Antimonie, of eche two drammes, of Rosewater, and of the water of Myrtels, of eche one ounce and a halfe, of the powder of the Myrobalanes and Citrines togither halfe a dramme, these after the myring, and put into a glasse bodie with a head, dystill according to Arte: which water after vse, as aboue taught: this Ioan. de Vigo.

A water experienced, for the recouerie of sight in a maner lost, being often dropped into the eyes: take of Cellondine, Fennell, Sage, Rosemarie, Veruaine, and Rue, of eche one handfull, these dystill in a Lymbecke.

A water recouering sight, in a maner lost, and the pynne and webbe: Take of the garden Tasill, and of Yarrowe, of eche one handfull, of Celondine, of Veruaine, of Rue, of Fennell, of the leaues of Euula Campana, of eche one handfull, of Caphura halfe an ounce: these freshe gathered, stampe togither, and dystill in a Lymbecke.

An oyntment or rather medicine for sore eyes, recouering the sight in a maner lost and experienced: Take of Smalledge, of Fennell, of Rue, of Veruaine, of herbe Benedict or Hares foote, of Cudwort, or Chasewort, of Egrimonie, of Germaunder, of Luminella, of Pymperneil, of Strawberie leaues, and of Sage, of eche of these a lyke quantitie, these stéepe togither in a yong chyldes vrine, adding to these, seauen graynes or cornes of Pepper, and a little whyte honie, all which dystill in a Lymbecke: this borowed out of Fumanellus.

A water of Sage, Fennell, redde Rose leaues, Cellondine, and Rue, of eche a lyke, with a little of Veruaine, not so much of this herbe, as of the others, dystill a water, which if the same be

droppeb into the eyes both morning and euening, it helpeth the weakenesse of an olde sight: this Arnoldus.

Another water in the beginning of water descending, for the swelling of the eye lyddes, and teares: Take of Assa one ounce, of pure whyte honie halfe a pynte, of Fennell water, and Rue water, of eche twelue drammes, of Maioram water halfe an ounce, dystill in a Lymbecke, according to Arte: this Fumanellus.

A water, or dystilled lycour vnto the prouoking of slæpe, and it is a secrete worker of slæpe: Take of Opium thebaicum, of Garlicke heades pylled, of eche two ounces, the Garlicke heads bette with a wooden Pestill in a Marble morter, adding thereto the Opium grynded, these well incorporate togither, that it may be lyke to a sawce: this dystill in a Retort, with a most soft or slowe fire in ashes: with this water when næde shall require, annoynt the temples, the forehead, and pulses of the wrestes: and beware you minister not, nor vse this, but vpon a great necessitie, as in the franticke persons, as you shall thinke good.

A water of Fumanellus vnto the prouoking of slæpe: Take of the iuices of the blacke and whyte Poppie, of eche halfe a pynte, of the iuices of the blacke and whyte Henbane, of eche two ounces, of the iuice of Purselane, and of Lettuce, of eche thræ ounces, of the iuice of Faba inuersa, halfe a pynte, of the Nenuphar, thræ ounces, of the sædes of eyther Poppie, and of the rootes of Faba inuersa, of eche two ounces, of the sædes of Darnell halfe a pounde, of the whyte and redde Henbane thræ ounces, of Xyloaloes, and Nucis Methel, of eche one ounce and a halfe: of Purselane sædes, and Lettuce sædes, of eche one dramme, of Scariola, one dramme and a halfe, of Endiue one ounce, these all beaten togither, put into a glasse bodie for thræ dayes, which after dystill: of this giue one dramme in eyther wine or water.

A water of Fumanellus procuring slæpe, let the sædes of the Poppie and Lettuce vnto the weyght of a pounde, be bruised and stæped in wyne for twentie houres, adding to these a little of Opium, and after the dystilling, giue one dramme of this water at the going to rest or slæpe.

A water or slæping lycour marueylous, being distilled: Take of

of Diatragacanthum, two drammes, of Sumach halfe a dram, of the flowers Bedegnar, three drammes, of the redde Saunders halfe an ounce, of Psilium one dramme, of the rynde of the Mandrake rote one ounce, of Henbane halfe an ounce, of the blacke Poppie two ounces and a halfe, of the whyte Poppie halfe an ounce, of the redde Poppie so much, of Opium two drammes, of the Basill sedes one dramme and a halfe, of the rotes of Alkakengi two drammes, of Camphora one dramme, of Dragons bloude one ounce, of the sedes of the Hemlocke two drammes, of the Adamant stone halfe a pound, of the Purselane sedes two ounces, of Lettuce sedes two ounces, of Endyue sedes three ounces, of the wyne of Pomegranates halfe a wyne pynte, of Plantaine sedes two ounces, of the wyne of Barberies halfe a pynte, of the garden Solanum one pounde weyght: of all these dystill a water, which is marueylous: in that the same procureth a most strong and sounde sleepe, if at the lying downe in bedde, halfe an ounce weyght be ministred in a draught of good wyne.

A water procuring sleepe, borowed out of Fumanellus: Take of blacke Pepper, of the whyte Henbane, of the rynde of the Mandrake rote, of the sedes of Lettuce, of Darnell, of the white and blacke Poppie, of eche a lyke quantitie: and to these one dramme of the iuice of Lettuce, which after the stamping, let so lye in the glasse bodie for a day and a night, and being dystilled, minister of this as aboue taught.

Another water: Take of the iuice of the whyte Henbane, of the iuice of the leaues of the whyte and blacke Poppie, of the iuice of the leaues of Mandrake, or the iuice of the Apples, of the iuice of Iuie, and of the iuice of the Hemlocke, of eche halfe a pynte, of the sedes of Lettuce, and sedes of the Darnell, of eche three ounces, these after the well grynding togither, dystill by a Lymbecke three times ouer, and in euery dystilling grynde the feces or groundes, myring them with the water dystilled: and in the thirde dystillation, the water which then issueth or commeth forth, keepe close stopped in a glasse with a narrow mouth: of this minister only two or three droppes at a time.

A water for the washing of the heade, borowed out of the same Authour: a compounde (as they write) experienced, if so be the

hynder part of the heade be bathed therewith, and that a decent dyet be vsed before, which ought to be applyed at the going to bedde, for xl. dayes togither, and a grayne of pure Olibanum swallowed downe withall, the forme of the compounde is on this wyse: Take of the flowers of Rosemarie, of Borage flowers, of Buglosse flowers, of the Roses, of the Violets, and of the herbe Balme, of eche one dramme, of the Camomill flowers two drammes, of Baye leaues, of Stœchas, of Maiorani, and Sage, of eche fire drammes, these after the fine shredding, keepe in pleasant whyte wyne for fiue dayes togither: after dystill the whole according to Arte, which dystilled, keepe close stopped with a narrowe mouth, adding to it one pounde of Turpentine, of Masticke, Myrrhe, and of the honie of Anacardus, of eche one ounce, of Olibanum two ounces: all these grynded and wrought togither, infuse for fiue dayes within the dystilled lycour: which agayne dystilled, to this lycour adde of Nutmegs, of Cloues, of Cubebæ, of Cynamone, of Mace, and Cardamomum, of eche fire drammes, of Lignum Aloes, eyght drammes, of Amber, and Muske, of eche halfe a dramme, all these grynded and myxte togither, infuse for fiue dayes, which then begynne to dystill wyth an easie fire, and toward the ende a stronger fire, the same keepe to your vse.

A water experienced for the whitening of the face, and making thynne the skynne, and clensing or taking away all spottes of the face: Take of chosen Turpentine dystilled, two poundes, of Olibanum three ounces, of Masticke halfe an ounce, of the herbe Dragons, so much, all these beaten togither, and with the Turpentine water myxte, dystill againe, adding to it after newe Barrowes grease molten, one pounde, of Cloues two drams, of Nutmegs three ounces, of chosen Cynamone halfe an ounce, of Spica Celtica, as much, of Spikenarde two drammes, of Caphura three drammes, of golde leaues one dramme, of siluer two drammes, all these finely grynded and beaten togither, dystill it in a Lymbecke, after adde twyse so much of this water, as of the water following, and scouring the face before with the decoction of Braine, wathe the face all ouer with this water: Take of the water of Quicksiluer one ounce, of Borace, of Aluminis Zucharini,

charini, of Ceruse washed, of eche one dramme, these myre togither, and vse as aboue taught: This borowed out of Fumanellus.

A water for memorie, safe, and to be maruepled at, if so be the parient keepe and vse a dyet: Take of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Ginger, of the three Peppers, of eche three dammes, of Juniper beries halfe an ounce, of saint Johns worte, of the rynde of Cytrones, of Rosemarie flowers, of Basill, of Maioram, of Mintes, of Pennyroyall, of Baye beries, of Catmyntes, of Spyke, of Xyloaloes, of Cubebæ, of Cardamomum, of Calamus aromatichus, of Stæchas, of eche one dramme and a halfe, of Acorus rootes, one handfull and a halfe, of Organie, of Hysope, of Rue, of the herbe Hares foote, both the Aristolochia, and eyther Pienie, of Cassia lignea, of Pimpernell, of Dittanie, of Tormentill, of Scabious, of the Woodebynde or Honie suckle, of the Amryse, of Cummin Seseleos, and of garden Cresses, of eche one scruple, of olde Triacle one ounce, of Aqua vitæ rectified according to Arte, and dystilled out of the best wyne thryse ouer, myrrhyntes, all these beaten and sarced, keepe togither in a glasse bodie, which then according to Arte fower tymes, continuallye pouring the lycour vpon the fecies that remayned: to this fourth dystillation, adde of all the Myrobalanes, and of Anacardus, of eche two drammes and a halfe, these finely brought to powder, and infused, dystill after the first day, beginning to dystill with an easie fire, and wythin a whyle after increasing the fire somewhat, the first that then commeth, is weake as water, the next that commeth, is of a yelowishe colour, the thirde and last through the fire increased, commeth forth yelower of colour, to which then adde both Muske and Amber greece, and other fragrant powders: and vsing it twyce in the weeke, vnto the quantitie of a spoonefull at a tyme, fire houres before meate: that if you shall annoynt the seate or place of memorie, and the temples, you shall soone after call to mynde and remember what you will: this borowed out of Fumanellus.

A water for memorie: Take of Beane flowers, of the Elder, and Camomill flowers, of eche two small handfuls, of Rue, of Balme, of Pympernell, of Buglosse, of Lycoris cleane scraped

and

and bruised, of eche thrée handfuls: these dystill in a Lynibecke with a soft fire: of this water vse twyse or thrysse in a wéeke, vnto the quantitie of halfe, or one ounce at a time.

A water helping the frensynesse or madnesse, which is a precious secrete, and prowed in the cure of madnesse, and the Melancholie frensinesse, borrowed out of an auncient written booke: Take of the flowers of Rosemarie, of Borage, and of the rotes of Buglosse, of eche a lyke, of Saffron one dram, of the Quince or Quinces fower ounces, of the best whyte wyne well digested, and cleare, two pyntes, these after the myring, let so stande for a naturall daye, after burie the glasse bodie in horse dung for fiftéene dayes, which drawne forth, dystill according to Arte, two or thrée times ouer: This water (sayeth the Authour) kéepe as the apple of your eye, for it is very precious: in that I haue (sayth the Author) experienced the same in all Melancholie sickenesses, very effectuously, and in the payne and trembling of the heart: the quantitie to be ministred at one time, is a dramme.

Another whytening water, causing or procuring a whyte colour: Take of the redde Honie two pounds, of gumme Arabeck two ounces, these diligently myred togither, dystill according to Arte in a glasse body with a soft fire. The first water which commeth, serueth vnto the cléering and whytening of the face: the seconde and thirde lycour togither, procureth yelowe heare.

An odoriferous water, not dystilled, out of Alexander Benedict. Allachalach, as the Arabians wryte, and it is a certayne compounde, of the iuice of the leaues of the Myrtels, of Rosewater and Saunders, and a little of vinegar, and the water of Alkalef, or of the iuice of the fruites well smelling, and of such lyke lycour myred, and put into a glasse with a narrowe mouth, and after the well labouring of these myred, shall a pleasant smell ascende to the nose, comforting the heade and spirites.

An odoriferous or fragrant water, yet in taste in a maner vnsauerie, but in sauour and smell excellent, and a droppe rubbed on the ende of the nose, séemeth to be as a procurer of slépe in a maner: out of Georg. Sighart: Take Assa dulcis, and of Styrax calaminta, of eche one ounce, of Lignum aloes, halfe an ounce, of Cloues, of the cytrine Saunders, and of the ryndes of the Cytrone,

trone, of eche thrée drammes, these beaten and laboured diligently togither, infuse in Rosewater vnto the quantitie of. xxiij. ounces for eyght dayes, which after dystill in Balneo Mariæ, the same dystilled, kéepe close stopped in a narrowe mouth glasse, in which hang of Muske and Amber grece, of eche halfe a dramme, tyed vp in a fine lynnen cloth: of this vse, to procure a swéete smell where euer you walke.

A most prowed water for the falling sickenesse: Take of the rootes of the flower de Luce, or Ireos, of Smalledge, of Fennell, of Perselie, of Sperage, of Butchers broome rootes, and of Hops, of eche two handfull, of Mayden heare, of Harts tongue, and the flowers of Tamariscus, of eche one handfull, of Fennell sédes, Annise sédes, and Carroway sédes, of eche thrée drams, all these well beaten togither, dystill in a glasse bodie after Arte: of this water minister or vse euery morning, vnto the quantitie of two ounces at a time.

For the falling sickenesse, let the pacient drincke a certaine dystilled water of the flowers of the Lynde trée, of the lesser Nettle, and Cherie trée leaues or flowers: A certaine woman molested with the falling sickenesse, by drincking sundrie tymes this water, recouered health.

A water effectuous for the cléering of the voyce, and helpeth the harde fetching of breath, the Cough, and Lepzie: Take of Lycoris scraped, and the iuice of it, of ech thrée ounces, of Spikenarde one ounce, of Diatragacanthum, of the Melon sédes, of the Cytrone sédes, of the Gourde sédes, of the roote of Euula campana, of Hysope, of Tyme, of the flower of Tyme, of Polipodie, of the rounde Aristolochia, of Gentian, of Ireos, of Saffron, of Sauerie, of Organie, of Penny royall, and of Catmynt, of eche halfe an ounce, all these beaten togither, and dystilled orderlye, vse.

A pectorall water, or water for the breast, of great strength and vertue, that especially auayleth in the weakenesse of the stomacke, through clammie and rotten humors, in that this softeneth, and helpeth digestion, and openeth withall, and is also cordiall: Take of Figges, of Reysins, of the Pynaple kirnels, and Almondes, of eche foure ounces, of Coliander, and Annis sédes,

of

of eche two ounces, of common Honie one pounde, these myred togither, poure into twenty pintes of common water, letting the whole boyle togither vnto the consumption of fire pynts, and that xiiij. remayne, after strayne the lycour through a lynnen clothe, and then haue you the water: to this adde of our Quintessence, fower ounces, and kéepe to your vse in a glasse: and this is the pectorall water, exceeding by his worthynesse the vertues of all other pectorall waters hitherto inuented of anye: this out of the secrete conclusions of Leonar. Fiorauantus.

A dystilled water helping the Dropsie, of which let the pacient take fasting euery morning, vnto the quantitie of fower ounces at a time, and if he will with wyne: Take of the rootes of Ireos, or flower de Luce, of Fennell, of Perselie, of Smalledge, of Sperage, of Butchers broome rootes, and of Hoppes, of eche two handfull, of Annis sédes, Fennell sédes, of Cummin, of Perselye sédes, of Sperage rootes, and Butchers broome rootes, and of Hoppes, of eche haife an ounce, of Hayden heare, Hartes tongue, and flowers of the Tamariske, of eche one handfull, of Ginger, of Galingale, of Cynamone, and of Mace, of eche thrée drammes: all these diligently beaten and myred togither, dystill in a glasse bodie according to Arte: this water hath the Authour often experienced.

A water perfitely healing the Dropsie, by washing and rubbing the bellie twyse a daye therewith, and applying a playster both on the Pulses and Arters, made of Bay berries, so that the bodie be purged before: The water is made on this wyse, take of Cinamone, of Cloues, of the thrée Peppers, of Xyloaloes, of Spikenarde, of Opobalsamum, of Galingale, of Calamus aromaticus, of Cubebæ, of Saffron, of eche brought to powder one ounce, of Turpentine fower ounces, dystill according to Arte: the first which commeth forth, throwe away: and the seconde lycour that dystilleth forth, kéepe to your vse: for the applying of this aboue taught, doth deliuer and clense all the partes and veynes from filling any more.

Of a water, dystilled by a Lymbecke, of the matters hereunder described, and drincke for a yeare, vnto the quantitie of a spoonefull, both morning and euening, eth day with fower spoonefuls

fuls of wyne, and the powder (described in the seconde place) strawed vpon the meates, doth dissolue any stone, yea, hardened, being eyther in the kidneyes or bladder: It also ceaseth the paine of the bowels, and cureth the diseases of a colde cause: The preparing of it, is on this wyse: Take of Fennell rootes, of Perselye rootes, Butchers broome rootes, and Radiche rootes, of eche one dramme and a halfe: all these diligently stamped, and steyped in the mightiest wyne, dystill according to Arte, to which dystilled lycour adde then of the powder of Cynamone halfe an ounce, of Galingale, of Amber, of Ginger, and of Catmynt, of eche one dramme and two scruples, of Macropiperis, one dramme, of Cloues two drammes and a halfe, of Cummin one dramme, of Ameos, and of Louage, of eche two drammes, of Spikenarde, of Casia lignea, and of Mastiche, of eche two drammes and a halfe, which agayne dystilled, adde therevnto of Cynamone, of Cloues, of Spikenarde, of Ginger, of long Pepper, of Xyloaloes, of Mace, of Galingale, of Zedoaria, and Lycoris, of eche seauen drammes, and ten graynes weyght: these togither myxed in the forme of a sawce, dystill ouer agayne in a cucurbite: which vse as aboue taught: this borowed out of Fumanellus.

A water breaking the stone in the bladder and kidneys: Take of the iuice of Saxifrage two pyntes, of Grummell, and of the iuice of Perselie, of eche one pynte, of the best vinegar of a pleasant wine, eyght ounces, these altogither dystilled, let the lycour be kept in a glasse with a narrowe mouth, of which minister in the morning one ounce at a time, the like quantitie at noone, and at euening before the going to bedde: for this is a prowed water, as writeth Fumanellus.

A marueylous and rare water, causing the pacient to pysse forth sande, and clensing the kidneyes of the same: borowed out of Leonar. Fiorauantus. The which sande in man procureth a much and great heate and drythe of the kidneyes, and such doe pysse with an extreme difficultie, and burning in the comming forth of the vrine: in so much that such cannot abyde many garments on, but rather desire to go thinly and coldly, specially on their backe. And for that cause any minding to cure such a griefe and disease, ought to minister and vse those matters, which both

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cole, moysten, and take away or abate heate: like as this remedie following doth, both with great facilitie, and in a short time. The making of which is on this wyse: Take of the seedes of the lesser Lemmons, and of Orenges, of eche one pounde, of Sarifrage fire poundes, of Balme, of Harts tongue, of the herbe Vitriolum growing on olde walles, of Sperage, of sea Holy, of Hysope, of the rootes of Fennell, and of Perselie, of ech vj. ounces, of the iuice of small Lemmons so much as shall suffice, to labor and incorporate the whole substance togither in the forme of a liquide paste or very soft ointment: let this substance be distilled in a Tin Lymbecke, which is diligently closed in the edges rounde about, vntill all the substance of moysture be drawen, which after keepe in a glasse close stopped: But this learne, that when you mynde to minister and vse of this water, that the bodie before be throughly purged of the crude and clammy humors, and like the stomack purged both of fleume and choller, which thus prepared, let the pacient take of this water warme, both morning and euening, vnto the quantity of fire ounces at a time: and in the meane time, to vse a dyet, in abstayning or refrayning from colde and moyste meates, and to eate the drie. And this in such a case and disease, is a most proued remedie, often experienced of the Author.

A water breaking the stone of the bladder, which a Cardinall vsed sundrie tymes: Take of Philipendula fire poundes, of the rootes of Acorus, three poundes, of Sarifrage with the rootes, as much as the whole, these diligently stampe togither, and dystill according to Arte: of this water vse vnto the quantitie of an ounce at a time.

A water of a marueylous propertie, against the stone of the kideneyes: Take of the redde Cicers, of the greene ryndes of Beanes, of eche three poundes, of Madder, of the Cherie tree leaues, of Egrimonie, of Centarach, of Mother wort, of Date stones, of the iawes of a Pyke, of eche one ounce, of soure Orenges fiue in number, of soure Lemmons foure in number, of Honie cleane skymmed, and of Sugar, of eche one pounde and a halfe, of the water of Wormewode two pyntes, of rosed Honie fower ounces, of chosen Cynamone halfe an ounce, of Galingale one ounce, of chosen Xyloaloes two drammes, of Pennyroyall

one

one ounce, of Maiorام one ounce and a halfe, these beaten and laboured togither, dystill according to Arte: of which giue three ounces at a time fasting.

A marueylous and proued water breaking the stone, whether the same shall be in the kidneyes, or in the bladder, out of Arnoldus de villa noua: Take of the Sperage rootes, of Acorus, of Saxifrage, of Virga aurea, of Mirasolis, the whole with his rootes, of eche two poundes, of the squilliticke vinegar fower pyntes, of the iuice of Lemmons two pyntes, of burnt glasse, and of the herbe Poley of the mountaine, of eche one pounde, all these a little beaten and grinded togither, distill after Arte in a Cucurbite, and that which shall be dystilled, reserue in a glasse: of this giue two drammes with the wyne of the decoction of Leuisticus, for it marueylously auayleth.

A dystilled water for the hearing: Take of Betonie, one rawe Onyon rounde and whyte, of Rosemarie, of bitter Almondes, of a whyte grosse Eele, all these chopped togither, dystill in a Limbecke, and the lycour which commeth forth, keepe in a glasse, of this droppe warme into the eare or eares.

An odoriferous Damascene water, or water of vertue, in the tyme of the Plague: Take of Rose water fower pyntes, of Benjamin, that is, of Assa dulcis, of Styrax calaminta, and of Cloues, of eche one ounce, of both the Saunders, of eyther three drams, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, of Cyperus Romanus, and of Cynamone, of eche halfe an ounce, of Camphora, three ounces, of Lignum Aloe sive drammes, these chopped and stamped togither, put into a glasse bodie couered close with a Parchment, letting it so stande to infuse for three dayes, which the fourth daye dystill according to Arte by a Lymbecke in Balneo Mariæ, after adde to the water, of Cyuet twentie graynes, of Muske twenty graines, these throughly laboured togither, set in the sunne for xv. dayes, and then will it be a water very odoriferous.

A water or rather a lycour, precious agaynst pestilent Agues, and this sundrie tymes proued: Take of Aloes two drammes and a halfe, of the dystilled Myrrhe which otherwyse is named Stacte, two drammes, of Saffron one dramme, of Nutmegs, of Cloues, of Cardamomum, of the graines of Paradise, of Cubebæ,

of

of Cynamone, of Mace, of Ginger, of Xyloaloes, of Caphura, of the sedes of the Pome cytron that be soure, of the Pionie sedes, of Xylobalsamum, of eche one dramme, of Rosemarie flowers, of Buglosse, of Borage, of Marigolds, of Spike, of eche one dram, of Stæchas one ounce, of the Dittanie rotes, of Tormentill, of Zedoaria, of the whyte Behen, and redde Behen, of Euula campana, of Acorus, of Englyshe Galingale, called otherwise Cyperus, of Carlina, of Reubarbe, of the leaues of Hares Lettuce or iagged, of eche one dramme, of the rindes of the Pome cytrone so much, of olde Triacle, of the electuarie of the precious stones, of eche an ounce, of Muske three graynes, of the bones of the Harts heart two drammes, of the iuice of Pomewaters, or sweete apples, of Honie, of the Myrobalanes Chebulæ, of eche halfe an ounce, of Sugar vnto the weyght of the whole, which altogither beaten and infused in a glasse bodie for two dayes, dystill with a soft fire: that which first commeth forth, let be kept to vse, of this minister euery day one great spoonefull: for this is one of the best and oftenest proued, of the true medicines in the Pestilence: the nert which commeth forth, chaungeth vnto a whyteneſſe, or begynneth to be troubled, which cast away. Fumanellus.

A compounde water which is made of spyces, deliuering the Pestilence: Poure the water on the spyces delyuering, and dystill in the same maner, like as the oyle of Cloues, or of Annise sedes, or of other drie herbes be dystilled. In this distillation put a pound of pure whyte Sugar, which cleane clarified, put in then two ounces of the spyces, which frame into tables.

A compounde Damascen water, and oyle Damascene: Take of Malmesie three pyntes, of Rosewater, and of Lauander, of eche halfe a pynte, of Cynamone, and of Cloues, of eche halfe an ounce, of Rosemarie flowers, and of Maiorame, of eche foure handfull, of the Cloue rotes, of the rindes of Orenges, of Cupressus, Costmarie, and of the Balme wode, of eche halfe a handfull, of the Baye leaues, and of the Nutmeg, of eche one handefull, of Ladanum, of Nigella Roma. of Styrax calaminta, of eche one ounce, of the pouder of Ireos, two ounces, of Calamus aromaticus, of long Pepper, of ech one ounce and a half, of Camphora two drammes, of Amber and Muske, of eche one scruple: these stampe,

stampe, and diligently labour togither, which after the steeping for three dayes, dystill in a Cucurbite after Arte, as first a water, and the next an oyle: which after let be rectified or boyled in a double vessell.

A water helping sickenesses proceeding of Melancholie, the trembling of the heart, the Quartaine Ague, the defaultes and griefes of the splene and wombe, diseases comming of a colde cause: Take of the flowers of Rosemarie, of the flowers and rootes of Buglosse, and of the Quince flowers, of eche fower ounces, of Saffron halfe a drammne: all these diligently beaten, and infused in two pyntes of whyte wyne, for fiftéene days in a glasse bodie, couered, and set in dung: after dystill and vse: this out of Fumanellus.

A water that deliuereth any kynde of Ague: Take of the iuice of Fumitarie purified, in which Reysins of the sunne be steeped for three or fower dayes: this lycour after the dystilling, minister with the water of mylke: this Fumanellus.

A water named the defender from death, giuing vertue to all the senses of the bodie: Take of Cloues, of Nutmegges, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of Mastycke, of Ginger, of Rosemarie, of Herbe grace, and of Scabious, of eche two ounces, these finely brought to powder, and myred with the iuice of Celondine, and Aqua vitæ floting two fingers aboue for a daye, which after dystill in a double vessell with a soft fire, this come forth, keepe to your vse.

A water causing the pacient to reuyue, and to appeare yong agayne: Take of pure Turpentine one pounde, of clarified honie fiue pyntes, of burning water two pyntes, of Xyloaloes the purest in powder three drammes and a halfe, of the Saunders so much, of Olibanum, of gumme Iuie, of the bone of the Hartes heart, of Zedoaria, and of long Pepper, of eche three drammes, of gumme Arabecke one ounce, of the Nutmegge, Galingale, Cubebæ, Cynamone, Carowayes, mas. Mace, Cloues, Spikenarde, Saffron and Ginger, of eche three drammes, of chosen Muske a penie weyght: all these diligently brought to powder, dystill according to Arte, vntill a water come forth so cleare as the fountaine water, & whyles the seconde water is in comming

forth, which then appeareth fierie, increase the fire by little and little: for the water will issue then vnto the thycknesse of honie.

Another water of youth: this so named the water of youth, in that it preserueth youth, and deliuereth the person vsing it from sicknesse: Take of Xyloaloes, of Cloues, of Ginger, of Galingale, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of graynes of Paradyse, of Rubarbe, of Cynamone, of Nutmegs, of Aloes, of Calomus aromaticus, of Mace, of eche two drammes, all these brought into a grosse powder, searse diligently, adding to it of the iuice of Celondine two pyntes, of Sage, of Bzionie, of Buglosse, of Fumiterrie, of Rue, of Betonie, of Mynte, of Borage, and of Fennell, of eche halfe a pounde, all these reduced into one, and dystilled with the best whyte wyne: of this dystilled lycour druncke euery daye in the Summer time one spoonefull, but in the Wynter two.

A dystilled water for the drying of vlcers, and the Fistula: take of the best Aqua vitæ, and that thryse dystilled ouer, so much as you will, into it put of Betonie, of Veruaine, of Rosemarie, and of saint Johns worte, of eche alike well boyled (put into the Aqua vitæ,) or otherwise let them be dystilled againe togither, and the vlcers after washed with it.

A marueylous water healing the Fistula, and all woundes: Take of Rosemarie, of Bayes, of the Myrtill, of the wilde Smalledge, or garden Smalledge, which fower herbes cause newly to be dystilled by a glasse Lymbeck, of which water take one ounce, after adde of Turpentine fire ounces, of gumme Iuie three ounces, of Olibanum two ounces, of Saffron, Mastick, of Cubebæ, of Nutmegs, of Myrre, of Galingale, of Cynamone, of Aloes succatrine, of Cloues, of eche one ounce, but let all these be finely brought to powder, and infused in the aboueseyde waters, put the whole into a Cucurbite, which distill according to Arte: this water reserue in a glasse bodie: for this auayleth against any Fistula being from the throte downewarde, and all woundes, if of the same you shall apply on them, and that a clothe wette in this water, be applyed vpon the sayd Fistulaes, chaunging it so often as it wareth drie: this also much auayleth and helpeth any passion of the bodie, impostume, and inwarde griefes, by drincking a little

of

of the same. But if any Fistula shall be from the throte vpwarde, then let be added to the foresayd substances one ounce of Pepper, and it will be most perfite: and the fecies which shall remayne of the sayde dystillation, bring to powder: for that applyed on anye vlcer, healeth it.

A water of a diuine working, healing any wounde in a shorte time, and both ytche and scabbes: Take of the whyte Tartare calcined, that is, with the quicke siluer decocted and purified, of burning water, so much as shall suffice vnto the dystilling, that if oftener it shall be dystilled, it is then caused the effectuouser. Fumanellus.

Another prowed water against the Fistula, which so hardeneth yron, that you may cut another peece of yron therewith, so easie as if the same were wode: Take of earth wormes, and of them drawe a water by dystillation, and like drawe a water of Radish rootes: which myred togither, into this then put an edged yron knyfe, made redde hote, the same thus heated and quenched for thrée or fower tymes by an equall quantitie vsed at eche tyme, and the knyfe tempered with an edge, dippe redde hote againe into the glasse with the waters abouesayde: for you may after cut any Iron safely and easily, and this water also is marueylous in Fistulaes.

A water for all woundes: Take of Egrimonie, of Solanum, of Plantaine, of eche halfe a pounde, of whyte wyne so much, of whyte glasse fower ounces, of crude Allum thrée ounces, of Mastycke two ounces, of Orpiment halfe a scruple, of the whytes of egges fire in number, let all these be stronglye beaten togither, and dystilled: with this water washe twyse a day the wounde.

Another water for Fistulaes, knobbes, knottes, bunches, scrofies, and any other manner of swelling without payne: Take of the chosen oyle of Tylestones fiue pyntes, of whyte Franckincense, of Mastycke, of gumme Arabecke, of Turpentine of Venice, of eche thrée ounces, these finely wrought togither, dystill in a Cucurbite after Arte, and in the dystilling ouer againe adde fiue poundes of Salte, and that dystilled lycour then kéepe to thy vse: this Fumanellus.

A water for healing wounds: Take of burning water fower

ounces, of Triacle halfe an ounce, this after the dystilling, apply on woundes, and strawing then the pouder of Aloes and Myrre: this Fumanellus.

A water which healeth all woundes speedily, in any part of the bodie, whether those be newe or olde woundes, and the Fistula, as the author hath sundrie tymes experienced: Take of Aqua vitæ dystilled of the best whyte wyne, two pyntes, of Rosemarie water, and of Sage water, dystilled at one time, of ech fiue pyntes, of whyte Sugar ten poundes, which laboured togither, dystill ouer againe: after adde a viall or glasse full of Rosemary flowers, and so much of Sage flowers, these mixed with the foresayde dystillation, and letting it so stande for a daye, which after strayne and keepe in a glasse to your vse: The maner of vsing, is, that it must be applyed on with a lynnen cloth wette in it, and as the same cloth alwayes dryeth, moysten it againe.

Another water to drawe out bones, and to keepe the member from putrifying, and auayleth in woundes: Take of whyte Venice Turpentine vnwashed, of pure shippe Pitche, of the honie combes, of eche one pounde, of pure and newe Rosen being whyte, and of Henie fiue poundes: all these dystill by a Limbecke of glasse, and the water keepe in a Viall.

A compounde water, for them which newly recouer out of the Frenche disease, by the prescribing of Rondelletius: Take of the rasped woode of Guaicum, one pounde, of good olde Triacle two ounces, of the conserue of Roses, Buglosse, and Borage, of eche two ounces, of the Conserue of Helenium or Helycampane, and Rosemarie flowers, of eche one ounce, of the powder of the electuaries of precious stones, and of that named Letitia Galeni, of eche two drammes: these togither infuse in a glasse bodie filled three partes vp, with whyte wyne and pure Conduite water, of eche alyke, which dystill with Cynamon on ashes: in this water dystilled, melt so much Sugar as shall suffice, which after let runne through an Ipocras bagge: of this giue to the feeble recouered from the French disease.

A Triacle water of the same mans description: Take of olde Triacle one pounde, of Sorrell three handfulles, of Camomill flowers, of Penny Royall, of the long or great grasse, and of the

blest

blessed Thystell, of eche two handfull, these steeped in white wyne, dystill after Arte: this keepe in a glasse with a narrowe mouth: let the pacient take two ounces of the same water, wyth three ounces of Sorrell water and Buglosse, when he goeth to bedde, or entreth into the bathe or hote house: This water cureth the paynes of the French disease, if the same be ministred alone, or with the decoction of Grummell or the great Burre: I (sayth the Author) by happy successe haue cured many children, and olde persons with this potion, or by sometimes adding certaine drops to the common decoction of Guaicum, so that through the thinnesse of partes, doth this water sone penetrate, and sende forth the matter. This water also, with the water of the extinction of golde myxed, doth correct and amende all manner of defaultes, of the Quicksiluer.

A Triacle water helping the falling sickenesse, of the same Authors inuention: Take of olde Triacle fower ounces, of Methridate two ounces, of the Helycampane rootes halfe a pounde, of the herbe Clarée two handfuls, of the greater Celondine one handfull, these after the infusion for a night in Malmesse, and put altogither into a glasse bodie, distill according to Arte: This water auayleth in all colde griefes and diseases, both of the brayne and sinewes.

A Triacle water of Iacobus Siluius, which he vsed in the French disease: take of the rasped woode Guaicum halfe a pound, of Spring or Conduite water viij. pyntes, of the white wyne not pleasant two pyntes, of the waters of Fumiterrie, Succorie, and Cammomill, of eche one pynte, let all these be infused togither for a night on hote ashes or ymbers, to which after adde of the Polipodie of the Oke halfe a pounde, of the flower of Tyme two ounces, of Sperage fire ounces, of the Conserue of Roses, Succorie, Borage, and Buglosse, of eche fower ounces, of the best Triacle two ounces, of the conserue of Helycampane two ounces: these well closed in a glasse bodie, dystill in a double vessell: The quantitie to be ministred at one tyme, is from two vnto three ounces: and you may (if you will) adde to three ounces of the Triacle water, one ounce of Sugar, and a dramme of Cynamone, and let the same dystill againe through an Ipocras bagge,

for so the taste of it shall be the pleasanter in the drincking: let be giuen in bedde in the morning, to procure a strong sweate.

Eyght waters of S. Ægidius, helping the falling sicknesse newe come, the Palsie, wounds & Agues: Take of Isope, Peny Royall, Hares foote, of Succorie, of eche a lyke, these stamped in a morter, and dystilled, keepe in a glasse with a narrowe mouth: After take of Rue, of Perselie, of Zedoaria, of Aloes, or the stone Calaminaris, of eche a lyke quantitie or dramme, these beaten togither, boyle in the foresayd water vnto a consumption of the third part, the same after straine through a linnen cloth, keeping it the close stopped: and after the standing and setting of it. xl. dayes, let the pacient drincke of this lycour euery morning fasting, for ten dayes togither, being molested with anye of the abouesayde sickenesses or diseases, yea, if he happen to haue the Plague, but then let him refraine meate for six houres after the taking of this drincke: This lycour also druncke with a fasting stomacke, doth preserue the person from the falling sicknesse and Palsie, for this exceedingly comforteth the members: If this besides be druncke fasting with Castorie, these sickenesses being but newe begun, it is a speciall remedie: It singularly auayleth, in the healing of woundes, and the cutting of veynes and sinewes, if those be washed with it: It cureth besides all maner of Agues, being drunck with a fasting stomacke for nyne mornings togither.

The seconde water of the Philosophers: Take of Rue, of Egrimonie, of the Satyrion, of Celondine, of Sugar, of the stone Calaminaris (otherwise Tutia) of eche a lyke quantitie, these beaten togither, dystill in a Lymbecke with a soft fire: This water is very precious, in that it healeth any grief or disease of the eyes: This vsed or taken with meates, or otherwyse in potions before meate, and with a fasting stomacke auayleth against all poysons, in casting it vp by vomiting: and druncke fasting, cureth the Dropsie, and clenseth the stomacke of all putrified and colde humors, it extinguisheth the creeping influmation called Saint Anthonies fire in a day, if playsters of Towe be applyed vpon, being wette in this water: It cureth the Canker, being myxt with Aloes, and that a playster of the towe of Hempe wette in it, be applyed vpon twyse in the daye.

The

The thirde water of the Phylosophers, which otherwise is named Petralis: Take of Pymperiell sedes, of Persely, of Smalledge, of the Burre, and of Mastycke, of ech a lyke: these myred beate togither with Goates bloude, adding a little strong vinegar, which let so stande close stopped for certaine dayes, after dystill the whole in a Cucurbite after Arte: the water which then commeth forth, breaketh both the redde and whyte stone, being eyther rough, playne, or sharpe: But if the stone shall be broken, then let the pacient drincke of this water with a fasting stomacke, and he shall then pisse the sande forth. And washing anye scabbed partes with this water, doth spedily heale the scabbes, and causeth heare to growe in the bare places: It cureth also all maner of scabbes of the bodie, by washing all the places of the bodie with this water, for three or fower dayes togither: and drincke fasting in the morning, ingendreth good bloude in the bodie: It deliuereth the Palsie, by drincking of it twyse in the daye with Castoreum or Castorie, vnlesse the sickenesse shall be confirmed: This also healeth the Apoplexie and falling sickenesse.

The fourth water: Take of yong Swallowes brought to pouder, to which adde Castoreum or Castorie, myring a quantitie of vinegar withall, these distill in a Cucurbite: The water drunck, auayleth against the falling sickenesse: If he be a yong person of xiiij. yeares of age taken with the sickenesse, if he shall drincke of this water fasting for fortie dayes, shall throughlye be cured: It also helpeth the Cough, & the straitenesse of the breast, or fetching of breath, by drincking of it fasting nine mornings togither: It comforteth and amendeth the brayne, it purgeth the stomack, it inlargeth the breast, and taketh away the cause procuring the Palsie, it increaseth sperme, and heateth the colde persons: and drincke fasting with Isope, healeth the Dropsie of a colde cause, and the Quotidian or dayly Ague: But euery woman with child must refrayne (that season) from the drincking of this water, in that the same slayeth the chylde. This also drincke with Isope, helpeth the diseases of the heade, and procureth an appetyte, purchaseth slepe, helpeth digestion, and sendeth forth the vrine.

The fift water: Take of Isope, of Gladen, of Sauin, of Sothernwood, of ech alyke, of these make a paste, letting it so stand

impacked togither for certaine dayes, which dystill according to Arte: for this is a singular water, and of a great vertue: It auayleth against all manner of Agues, as well hote as colde: It prouoketh womens termes, and for that cause women with child ought to refrayne the taking of this water, for doubt and feare of losing the yongling: The water drunckc, stayeth the bloudie flure, or the perillous flure of bloude named Dysenteria, and is a singular remedie also agaynst any maner of flure of the bellie: It purgeth the stomack of euill humors, and stayeth the wormes in the bodie: Drunckc with Castoreum, helpeth the Palsie, ministred or taken warme euery morning.

The first water of the Philosophers, is made of a Moule, which seruyth vnto the dying or colouring of heares whyte, eyther of man or beast: Take a Moule, which artely brought to powder with Brimstone, adde to it the iuice of Celondine, which orderly myxed, let so stande for certaine dayes, after dystill the whole according to Arte: The vertue of this water, is on such wyse, that if a beast wholy blacke of heare, shall be washed all ouer with this water, the heares shall in short tyme become so whyte as snowe: Also if to this water be ware and Aloes myxed, and annoynting the Palsie member therewith, it cureth the same in short tyme: It healeth besides the disease named Noli me tangere, if this be applyed plaisterwise vpon: it amendeth the weakenesse of the head: Further this water commixed with the stone named Calaminaris, and Aloes, healeth the disease named the Wolfe, if the same be applyed playster wyse twyse a daye, or onlye washed twyse a day with the same water: but beware that this lycour enter not, and especially that you vse it not within the bodie.

The seauenth water, which is named the water of conseruation or preseruing: Take Persely, which after the well beating in a morter, dystill according to Arte: who that drincketh of thys water, not hauing an appetyte to meate, with a fasting stomack, doth not onely amende all wyndynesse and rawnesse of the stomacke, but procureth digestion: it purgeth also the breast of superfluous humors.

The eyght water is named the conduplicine or doubled: Take of Smalledge seedes, of the oyle of Poppie, of whyte Sugar, and

of

of Cloues, of eche alyke, these laboured togither in a Morter, adde to the whole the aboue sayde water of preseruing, and mixed diligently togither, dystill these in a glasse body after Arte: This water drunck cold in the morning fasting, and warme at the going to bedde, doth marueylously helpe the Cough, and griefes or paynes of the breast: This water also druncke warme with Castorie, auayleth in all the diseases of the splene, and tremblings of the members, yea, and comforteth both the heade and brayne: These eyght waters did the Authour translate out of the Germayne into the Latine tongue, written first by that godlye man Ægidius. And a ninth water, affirmeth the Author there was, which for that the description of the same was vnperfite, for that cause he left it, as vnmentioned in this place.

¶ Of the compounde waters, which are named Elixir, of which some also extende vnto Baulmes: and may like be applyed, as shall after appeare.

*The. Lxxxvj. Chapter.*

A Marueylous Elixir once made and experienced, by the singular learned Iohn Bentiuole, in that the same marueylously

nourisheth and restoreth, yea, comforteth the sinewie members,

and

and the sinewes themselues, as both the stomacke & the heart: besides it purgeth the stomacke, increaseth memorie resoluetb windinesse, & procureth an appetite: The dose or quantitie to be vsed, at one time is so much as one dramme weight. The person which shall haue a hote stomack, let him vse this with the water of Endiue, especially in the hote season: But ý person which hath a cold stomacke, & that in a colde season, let the pacient then vse or take it with Baulme or Wormewode water, or such a like lycour: The making of it, is on this wise: take of Rosemarie, & of Mints, of eche halfe an ounce, of Cinamone one ounce, of the iuice of Licorise, and Lycorise scraped, of eche one ounce and a halfe, of chosen Reubarbe one ounce and a halfe, of Spike thrée scruples, of Saffron one scruple, of Cloues, of Mace, of Nutmegs, and of Galingale, of eche one dramme, of chosen Manna, and oyle of Turpentine, of eche two ounces, of Tartare one ounce and a halfe, of the pulpe or tender flesche of a Capon, halfe a pounde weyght, of the pulpe of Partriches, one pounde, of Diarrhodon abbatis, thrée ounces, of the Fisticke nuttes, named otherwyse Pistaceæ, of Iourdane Almondes, and of the Pyne apple kirnels, of eche eyght ounces, of Dates, of Reysins, and of Pennites of Sugar, of eche fire ounces, of Muske, and of Amber, of eche halfe a scruple: all these beaten togither, and infused in the best Aqua vitæ for thrée dayes, and dystilled after in a glasse bodie: the water of lyfe which then is dystilled, will be cléere and pure: If the dystillation, or rather the infusion shall be done in Malmesie, it shall or will be much better. This borowed out of an Italian worke written.

A secrete water: Take of Malmesey, pure and good, into which put your flowers, herbes, and spices, and what thinges besides you please: that let so stande infused, for thrée or foure dayes in a glasse bodie close luted, to putryfie: after dystill the whole with a most slowe and easie fire, and make no separation vntill the end: then separate or drawe awaye the waters, and cease, least the waters styncke, and the spyces burne. In that water drawne, dissolue Sugar, adding after of Muske, Amber, and Cinamon, and if you will haue your water very delectable or pleasant: then take of Sugar Candie, pouring vpon it the best Aqua vitæ, and

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the same dystill from the Sugar, vntill the spirites and fumes ascende: poure the other water in the abouesayde glasse bodie, in which will thrée or foure Aromaticall redde drops fall: and such a dystillation also shall be repeated with Sugar Candie, as before, and the same so often repeated ouer, shall marueylouslye worke, being especially mired with golde, as you may like conceyue: and you shall then haue golde dissolued, or potable golde, that is both marueylous and very effectuous, and swéetest. And if you be mynded to haue pure golde, then laye a deade heade in a moyst place, and you shall purchase and possesse a marueylous Arte: And this abouesayde manner, doth excell the others, as reason the like instructeth: which the Authour here will not reueale, for causes that he knoweth.

A golden water, or Elixir vitæ: Take of Sage thrée quarters of a handfull, of Nutmegs, of Mace, of Gynger, of graynes of Paradyse, of Cloues, and of Cynamone, of eche two drammes, of Renbarbe, of Castoré, and of Spiseparde, of eche halfe an ounce, of oyle of Bayes Artely drawne, two ounces, these diligently beaten and mired togither, infuse in fyre measures of good wyne, close couered in a glasse bodie for a moneth, at the ende of which tyme, let the wyne be strayned, and the spyces or drugges agayne beaten very fine, vntill the whole be lyke a thicke broth or lycour, vpon which, poure then the abouesayde wyne, letting the whole stande for other thrée dayes couered, which after dystill by a Limbecke: The water which commeth forth, will be so cleare as Chrystall, the same kéepe in a glasse bodie with a narrowe mouth, being close stopped, which applye to these griefes and sicknesses ensuing: If you spryncle Fyshes, Byrdes, Foules, Venison, and such lyke, with this water, they shall not putrifie, so longe as you be mynded reasonablye to kéepe them. Wyne of a sower straung sauour, decayed, is made pleasant and perfite, if you poure a little of this water in it. This water druncke, or applyed vpon, healeth inwarde impostumes, it comforteth the bowels, and helpeth the Cholick: it healeth woundes, if a lynnen cloth wette in this water, be applyed on the woundes: It defendeth the falling sicknesse beginning to come or growe on any, being druncke, or applyed on the brayne: it cureth the griefes

and

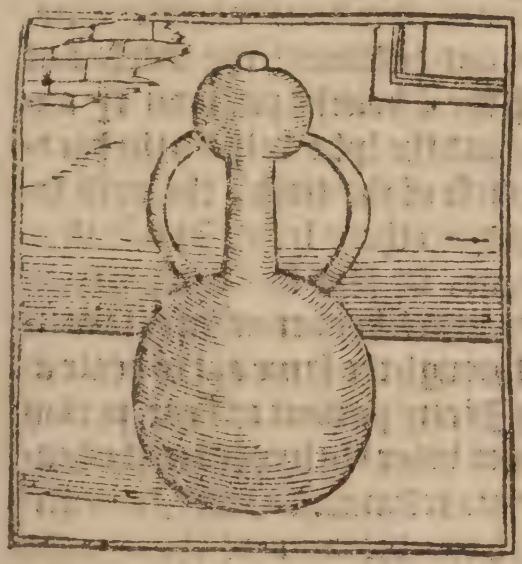
and sores of the mouth and Jawes, and amendeth the euill sauor or stynche of breath, through the rottenesse of the gummes, and the stinck also of the nosthrils and eares: If this be drunche of men, it preserueth their strength, and correcteth fearefulnesse, by drying vp the moystures in bodie: It correcteth and cleuseth the spottes of the eyes, and amendeth also the defaults of the bodie: This out of an vnknown Authour in the Germaine tongue.

Another named a Golden water, of a most singular vertue: Take of Sage leaues two ounces, of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Zedoaria, & of the graynes of Paradise, of ech halfe an ounce, of Cinamon one ounce, of Laudanet foure ounces, of good wine one gallon. Let all these be close couered in a glasen vessell for xiiij. dayes, after the wyne strayned, let the spyces be well beaten, and mixed againe with the wyne, which dystill in a Limbeck in sande, or in Balneo Mariæ: This water doth prouoke appetite, comforteth and strengtheneth the stomacke, correcteth the diseases of the lungs, and amendeth the grieses of the splene, and all the inner partes: it is a defender of all poysons, it cleareth the bloude, it amendeth and taketh awaye the euill sauour of breath, and the stincking ayre comming out of the nose, caused through a peece of flesche growne in the ouermost part of the nose wythin, also Rheumes, the cough, straitenesse of the breast, the difficultie of breathing, comforteth the brayne and memorie, sharpeneth the sight, healeth all maner of grieses of the eyes, and is a singular medicine to them which are sore whipped, wounded, or fallen from a high place: it dissolueth and putteth awaye impostumes, it assageth and helpeth both the Goute and falling sickenesse, it cleuseth and healeth the foule scurfe, Ringwormes, and the Lepre, and in the Crampe an vttermost refuge, and singular help. If this be mixed with corrupt wynes, it rectifieth the taste and sauour of the wyne: it preserueth olde men, such as be comely or beautifull, and well coloured.

The Elixir vitæ, of the discription of Fiorauantus, that aydeth the vertue and propertie of all medicines, if a little quantitie be mixed with them. And this rather to be counted a deuine, than a humaine secrete: the making of which precious and rare liquour is on this wyse: Take of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Zedoaria, of

Ginger,

Ginger, of Galingale, of the whyte and blacke Pepper, of Juniper berries, of the rynds of the Cytrone, of the rynds of Orenges, of Sage, of Basill, of Rosemarie, of Pynts, of Maioram, of Bay berries, of Pennie royall, of Gentian, of Calamint, of the Elder flowers, of the white and redde Rose leaues, of the Spikenarde, of Cubebæ, of the Aloes Hepaticke, of Lignum Aloe, of Cardamomum, of Cynamone, of Calamus Aromaticus, of Stichas, of Germaunder, of Camepithis, otherwise bitter swæte, Baulme, Mace, Olibanum, the seeds of Motherwort, the seeds of Maioram, of eche two drammes, of Fygges, of Reysins of the Sunne, of Dates, of Almondes, of Pyne apple kirnels, of eche fire ounces, of whyte Honie one pounde, of Leuant Muske one drammie, of fine Sugar foure pounds, all these myred, beate and labour diligently togither, so that those which may be stamped, beate in a grosse maner, & the whole then infuse in xv. pynts of Aqua vitæ drawne of good wyne, & dystilled before thryse euer, put vp, and close couered in a glasse bodie with a heade, which let so stande for tenne dayes at the least: after being diligentlye luted in the necke, set the bodie to dystill so long in Balneo Mariæ, vntill the feces remayne drie: then drawe awaye the Receyuer, pouring the water after into a Pellicane, which set in hote horse dung to circulate for two whole Moneths: and being thus circulated, you haue obtayned your prepared and glorious Elixir, which contayneth so great and straunge vertues in it: After take the bodie in which the feces be contayned, and dystill them in ashes with a most strong fire, for then shall come forth a licour so redde as bloude, which will somewhat sauour of smoke, and be troubled, the same also circulate in like order, as aboue taught: for this is of a firie substance, which may (through his vertue) rayse as it were the deade: and being thus circulated, stoppe diligently the mouth of the glasse,



keeping

keeping it to your vse: As touching the vertues of this Elixir, in standing vpon the rehearsall of all, woulde seeme ouer long, in that it helpeth and recouereth all maner of sicknesses and diseases: notwithstanding shall here be vttered certaine particular remedies and helpes with breuitie: Howe the first water dystilled by Balneo Mariæ, drunckе vnto the quantitie of a dramme euery thirde day, preserueth the bodie in most happie estate, and defendeth it from many kynde of sickenesses and diseases: It healeth any kynde of wounde, by applying clothes wette in it, within twise or thrise dressing, at the most: & both marueylously & spædily healeth all maner of griefes of the eies, by letting fal one drop at a time, and preserueth also the sight a long tyme, in such sort, that such persons shall not néede a paire of spectacles: and if a woman often bath or wash hir face and breast with this water, it preserueth hir long in one state, insomuch that she shall not appeare aged of a long time. Taking this Elixir by the mouth, moueth and procureth a venereall appetite, and disposeth barren women to conceyue lightly with chylde, as hath bene experienced, and auayleth in all matters: as by prowe (who that lysteth to trie) shall further vnderstande, and know of the truth of these. This later water having a redde colour as bloude, taken of women by the mouth vnto the quantitie of two drammes at a time, helpeth the paynes of the matrice, and dissolueth the stitches of the sides and Pleurisie, and cureth the Cholicke passions by annointing vpon the grieued places, and the lyke helpeth the hardnesse of the Mylt, the payne and gricke of the téeth, the euill sauour and stincke of breath, and sundrie others lyke: It taketh awaye and healeth any kynde of Ague, in that this sendeth forth & putteth away all the euill humors which hynder nature, so well without as within the bodie: and through the same apt to heale anye kynde of disease or sickenesse: If any pacient or sicke person hath so lost his speach, that he cannot vtter his wordes in the hearing to the Minister, nor confirme his testament or will, then minister one dramme of the first, with one dramme of the seconde water, which entred and gone downe the throte, causeth the pacient miraculouslye to recouer speache, and to talke his mynde after vntill the panges of death, with good remembraunce: and

this

this the Author experienced aboue a thousande tymes, in working miraculously by it, to his great prayse and report, and satisfying of the standers and lookers on: wherefore the Authour willeth all persons of abilitie, to be neuer vnprouided, or without this precious lycour, both for their owne healthes, and for their neyghbours, when néede shall require.

A marueylous water, which is named the mother of Baulme, whose properties are infinite and marueylous, and procureth a marueylous working in Fistulaes: Take of Turpentine one ounce, of Olibanum two ounces, of Aloes succotryne, of Mastick, of Cloues, of Galingale, of Cynamone, of Saffron, of Nutmegges, and Cubebæ, of eche one ounce, of Gumme Iuie fiue ounces: all these finely brought to pouder, and close luted with the lute of wisedome in a glasse bodie, distill with a soft fire: The first water which commeth forth, will be whyte and cleare: the same continue so long with fire, vntill the water beginneth to appeare yelowe and thicke, then take away the receyuer, and purchase the seconde water, which will be yelow, thick, and swymme aboue the first water: when that yelowe colour is higher tincted, then remoue the seconde water, in that the thirde commeth, which in colour is as the cleare Honie, and named properly a Balme, and hath the lyke effects and properties to it: If you shall let fall a droppe of it, from a knyues poynt into a cuppe glasse of water, the same will kéepe togither, euen lyke a true Baulme, in the bottome of the glasse, which after it hath stande for an houre, will flote aboue the water, not breaking a sunder: This also burneth, further, it courdeth mylke, for if one drop of it warme fall into a pynte of mylke, it forthwith thickeneth and courdeth the same, euen lyke the Baulme: The first water is named a Baulme, which cureth the Fistula, the sound and noyse of the eares, if you shall droppe two or thrée droppes of the same into the eare in the morning. The seconde water is named the oyle of Baulme, which cureth the eyes lacking the heares of the eye lydes, the Lepprosie and the running of the eyes, and that sodainly, if so be you washe the eyes morning and euening with it: The thirde liccur is named the Artificiall Baulme oyle, which in a maner possesseth the lyke properties, that the naturall hath:

for

for this cureth & expelleth all wormes, the scabbe, & superfluousnesse, in what part of mans bodie the same shall happen: the like all impostumes, and all vlcers newly happening, and any swelling of the eyes, if you shall bathe or washe them with the same: It is also more driuing backe of colde humors, than any other medicine: it cureth, restrayneth, and slayeth anye payne of the teeth, proceeding eyther of the worme, or of humours, if so be you washe them with it. And it singularly auayleth in all colde poysons, as of the Tode, the Spyder, the Adder, and Scorpion, nor it is possible that they may harme a man, if he be eyther stinged or poysoned of any of them, so that the pacient applie vpon the place one droppe warme of it. All vlcers how deepe soeuer they be, whether in the flesche, or in the sinewes and bone, and matterie impostumes, if you shall washe them with it, without any tent applied, it cureth them within nyne dayes, how hideous soeuer, or lothsome, canckred, or Fistulated they shall be, yea Noli me tangere, and Ægidius disease: It hath also marueylous effectes, in the sweeting of metalline bodies. If you washe any colde gowte with it, and shall apply playsterwyse with a linnen cloth wette in it on the greeued place, it speedily asswageth and cureth the same: it putteth awaye, dryeth vp, and healeth the strokes or cuttes happening through a stone, or fall, causing a woundc in the place, by applying a lynnen cloth wette in it, and both stayeth, comforteth, and strengtheneth the sinewes: & conceyue that it is the hottest aboue any degree, and no substaunce can be founde hotter then it, and it is also of such a penetration and hotnesse, that if you let fall one droppe warme on the paulme of the hande, it forthwith pearceth without harme, that you shall not feele it. It cureth and healeth the swelling of the feete, the legges, and also the greefe or payne of the ioynts, applyed thereon, it helpeth any colde comming of a colde cause, or of corrupt bloud. This liquour also is named the mother of Baulme, which if you will prowe the same, take a Pullet plucked bare, & cleane drawne within, or the guttes taken out, after heate him so long, vntill you can hardly abyde the holding of him in your hande, which then annoynt with the sayde oyle, & lay after in the sunne for two howers to dry, which through dry annoynt agayne with

the

the sayd oyle, letting it drye in: after put or lay the pullet where you wyll, for he shall neuer after putrifye, and it hath besides many other properties of the lyke kynde and order: this borrowed out of Bertapalia.

A water or noble oyle, of a diuers & sundry properties vnto many griefes & diseases, as vnto the recouerye of sight, & memorie. It also strengthneth any member annointed with it, & digesteth the flewme harming the stomacke, & strengthneth it, mynistred vnto the quantity of a sponeful at a time: & in what maner also it be taken euery day fasting, the same defendeth the person from any byt of venemous beast, and applyed on the byt of any venemous beast, spedily deliuereth and cureth the poysoning: annointed on any fowle scabbes, it spedilye healeth them, and slayeth wormes of the bodye: dropped into the eares, taketh away the hard and slowe hearing, helpeth the running or watering of the eyes, and all dulnesse of sight: and drunck it, delyuereth the swellinges of the inner members, & the tæth by washing: and if both vlcer and canker be annointed with it euery day, they are spedily cured: and in the lyke maner, the resolution of the synewes: it cureth besydes the swellinges of the legges, or any sicknesse procæding of a cold cause. The Authour (to make this:) toke of Turpentine, halfe a pound, of burning water two pints, of Xyloaloes, of the citryne & redde Saunders, of chosen Cinamon, of Cubebæ, of Galingale, of Nutmegs, of Cardamomũ, of Saffron, of Frankinsence, of Mace, of Mastick, of Ginger, of Spiknard, of cloues, of each thrée ounces, of gum Arabicke, one ounce, of Muske one drã, of Amber grece so much, all these he dyd beat apart, & finely searsed them, which after he had infused thẽ togyther in Aqua vitæ or burning water for a day in a glasse body, he then distilled ỹ whole with a very soft & slow fyre, vntyl the water distylling come forth cleare, and when it chaunged colour, he set vnder another Receauer, and so kept eyther by it selfe: This Fumanellus.

An Elixir, or compound water of Lyfe, which shall be applyed vnto the Baulmes.

*The lxxxviij Chapter.*

TAke of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Gynger, of Galingale, of long Pepper, of black Pepper, of Zedoaria, of Juniper berryes, of

the rynds of Oryngeſ, of ye rynds of citrones, of Maioram, of roſemarie, of Myntes, of Baye berryes, of penny royall, of the round Ariſtolochia, of Stœchas, of Sigillū. B. Mariæ, of ye bleſſed thiſtle, of the flowers of Cheiri named of ſome the ſtocke gelyflowers, or rather the yelowe Violet flowers, of Daiſie flowers, of redde Roſes, of Elder flowers, of Spyknarde, of Lignum aloe, of Cubebæ, of Cardamomum, of choſen Cynamon, of Calamus aromaticus, of Sage, of Baſill, of Gentiane, of Catminte, of all the kindes of Saunders, of Acorus, of Pionie both the rootes & ſædes, of Mace, of the garden nightſhade, of the Hartes horne, of the fylinges of yuorie, of Germander, of Chamepithis or bytter ſwete, of Nelligetta, of Maſticke, of Olibanum, of Aloes hepaticke, of Myrre, of Chamomill flowers, of Dyll, of Mugwort, and of Bytonie, of each three drams, or Borrage flowers, of Bugloſſe flowers, of Baulme, of Anniſe ſædes, of Fennell, and Carrowaye ſædes, of each two drams, of Specierum electuarij de gemmis, of Specierum diarhodon, of Specierum triaſantali, Specierum aromatici roſati, of each halfe a dram, of Diamuſchi, of Dulcis diambræ, of the electuarie of precious ſtones, of Triacle, of Diacorus, of Dianthos, of each halfe an ounce, of the flowers of the hearbe Lichnitis, of Altilis, of the bremble flowers, of Marygold flowers, of the rootes of Bardana, of the Ferne rootes, of each halfe an ounce, of the greater Celondine, with the rootes cleane ſcraped from the fylthe, and the rotten & decayed leaues cut away, if any ſuch hang on, one ounce, of choſen Ruberbe an ounce & a halfe, and of oyle of Turpentine one pounde: all theſe aboue noted, well beaten & brought to pouder, and let eache be gotten and put vp in his proper tyme (in begynning from the Spring, and continuing the Sommer) in the beſt Aqua vitæ made of pure & pleaſaunt rennyſhe wyne diſtylled in a Glaſſe bodie, and not in a Copper veſſell, and in that the flowers and hearbs gathered in their ſpeciall tymes infuſed, and cloſe ſtopped in a glaſſe bodie, with the head dilygently luted on. The Aqua vitæ in which the abouesayd ſpyces ſhall be infuſed, muſt be vnto the quantitie of twentie and fixe pyntes. If you ſhall deuide the water into three bodyes, and lyke the ſpyces and other matters: you ſhall then diſtyll ſafer in thoſe three ſeuerall tymes, then in one bodie, and at one tyme alone. And ſet your

bodis

bodie with his head on, in Balneo Mariæ, hauing a softe fire vnder. The first which commeth, wyll be the Elixir or iewell of Lyfe, the same keepe alone close stopped in a Glasse, that it breathe not forth. The nert water which commeth, wyll be gresser, seruing vnto farre sympler vses. And the Feces remayning in the glasse bodye, bee compared to Triacle, and serue for the poore, and many sycknesses.

Another Elixir vitæ, maruaylously strengthning and comforting the head, in a maner lyke to the other afore: sauing it is nothing so chargeable, and with lesser trauayle done. Take of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of gynger, of Zedoaria, of Galingale, of long Pepper, and the blacke, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, of Juniper berryes, of Sage leaues, of Basill, of Rosemarie, of Maiorram, of Eyebright, of Fennell, of Bytanie, of Baye berryes, of Pennye royall, of Gentiane, of Catmynte, of redde Roses, of Spyknard, of Lignum aloe, of Cubebæ, of Cinamon, of Cardamomum, of Calamus aromaticus, of Stæchas, of mace, and of Olibanum, of each one dram: of drye Fygges, of Reysons, of Dates without the stones, and of Iourdaine Almons, of each one dram and a halfe, of Hony fire ounces, and of whyte Sugar vnto the waygbt of all: let all these be dilygently beaten and laboured togyther, and infused in good Aqua vitæ thrise distylled ouer, which after distyl in a glasse bodie, with a softe fyre, in doing besydes (as is afore taught) of the other Elixir vitæ.

A most laudable water, containing in it the vertues of a baulme, necessarye and helping many sicknesses, borrowed out of Fumanellus. The water which followeth and yeldeth the propertyes of a baulme, procureth myrth and gladnesse, cõforteth the braine, and drunckc, breaketh and cleanseth the rotten and matteryimpostumes within the body, putteth away the rednesse & spottes of the eyes, cureth the Fistula, & the Cankar applyed vpon, by drinking of it, it healeth the falling sicknesse, the lousenesse of mẽbers, or the palsie this cureth by applying and annointing the grieued places, which especially proceedeth of a cold cause: the quãtity also of a sponefull, drunck with a cuppe full of wyne fasting, doth as it were staye backe olde age, and mayntayneth health, and putteth awaye the pymples, waterye wheikes, and other spottes of the face by annoynting vppon, yea the hyghe rednesse of the

face being deformable, and all other fowle blemishes hapning on the face: it taketh away the payne of the teeth, & the wyndye beating of the eares, being orderlye applyed: the stincke eyther of the swelling in the nosethrelles, or swelling of the gummes, and any maner of swelling of the throate, this breaketh & clenseth: it helpeth the Melancholicke, the persons molested with ache of the hyppes, and goute: it cureth the dropsie, and payne of the great gutte proceeding of a cold cause: and annointed about the garland seame, taketh away all maner of payne & ache of the head, comming of a colde cause: and slayeth wormes in the body, by taking vnto the quantytie of halfe a dram at a time, and in the same maner doth it auayle against poyson. Many thinges else he promysed, which are by him thus written: the making of which is on this wyse: take of Mastick, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of the lesser Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of long Pepper, of Cynamon, of Galingale, of Ginger, of Lignum aloe, of the great Cardamomum, of each halfe an ounce, of Spiknard three drams, of Mace one dram, of Caphura one dram & a half, of the Iundiane nutte, halfe a drã: of a pleasaunt and cleare whyte wyne, so much as shall suffice to infuse throughly the whole, which after the dilygent beating and myring togyther, distyll with a soft & slowe fyre according to art.

The spyces seruing for the distylled Malmesie, in the place to be vsed of potable Gold: take of the best Malmesie fire measures, which put in a glasse bodie, distyll with a slowe or soft fyre in sifted ashes, seuen tymes ouer, but after the opinion of the best distyllers, three tymes ouer wyll be sufficient to be druncke, as affyrmeth Fumanellus. Into the Aqua vitæ thus well rectifyed, infuse these matters following: take of Spermaceti, of chosen Ambre, and of the best Ruberbe, of each two drams, of very fine & well chosen Musse one dram, or more: these after the distyllyng and running through a fyne ypocrase bagge, made of pure Hollande, and whyte washed, put vp the lycour into a glasse with a narrowe mouth, which close stoppe that no ayre breathe forth, for this after the setling, wyl become & appeare of a golden color. You maye put in a lyttle of the inner part of the Cynamon, in the running through, which wyll cause the water to taste the pleasaunter. The vertues of this water are these, it fyrst cureth and expelleth poysons, And to preserue the bodye from hauing the

plague

plague or pestilence, let the person take a droppe of it fasting in the morning, with a lyttle tosse of whyte bread, not to drye tosted: but purge the body before with some easie purgation, and bee let blood. And the person infected, gyue to the quantitye of a great hasyll nutte shell full of it, with a tosse of whyte bread, which (by the receyuing) delyuereth the pacient. But I (sayth the Auchour) alwayes dyd gyue of it with preseruatyue medicynes, and myxed it besides with Cordiall medycines and Electuaries, for the better digesting and comforting of weake persons. And in this distyllacion (sayth the Auchour) I found, and practised many good helpes. This borrowed out of a written worke.

A syngular compound water of spyces, hauing great vertue, in that the same helpeth all colde grieffes of the stomacke: borrowed out of the secrete conclusions of Leonar. Fiorauantus, the famous Gretian. This water of Lyfe (sayth he) is only aromatizated with the Leuaunt spyces, which is glorious and wonderful in his working, as by reason and practyse shall playner appeare, which is made and distylled on this wyse: Take of Nutmegs, of Cloues, of Galingale, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of Mace, of Cynamon, of Gynger, of Saffron, of Frankensence or rather Olibanum, of each one ounce, these myxed and grossely beaten togyther, and hauing a glasse body well luted, put in your spices, powring vpon fire pynts of the best Aqua vitæ distylled thryse, or at the least twyse ouer, which let so stand for fire dayes: after the closing of the Receauer, to the nose of the head, distyl the whole in fine sifted ashes, the water being come forth wyl be of a red colour, which is more precious than any other water: the same helpeth all grieffes or sicknesses proceeding of a colde cause, and clenseth any maner of wounde or sore. This also healeth all cuttes and woundes, without causing any payne to the pacient, it procureth a readye memorye, it healeth the cough of a colde cause, it maketh or disposeth the person to myrth, and worketh many other great matters besydes, which were ouer long & tedious to vtter them one by one: therefore doth the Auchour here ouerpasse them, wyshing all men to practise and learne further proofes of the vertues of this precious water.

The making of a myraculous and diuyne lycour, which causeth rare and wonderfull workes, in that the same rayled in a maner

the dead vnto lyfe, by giuing a droppe or two into the mouth, with eyther syrupe, wyne, or broth, or any other lycour: The making

of which is on this wise, take healthful blood of a yong mã drawn bi vaine, the sperme of a whale, & the marow of a Bull, of eache one pound, of Muske one ounce, of the ashes of ỳ bones of Olives burned two ounces, of fine Aqua vitæ two pynts, these after ỳ dyligent miring togither, distyl according to art in a Retorte, vntyl the whole liquide substance be come forth: this thẽ come forth distil againe in Balneo Mariæ thrise ouer, leuing ỳ Feces at the end: this kæpe in a glasse closse stopped, with the which you maye doe rare miracles, both within, & without the body applyed.


## Of the metalline water, and strong waters.

*The lxxxix. Chapter.*

A Water of Quicksyluer sublymed, preuailing against ỳ Canker, in eradycating or drawing it vp by the rotes, & sone slayeth or kylleth ỳ same, yf it be applyed vpon, so that you shall neede no long cure in the doing of it, but euen the same dylygence & tyme as is required in an vlcer, to bestowe in it; the making

of

of which water, is on this wyse. Let a quantitye of Tynne bee molten, and when the same begynneth to cole and ware thick, cast then into it so much of quicksyluer as the waygh of the Tynne, which incorporate or worke togyther, that the whole may be as a paste, and that the paste must be layd on a smoothe & euen stone, & fynely grynded on the stone: after, it shal be thus handled, adde to it of Mercurie, or quicksiluer sublymed, so much as is the paste, which againe grynde and worke on the stone, & remayning thus on the stone, wyll shortlie become liquide as water, the same distyll in a strong luted bodie with a head: the water which commeth, keepe dyligentlie in a strong glasse, to your vse.

Against all maner of scabbes, tetters, fowle scurfe, ringworms, and the fowle Morphew, &c. A distylled lycour out of Theophrastus, on this wyse: Take Helycampane one ounce, of Barrowes grease purifyed, halfe a pounde, of quicksyluer halfe an ounce, of Brymstone two drams, distyll the whole in a Retorte, but if you wyll in a Lymbecke, as the Authour wylleth, which drawne, annoynt the places therewith.

An Alome water seruing vnto all woundes, being a secrete, of a certayne noble man: take of Egrimon, of Nightshade, & of plantaine, of eache halfe a pound, of white wyne fowre ounces, of rawe Alome fowre ounces, of Mastycke two drams, of Dryment halfe a scruple, of the whytes of egges sixe in number, these after the well beating and labouring togyther, distyl in a Retorte according to arte: with this water, let the wound be washed twyse a day.

Another, named an Alome water, which marueylouslye and sone healeth, all corrosyue vlcers, happening eyther in the mouth, or in any other partes or places of the bodye. Take of Alome, of the iuyce of Purcelane, of the iuyce of Plantayne, of the iuyce of greene Grapes, of the whytes of egges, of eache a lyke quantity, which after the well myxing togyther, distyll according to the order and maner of the Cynamon water.

Another Alome water, borrowed out of the booke of Fulgonus: Take of the whytes of egges to the number of fyftene, of roche Alome, of the iuyces of Purcelayne, of Plantayne, & of Nightshade, of Rosewater, of the iuyce of sowre docke or sowre Grapes, of each two pyntes: these dyligently laboured & mixed togither, distyll in a

Lymbecke, with which washe the grieued places: for it spédilye bringeth olde vlcers and sores vnto a scarre.

A syngular practyse, which a cunning Surgion vttered to the Authour, that he often vsed, against the eating Cankers, hapning in the ouer partes of the body. This Surgeon heated a new tyle stone, which he after quenced in Alome water sundry tymes: but he oftner vsed to hang vp the tyle redde hote, and to poure leasurelye after a sprinckling maner Alome water vppon it, vntyll the tyle was colde, which water so stylling downe, he gathered or receyued in a bason, or dyshe, and dypping lynnen cloathes in the water, he applyed them on the vlcers and sores: and thus (as hée affyrmed) dyd he marueylous sone heale those wicked Cankers, to the admyration of many: This Fumanellus.

A most syngular water, helping the spottes of the eyes: Take of whyte Hony two pyntes, of Antymonie, of Titia prepared, and of Sugarcandie, of each thrée drams, of the best Aloes halfe a dram, of Celondine, of Rue, and eye bright, of each halfe a handfull, these grosse beaten and myred togyther, distyll in a Lymbecke.

A water of Tutia prepared: take of the eye bryght water, of Fennell water, of the Hony suckle water, of eache halfe a pynt, of Rosewater two pyntes, of Tutia prepared two drams, of Aloes halfe an ounce, of whyte Coperase halfe a dram, of Camphora one dram, all these laboured and dilygently myred togither, distyll according to arte: For this is a notable water, experienced sundrye tymes, against the spottes of the eyes: this borrowed out of the learned practises of Arnoldus.

A water of Marchasite, which consumeth & clenseth the web and other spots of the eyes, & the pyn or web confirmed this softneth. The making of which water is on this wyse: take sundry pieces of Marchasite, which redde hote, quenche in a bason or dépe dyshe fylled with olde sallet Dyle, the pieces through quenched & colde, breake verye small, which after distyll in a Lymbecke, the Feces remayning, grynde fynelie agayne, distylling that ouer agayne.

A water helping the Lepre, and other dissease. This water preuayling against the Lepre, and al maner foulnesse & deformyty of the body, cleansing the eyes, mayntayning or preseruing youth, & effectuous in many other causes, as by practise may further be cõ-

iectured.

iectured: the making of which distylled lycour is on this wise: take of the fylinges or small pieces of syluer, of copper, of yron, of leade, of steele, of the owre of golde, of copper, of syluer, of stoare, of all a lyke wayght, these stiepe for a daye and a nyght in the vryne of a chyld not polluted, the next daye infuse these in hote whyte wyne, the thyrd day these stiepe in the iuyce of Fennell, the fowrth daye stiepe these in the mylke of a woman, gyuing sucke to a man child, which she bore into the worlde, the fyft day infused in redde wine, and the sixt day these infused in seuen times so much (as the whole is) of the whytes of egges, which after the distylling kæpe to your vse.

A water auayling against the Lepry, take of May dew fiue measures, of Brimstone one pound, of Christal halfe a pound, of Camphora one ounce, these diligently beaten & myxed togyther, let so stand a tyme, after boyle the whole easily or lightly, which setled agayne, distyll according to arte, to this water adde pearles. This orderlye myniſtred purgeth choller adust, and melancholie.

Lyme not quenched or slaked, ioyned with the whites of egges, & grinded on a marble stone, distyl on such wise, that the same which is the grosser may descend, and for a day and a nyght kæpe this in a moyst place, which distyll agayne: with this whyten the face according to discretion.

Another whytning water, take Lyme vnslaked, & incorporate the same with ẏ water of the whytes of egges distylled by a Lymbecke: which worke so thicke, as a sauce, after powre this into a Glasse body, setting it couered in a moyst place, for a daye and a nyght, after distyll the whole according to arte, which dystylled kæpe in a glasse with a narrow mouth.

A water whitning the face, take of ẏ whytes of egges, of Boracis petrosi, of salt, of roch Alome, of each one dram: each beaten alone, myxe to the whytes of egges, the whole distyll, and vse.

A great vse there is at this daye of the strong water, and often occuppyed of the Chymistes, and Goldsmythes, yea in Phisicke exercised vnto sundrie diseases. For that well practised Phisition Amatus Lusitanus prosperously exercised and ministred the same, in the great and wicked vlcer of the iawes. And certaine at the begynning of the webbe, cured it, by dropping of this water into the

eyes,

eyes . A certayne Chyrurgian on a tyme, applyed of this water into the hollowe tothe of a Woman, which caused the Woman to rage lyke a madde bodye, vntyll that a lyttle of Opium was applyed to the tothe, by the aduise of a skilfull Phisition, through which shée spædily after amended. But, this marueylously cureth vlcers, Fistulaes, Cankers, and knobbes, or knottes, whyles they yet bee not entred within the bones, and hollowe: by wetting them onelye with a Feather or Lynnen cloath dypped in the water, with which the Golde is seperated from the Syluer. The auncient in tymes passe, that they myght part or seperate the Golde from Syluer, vsed the dystylled Lycour of Shoemakers yncke or bleche: as they also in Asia doe at this daye, which with it doe seperate Golde from Syluer. But our later practysioners, that they might make the water stronger, and vehementer, added to it Salt peter. Bellonius vttering, and wryting of those medycines or compoundes, preseruing dead bodyes: affyrmeth that if yron or any other mettallyne matter, bee put into the strong water, that it forthwith boyleth, and ryseth vp so fasse, that if it hath not vente to breathe out, it then breaketh the vessell or doubble Glasse. But yf you throwe Golde into it, then doth it not lyke boyle vp, but dyssolue the same into the fourme of Sande, and all the other mettalles in the fourme of a lycour. When Syluer shall be dyssolued in this water, then put into it Copper plates, and the Syluer wyll cleaue to it, which after stryke of with a brushe: and in the ende, this in the melting wyll ioyne.

A strong water is thus made: take of Vitryoll, and of Salt peter, a lyke quantitye, of these drawe a water by distyllacion, into which if you put parsyll or doubble gylt cuppes or pottes, the Syluer shortlye after wyll bee dyssolued, but the Golde remayneth vndyssolued, or as I may saye whole, which after strayne, and if you wyll stryke or wype of the Golde, then adde vnto the aboueseyd water, of the Salt, &c. * after drye eache, and prepare orderlye.

Another strong water: take of strong water, of common salt, and a lyttle of Salt Ammoniacum, these dystyll togyther, or if the strong water shall be distylled before, and the others after

distylled

distylled with it: this then is named the regall water, or water of a kyng, which seperateth Golde. But the common Aqua fortis or strong water, doth only seperate Syluer: so that it doth both leaue the Gold, and maketh it apparaunt.

A caustick water in the Fistula, without payne: and auayleth also against kernelles, swellinges, and knobbes, yea, it taketh awaye all maner of excessiue or superfluous increasing of the flesh in mans bodie without payne. The making of which is on this wyse: take of the best oyle of Tyle stones, of chosen Mastick, of gumme Arabicke, and of Turpentyne, of eache thrée ounces, such as are to be beaten, beate dilygentlye, the whole then myre togyther, which distyll by a Lymbecke: this after myre and incorporate with halfe a pound of the ashes of the trée Cerrus: which distyl agayne by a Lymbecke, and that distylled or come forth, kéepe in a Glasse well stopped.

A marueylous water in the Fistula, with which golden letters may be written in yron: take a Rammes horne cleane rasped and cleansed without, which cutte into small or fyne pieces, puttyng it after into a Lymbecke of glasse to be subtylly distylled: this water then come forth, worketh so on hote yron, that it gyldeth it, and marueylously auayleth in Fistulaes: This Bertapalia.

A water corroding and eating away in the stéde of a cauterice, in so much that it eateth into yron: take of Salt water two ounces, of Romaine Vitryoll one pounde, of Vermylion (or * of the redde sanguinarie stone) fowre ounces, grynde each a part: which after the myring togyther dystyll by a Lymbecke, the water kéepe in a Glasse: this Bertapalia.

A raptory, which seruetb to part and cutte away any swellyng, or mattery impostume without yron: take of Romaine Vitryoll rubyfied or made redde, six ounces, of Salt and nyter, of each two ounces, of gaules, of salt Animoniacū, of ech eyght ounces, of Vitryol not rubifyed two ounces, all these after the powthering, and distylled in a Lymbecke, kéepe warely in a glasse. The vse of this lycour is, that if an Olyue twygge, or other piece of wood edged lyke to a knyfe, be dypped and well wette in this water, that the same cutteth awaye the swelling: and wartes maye in lyke maner, bée taken away with it. This borrowed out of Fumanellus.

A water agaynst long continuing vlcers, yea howe peryllous or wycked so euer they bée, and the Fistula, a medycine learned of a certayne religious person (of which in another place we haue mencioned) taught to mée many yeares agoe, and by sundry practises tryed the same, that it cleanseth all rottennesse, and bringeth to healing, yea and healeth them in a short tyme: which is prepared and made after this maner: take of Chalcitis or of the Romain Vitryoll one pounde, of Salt nyter so much, of water so much as shal suffice, these boyle togither with a lyttle of quicksiluer. Take of this water cleared, two pyntes, of quicksiluer one pounde, the whole myxed togyther distyll in a Lymbecke, and the distyllacion ended, breake then the Glasse body, and the substaunce within it (which be as Feces or grounds) grinde fynely on a marble stone, which distyll togyther agayne with the abouesayd water, thrée or fowre tymes ouer: For the vlcers being olde, doth the powder remayning heale, by applying vpon them withall the water: This Fumanellus.

An other water taking away, and healing Fistulaes, & knobbes or knottes: Take of the oyle of Tyle stones fyue pyntes, of vnquenched Lyme new made, thrée ounces, of pure Arsenicke, two ounces, of Euphorbium one ounce, all these distyll in a Lymbecke according to arte: This Fumanellus.

Another mightyer water, in putting away Fistulaes, knobbes and wartes: Take of the oyle of Tyle stones halfe a pynt, of vnslaked Lyme fowre ounces, of pure Ammoniacum so much, of Euphorbium halfe an ounce, all these myxed with the oyle, distyll after arte in a Lymbecke: and the distylled lycour kéepe to your vse: This Fumanellus.

An Oyle for the cleansing of the Morphew: take of whyte Tartare, and of Salt nyter, of eache a lyke, these grynde finely on a smothe stone, after make a hole in the myddle of the powder, in which laye a burning coale, and the oyle which runneth from the stone, dilygently kéepe, with the same annoynt the Morphew places, and they shall spédily be cleansed and healed.

A strong water of an empericke Frenchmans inuencion: take of Salt nyter, and of Vitryoll, of eache two poundes, of burnt Alome eyght ounces, all these most fynelie grynded, put after into a

glasse

glasse body wel luted, in this maner, as here this figure demõnstrateth: vnder which maitayn a fire for ten houres space, alwayes increasing it.

A strong water, take of Dryymẽte, of Floris æris, of ech two ounces, of Romaine vitryoll one pound and a halfe, of Salt nyter two poundes, of Alome thræ poundes, all these dyligently brought to powder, distyll according to art.

A strong water maruaylous, in the curing of an old Fistula, and that dæpe entered within the bone: borrowed out of a most auncient wrytten boke. Take of Salt Ammoniaci, of vitrioll, of the redde and cytrine Dryymente, of græne copperase, of each two drams, eyther more, or lesse, according to the discrecion of the workeman, all these brought to powder, distyll in a glasse bodye well luted, making a gentle fyre at the fyrst, and increasing it so long vntyll the glasse body become redde: that distylled, kæpe in a glasse closse stopped, in that otherwyse it would breath out and consume away. This water is of such a force and vertue, that it pearceth the bones, and for that cause one small droppe let fall in the hollow of the Fistula: doth forthwith canterizate the same, euen lyke to fyre. After let the burning be taken or gotten away with the whyte of an egge, or freshe butter: and a warie application then vsed, for the increasing of flesshe.

Another strong water, take of Salt peter, and of the Romaine Vitryoll, of eache two poundes, of Alome calcyned halfe a pound, all these brought to powder, distyll in a Cucurbite, but I rather thinke a Retorte the better. This water whytneth the tæth that

be blacke, if so be you applye a droppe of it on the teeth, with a Goose feather, and washe them after with spring or Conduite water.

A kynde of strong water, auayling against wormes, wartes, and knobbes, or lytle swellinges: take of Salt Ammoniacum, of Romayne vitryoll, and of each two ounces, of Sugar Alome, and of vnslaked Lyme, of eache halfe an ounce, all these dilygentlye myxed, distyll after arte.

Another water maruaylous, in the Fistulaes, and in the dyssoluing of pearles, and the Gold in leaues. Take of Salt Ammoniacum halfe a pounde, of Salt niter three ounces, of Tartare two ounces, of cõmon salt halfe an ounce, all these finely brought to powder, and distylled by a Lymbecke, keepe in a glasse close stopped.

A water which dyeth or colloureth Horses, Dogges, cloathes, and Feathers, of a greene colour: take of Salt nyter one pound, and of Smerilij halfe a pounde, these fynelie brought to powder, distyll by a Lymbecke: the water keepe in a glasse, closse stopped.

For the taking away of a Canker, a secrete of Master Frances: take the distyllacion by a Lymbecke of the quicksyluer, of the syluer sublymed, of Romaine vitryoll, of each a lyke, this orderlye vse.

A strong water helping a knob called Morum, (Bertapalia) in the sixtene Chapter of impostumes: take of Romaine vitryoll, of roche Alome, of salt Ammoniacũ, of Salt gemme, of each foure, three, two, and one, these are the wayghtes according to order, which dilygently brought to powder, distyll in a glasse body fensed with the lute of wisedome, and Dre dung, and strawe myxed. This water is maruaylous, for by touching the rounde knobbe Morum with it, doth shortlye destroy it, yea any other knobbe of flesche growen on the skinne: and this is named the strong water, with which the Goldsmythes doe seperate, the syluer from the Gold.

A strong water auayling in Fistulaes, and is besydes of great vertue and power in vlcers. Take of Salt nyter, of Romaine vitryoll, of roche Alome, of eache one pounde, eache fynely grin-

bed alone, and incorporated togyther, put into a Lymbecke, making at the fyrst a soft fyre: the fyrst water that comes, keepe by it selfe, dystylling forewarde with the increasing of heate, vntyll the glasse bodye wareth redde, then take awaye that second water, and receaue the other by it selfe, for the fyrst water is nothing worth: and increase then the fyre myghtyer, vntyll the Glasse bodye and headde become redder, forcing then the Ashes which are in the vessell to ascende vnto the necke of the Glasse, and increase your heate of fyre, stronger and stronger, vntyll the headde be redde, and that the redde fume ascending shall ceasse, which shall well or euidentlye appeare in the Glasse, the same thus come, seale dilygentlye with wax, and keepe the abouesayde water. The Furnace through colde, and the bodye opened, you shall fynde in the bottome of it a redde masse or lumpe, which keepe. The sayde water, is stronger then the water of the worlde, and hath maruaylous workinges in it. For this water dyssolueth, corrodeth the flesche, and reduceth or chaungeth all thinges of the worlde, into a powder and water: as the stones, and mettalles. If this bee heated, it then gyueth vp a verye redde, and myghtie fume.
This water, if it toucheth by it selfe, eyther the flesche, or a garment, it dyeth or coloureth the same yellowe to Saffron, which spotte wyll neuer bee gotten out: for the colour or stayne on the flesche contynueth many dayes, and if you washe the stayne with Lye, it becommeth verye redde of colour.
Further if you shall put a lyttle piece of good Luna, that is of sylver, into this water, it dyeth then the same of a blacke colour, which after cannot be gotten out or clensed away. And if you shal put a lytle of Mercurie, which is quicksyluer, into it, that it bee molten, it is then caused mightyer then the fyre. For if it then toucheth the flesche, it doth cauterizate or burne, euen lyke to an yron fyre hote, and is not fealt: and is ryght notable for canterises, or to make cauterizations: it also mortifyeth all Fistulaes, Cankers, Carbuncles, wicked, and venemous humours. If yron also bee put into the sayde water, it forthwith heateth & boyleth without fyre: and if you put into it yron, it causeth a redde water, by the intermedling & dissoluing of the yron.

And if you shall drawe or distyll the water by a bodye of glasse fensed, the yron then wyll remayne in the bottome of the vessel, and wyll be a verye redde powder, which properlie is named, Marses, Saffron. If also in the aboue sayd water you shall put Venus, that is to say Copper, it lyke boyleth, and of the same is made a greene water. And if you wyll draw that water forth by a Lymbecke, then wyll a most blacke powder of Venus, remaine in the bottome of the vessell, which properlye is named Venus Lyme. Note that if you shall put Saturne that is Leade, in the sayde water, it causeth the water cleare, & if you shall draw that water forth by Limbeck, there wyl remaine a whyte Salt in the bottome, & that bytter. Also if you shall put Iupiter, that is tynne into it, it wyll then cause of it a paste lyke to butter: and if you shall drye the same (as aboue taught) the powder then wyll be whyte in the bottome. And if you shall put Mercurie, that is quicksyluer, into it, it maketh then a cleare water of the same: and if you shall let the water of Mercurie to settle, it wyll then fall to the bottome lyke to yse: and if you wyl drye the same, then remayneth a whyte salt in the bottome, and strong as the styffest ware. And if you wyll recouer your Syluer, when it is in the water, put then in the same water crude Mercurie, and the good Syluer wyll incontinent enter within the Mercurie, after emptye the water, and take the myrion, which put into a Goates skynne, wryng the substaunce verye harde, and the Mercurie or quicksyluer wyll then issue forth: the substaunce which shal remayne in the skinne, put into a Crucible to be molten, and you shall then finde the good syluer. Also if you shall put Golde in the same water, it causeth the water yelowe of it, and if you shall drye the same, then is a golden salt caused bytter as the earth, that auayleth in the drying of Fistulaes. If also you shall dyssolue one part of good Luna or syluer in the sayde water, and so muche of Mercurie or quicksyluer, and so much of the whyte sublymed Syluer, and a fowrth part of one of these, of Tutia Alexandrina, and shall drawe this water by a Lymbecke, all these then shall remayne in the bottome of the glasse, vnto the fourme of a stone: of which stone put one part, vpon fowre parts of Copper molten, and it shall sone after become so whyte, as the syluer

of * xxij. shyllinges the ounce, with which if you shall ioyne good Syluer, then maye fayre ornamentes be made of the same. Also if you shall put, or cause lyttle vesselles or small rynges or any other thinges be made of halfe Golde, and halfe Syluer, and that after you shall take the redde substaunce, which remayned in the bottome of the vessell of the aboueseyde water, and wyll bring it into fine powder, you shall then doe or worke marueyles.

* The Authou makes i their kin money. shylling the vvhi in our c vvorth t shylling

Another water preuayling against Fistulaes, knottes, warts, and the taking awaye of thicke skynnes, and harde fleshe gathered: take of Cuperosa, that is Romayne vitryoll, of Salt nyter, of vnslaked Lyme new made, of each a lyke quantitie, these after the dilygent grynding and myring togither, distyl by a Lymbeck according to arte. The fyrst water yssuing or comming forth is whyte, that auayleth against pymples and pushes, but not cleansing thicke, and harde knottie fleshe: the other water is redde, which cleanseth both knobbes and wartes, and healeth all those, which I haue aboue vttered.

Or thus, take of vnslaked Lyme newe made, thrée ounces, of Arsenicke thrée ounces, of Euphorbium one ounce, all these beaten a parte, myre dyligently with halfe a pounde of oyle of Tyle stones, which after distyll according to arte: that distylled and come, kéepe in a glasse, both for thicke gatheringes, and knobbes of fleshe.

Another water, take of Salt nyter thrée ounces, of Romayne vitryoll one pounde, of Vermylion fowre ounces, all these grynded togyther, distyll artlye by a Lymbecke: and the water come, kéepe for the gylding of Marse, that is to say yron.

Another water, take of Salt nyter, of Romayne vitryoll, of Salt Ammoniacum, of Viridis æris, of Orpimente, of newe vnslaked Lyme, of Alome, of salt Alkali, all these after the dilygent labouring and myring togyther, distyll artlye, in which stiepe Marse, or let the same lye infused in it for a tyme, and it wyll corrode and eate in marueylously.

* The A mistes name th metals, the nam the pla as Gold Sunne, Syluer Moone

A water dyssoluing the Sonne or Golde, take of Salt peter, of Vitryoll, of Gypsum, of Alumius iameni, of each twelue ounces, of Vermylion two ounces, of the water of Salt * thrée ounces: these after the beating, distyll in a Lymbecke: and the first water

come, wyll be swéte, the seconde and last that commeth, is redde, and good.

To seperate golde from any mettall: take of oyle of Tartare two partes, of Brymstone one parte, after the distylling, annoint the metall, or yron, which made redde hote, quenche them in cold water, and the Gold wyll after fall of in the fourme of Sande, to the bottome of the vessell.

A strong water seperating the Sunne, that is to saye Golde, from the Mone, that is to say sylver, take of salt one part, of vitryoll one part, of Salt nyter halfe a part, of Viridis Græci the fowrth part of one part: the whole stiepe with the strongest vineger, to the fourme of paste, and dryed, then sublyme the water.

Another working better, which seperateth the Mone, that is sylver, vnto one part, and the Sunne, that is Gold, vnto another, after the maner of a masse or lumpe: take of Tyles one dramme waygbt, of common salt burnt halfe a dram, of Æris vsti, of Viridis æris, of each halfe a dram, all these brought to powder and myred togither, put after the matter which you wyll seperate into this pouder, being then in a glased earthen panne, which couer with another panne, & when the masse is dyssolued, the one then wyll be seperated from the other.

A water and oyle of salt Ammoniaci: take of fire or ten harde Egges sodden, which opened in the heads, and the yolkes taken forth, fyll those emptie places of the Egges, with the salt Ammoniaci in fine powder: after let those be set into a vessell fylled with sande, that is moystned or wette with water, and the nert morrowe you shall finde a water within the shell, which powre forth the nert morrowe after, empty againe the water in lyke maner, and so often doe, vntyll the whole be resolued. But if you mind to draw and haue an oyle of the same, then seperate the water by a Lynbecke, and the oyle wyll remayne, which kepe in a glasse. The speciall vse of it is and serueth vnto the fyring, and vnto many other Alchymicall workes, Marcell.

A water mollyfying or softning all mettalles, Glasse, Stéele, and Yron, and the Amber stone: take of salt Ammoniaci, of the Salt nyter with Tartare, of each a like quantity, which boyle (in

some

same lycour) with a small fyre: and the same softneth any mettall powred into it.

Salt nyter and Tartare, equallye or of a lyke quantitye taken, doe soften metalles, after the oppynion of some practyciones.

A strong water: take of Salt nyter, of Salt Armeniacke, of eache a lyke quantytie, make of these a water for the Sunne, that is Golde. And if you wyll seperate Golde and Sylver in the water, take of Salt nyter one pounde, of burnt Alome two poundes, these distyll by a Lymbeck, into the water put so thinne plates beaten as a leafe, standing or set on the fyre, which then wyll boyle, and when the same seaceth boyling, take it from the fyre, and the water cooled shake well togyther, and it wyll be troubled, powre then the water lyghtlie or subtyllye forth into another Glasse, and you shall se blacke Golde to settle or rest in the bottome, then take a lyttle Spryng or Conduite water, powring that vppon the Sunne or Golde, and washe it dyligentlye, and the water after powre, as vnto the first water, the Sunne or Golde then put into a Crucible, which through dryed on the coales, adde after to it of Salt nyter a lyttle quantitye, melting the Sunne with it, and then cast it into fourme. And when you wyll haue the Mone, take the water powred forth, and distyll the same by a Lymbecke, and the Mone shall abyde in the glasse, which then powre or put forth, as is aboue taught of the Golde: the Mone then washed with the first water, maye be powred vpon the Feces: that if more of the Mone in blacke powder happen, that the same also be then dyssolued, and powre it after forth agayne, on which powre Spryng or Conduyte water, washing it as aboue taught. The Mone in the ende dryed, put into a Crucible, fylled with halfe so much of Nyter, as the same is: and making a small hole aboue or on the toppe of it, blow the fyre, and you shall haue the Mone purifyed.

A water of the Philosophers, borrowed out of a written leafe of Paper, in the Frenche tongue: take of Romaine vitryoll one pounde, of Salt nyter halfe a pound, of Vermillion three ounces, these fynelie beaten to powder, and myred togyther, distyll in a

Lymbecke, which after must be set in a new earthen potte. The same fyll so highe with sykted ashes, as they maye well receyue and ryse somewhat aboue the substance contayned in the Glasse bodye, standing in the earthen potte. Which so ordered, make then in the beginning a cleare and soffe fyre, and after the first water is come, kepe that a part: which is knowne to be then full come, when as the necke of the Lymbecke aboue shall appeare yelowe: and following or mayntayning the fyre, get the seconde water in another Receauer: so that each ought to be kept a part. The vertues of this water are many: with this water are cups, helmets, Armour, swords, kniues, & such like things gylded: yea, wryting letters, paynting leaues, or other ornamentes, in ordering it after this maner: as that first or before, the mater or thing to be gylded, be stricken ouer with vernishe, and the same after dryed at the fyre: on which well dryed, write what you wyl, with a styffe pricke of a harde wood sharpened for the purpose: after wette all that place, drawne or written with the sayde water, which let so rest a lyttle space, then holding or setting these to a soft fyre, and after a whyles to a stronger fyre: being then well heated or sufficient hote, let them be rubbed ouer with a roughe Lynnen cloath, and wyped or clensed from the vernishe. And if you wyll whyten or make whyte latten metall, let it boyle in this water, and it wyll after appeare sylver lyke. If you wyll cure the warts, the knobbes, the pymples, or swart pushes deformable in any person, or take away the superfluous flesh growing in any place or part of the body: let the place be fyrst opened with a nedle, and powre in a lytle of the abouesayde water, which incontinent wyll take the same away. But if you would helpe and cure Fistulaes, and impostumes, then with a tent applye the water to them: for it wyll and doth breake the Fistulaes, and eradicateth or taketh them awaye by the rotes within two daies: and doth lyke take awaye euyll flesche growne, and restoreth the good. And if you would open impostumes without an yron instrument, then take whyte waxe, making of it a playster, with a hole bored in the myddle, which apply on the grieued place, after poure a lytle of the water into that hole, which sone after openeth the impostumes. This water softneth Corralles: if you put them

them into one, or both of these waters myred togyther: which after the softning and taking forth, you maye worke and frame to what forme you wyll, for after a tyme they returne, vnto theyr proper nature and harynesse. This water drunckē of any beast, slayeth or kylleth him. The wine, to which this water is admyred, forthwith is corrupted: but when you wyll recouer the wyne, then put into it Rosemarye. And it hath also other properties, not here to be vttered, for the lewdnesse sake of the craftye, wicked, and detestable persons: which may abuse this water, vnto mennes destruction.

A water named Royall, for the syngular properties which it hath vnto many griefes: the making of which is on this wyse, take of yellowe Brimstone, of roche Alome, and of Salt gemme, of eache two poundes, of Borrace, and of Masticke, of eache two ounces, these dilygentlye beaten in a morter, and myred after in a glasse bodie fenced, with a head and Receauer artlye luted, dystyll according to skyll, making a most strong or myghtye fyre toward the ende, & continuing the same vntyll all the moysture be drawne and come: the water which distylleth and is gathered in the Receauer, is whyte & troubled, which strayne through a fyne cloath, the same keepe in a glasse with a narrowe mouth, putting to it fowre graines of Muske dyssolued in halfe an ounce of Rosewater: and after the setlyng, wyll this water be cleare, and very swete. The approued vertues of this water are many, as the Authour affyrmeth: of which, some he doth here vtter that he hath many tymes experienced. And the fyrst is, that this royall water taketh away the payne of any wound, if the wound all about be bathed with it. The seconde propertye and vertue of this water is that all maner of vlcers, sores, and griefes that maye happen within the mouth, and the gummes much putryfied, and to the ache, by holding a litle of this water in the mouth, by the space of a Crade, and spytting it after forth, doth marueylousye and spedily heale any of the abouesayd. The thyrde propertye and vertue of this water is, that rubbing the teeth with a fyne lynnen cloath wette in this water, doth make them verye whyte, a matter delectable to many men & women. The fowrth, by giuing halfe a scruple of this water by the mouth with broath,

to the person in the fyt of an Ague, doth marueylously delyuer it, and that for certaine. This borrowed out of the singular practises, of the Græke Fiorauant.

A precious water for the eyes, of Vitryoll: take a quantitye of Vitryoll, drawing a water of it in a Cucurbite by distyllacion, in Sande: but this Vitryoll nedeth not, nor ought to be calcyned. Another, seruing to the same purpose. Take a new layde egge, which after the sething harde, plucke of the shell, and cutte the same into iuste halues in the myddle. The yolke taken out, put in the place the quantitye of a Pease, of whyte Vitryoll in powder, and it wyl be turned into a water, after let the whole be wrynged through a linnen cloath into a glasse, & the water kept, for it is singular for the eyes.

A marueylous water, taking away the spottes vndoubtedlye of the eyes, and clearyng the syght: aboue all, it preseruetb and maintayneth youth, and taketh awaye any spotte of the face: but in the highe redde colour, and Leprie, it doth not so much auayle, or not throughlye cure them. The making of which is on this wyse, take of the fylinges of Syluer, of Tynne, of Copper, of Stele, of Leade, of the Golde and Syluer olwer, of each so muche as the abillitie of the person maye extende: Infuse these for the fyrst daye and nyght, in the vryne of a sounde chylde: the nexte daye, in warme whyte wyne: the thyrde daye, in the iuyce of Fennell, Veruayne, or Celondyne: the fowrth daye, in the whytes of Egges: the fyfte daye, in the mylke of a woman gyuing sucke to a man chylde: the syxt daye in redde wyne: the seuenth daye, in the whytes of seuen egges: and the whole togyther put into a tynne Lymbecke or Rose styll, to bee distylled with a softe fyre, and that which commeth, keepe dilygentlye in a Glasse with a narrowe mouth, close stopped.

Of this water let fall two or three droppes at a tyme into the eyes, both morning and euening, washing the eyes before with Spring water, &c. This borrowed out of the learned worke of Arnolde De villa noua.

A water of mettals experienced, that helpeth any Lepzie, fowle scabbes, the Fistula, the Morphew, the fowle scurfe, Tetter, and Canker, & auayleth vnto the comforting of al the members of the body, & pallysieth any contagious sore or griefe, and kylleth any griefe continually running. Take of the fylings of yron, of steele, of Gold, of Syluer, of Copper, of Tynne, and of Leade, of eache a lyke waygbt, of Myrre & Aloes, so much as of all or of the whole: all these grynde and myxe togyther, which after put into a glasen or Alchymicall potte, with a headde of Glasse set vppon it, and artlye luted: the same set in a Furnace ouer the fyre, and gather the water, which distylleth by a Lymbecke, in a Receauer standing vnder, which kæpe to your vse, for it marueyloustye auayleth in all the griefes aboue vttered: this out of the aforesayd Authour.

A blessed water distylled against the Gowte: take of Romaine Vitryoll two poundes, of the distylled Hony fowre pynts, distyll these as you knowe, after adde a thyrde part of Aqua vitæ rectifyed to it, which dilygently myxed, kæpe to your vse, and with a whyte Dowes feather, stryke ouer or annoynt the grieued place, according to arte.

A proued water helping the foulenesse and filthy coulour of the tæth, borrowed out of Guido: take of salt Ammoniacke, and

of Salt gemme, of each halfe a pound, of Sugar alome, one quarter of a pound, these brought to powder, & put into a Cucurbite, distyll after arte: with this water rubbe the tæth, with a piece of Scarlet.

A water causing the heyre of the headde yelowe: take of the Ashes of the Tree Cerrus, one pounde, of a Spring or Conduite water syre pyntes, boyled a good whyles togyther, to which adde or put two ounces of Romaine vitryoll, and set in the open ayre for thræ dayes, after vse the same according to discretion.

Another water: take of salt gemme, of the drosse beatings about the Antuield of Copper, and of Alcanua, of each a lyke quantitye, these after the beating, distyll after art in a Lymbecke.

Another water, more of value: take of salt gemme one pound, of Romaine vitryoll halfe a pounde, of Salt nyter fowre ounces, of the græne rotes of Celondyne scraped, vnto the waygh of all, these seuerallye beaten, and myxed togyther, drawe a water by Lymbecke, the same which fyrst commeth, throwe away as vnprofitable: the next which commeth, kæpe, for it coloureth the heyre, in washing the heyres before with Lye, and wetting the heyres often with a Spunge, as they drye in the hote sunne.

A powder made by sublymation most strong, seruing vnto the corroding and eating away, and mortifying dead flesche, browed out of Lanfranke, in his Antydotarie. Take of the fylinges of yron, of the powder of vitryoll, of Alome iameni, and of Antimonie, of eache two ounces, of the Salt Ammoniaci, of Arsenicke cytrine, of Sulphure viue, of Floris æris, of each one ounce and a halfe, of vnslaked Lyme new made halfe a pounde: after all these well beaten and myxed togyther, adde to the whole one ounce of quicksyluer extinced or kylled with fasting spyttle, or mortifyed with the squilletick vineger, or the sea water, or strõg Lye, which shall be the better, if the same shal be of the ashes of Beanes, and that Trochiskes or lytle flat balles be made therof, and dryed, put into a Aludel, and sublymed after arte. The maner of the sublymation is on this wyse: take a thicke & strong Glasse body, which wyl abyde the heate of fire, without cracking or breaking, or that it be a bodie of earth glased within, and hath a couer so artificiallye framed and matched to it, that one part entereth close within

the

the mouth of the bodie, which shal be vnder, and so closely & nere ioyned to it, that nothing at all can breath out of the same, & with this that the edges or lyppes be luted round about, with the lute of wisedome, or potters claye. Let the powder to be sublymed, be put in the bottome of the body, and close couered with the couer, and the edges stronglye luted, and set in the Furnace, vnder which a soft or slowe fyre made for halfe a day, after take the vessell from the fyre, letting the same throughlye cole, which being colde vncouer the head, and that which then remayneth alowe in the bottome, throwe away. But that which cleaueth or sticketh to the couer, take away, and keepe in the pieces. And when you shall neede of the same, then vse and worke with the same by good circumspection, and in a warie maner, in that this burneth lyke to fyre, and both putrifyeth and corrupteth the place, to which this is applyed.

Certaine instructions, of Mercurie precypitate, to be prepared and made, with Aqua fortis, are here vnder vttered.

This Mercurie precypitate, is made on this wyse: take of Aqua fortis or strong water, one pound, of crude Mercurie foure ounces, dyssolued into water, after the water euaporate in Sande, or by distyllacion, seperate it stronglye, that it wareth redde & through dryed, the same after grinde in a marble morter, powring vppon Aqua vitæ, distylled fiue or seuen tymes ouer, which also kyndle, and let it burne vntyll the same be consumed. After let it be rectifyed with Rosewater verie well myxed, and then by fyltring or by a fylter, seperate the Rosewater, and leaue or suffer it to drye. Then powre againe of the Aqua vitæ vppon, which kyndle and burne vntyll the same be through drye, and the same repeted a thyrd time, you shall haue that you desyre and seeke. And so much of Aqua vitæ must be powred vpon, as maye onely suffice to couer it, but not to much in any wyse.

A Mercurie precypitate, inuented of an Empericke Frenche man: take of quicksyluer one pounde, of strong water fiftane pyntes, these put into a Cucurbyte stronglie luted, distyll after the maner of strong water, as is afore taught, increasing alwayes the fire vnto the ende.

A common precypitate, which serueth for the drawing out and

eating

eating away of rotten flesshe in vlcers, and much exercised in our tyme, for sundry grieffes: the making of which is on this wyse, take of strong water, which serueth to seperate, & for euery thrée ounces of it, put or adde two ounces of quicksyluer, that is not falsifyed with any other mynerall, the whole powre into a long necked body, which is strongly luted, applying fire so long vnder, vntyll the water be throughlye drawne away & drye, and that no fumes ascende to the head: after make a strong or great fyre for an howers space, and then let the body coole, which through colde, breake the Glasse body, for in the bottome shall you finde a redde masse or substaunce, lyke to Vermyllion, the same bring to fine powder in a brasse morter (as in a maner vnpalpable) which then may rightly be named the cõmon precypitate. And he which myndeth to prepare the precypitate in such sort, that it may not worke so rygorous and painfull, as it doth and is fealt, where the same is applyed, let him doe it on this wyse, washe the same with cleare water, after drawe away & drye throughly the precypitate by heate of fyre, which through heate burned, quench in strong vineger, & this doe thrée tymes togyther, for then wyl his force of payning be qualyfied, & on this wyse is the common precypitate prepared, with which you may doe myracles, applyed in sundrye medycines. This borrowed out of the secrete practises, of Leonard Fiorauant, the Gréeke.

Of Mercurie precipitate, which serueth and is a remedie against all sicknesses and disseases, caused of the rottennesse of humours.

*The. lxxxx. Chap.*

TAke equal parts of Romaine vitryoll, and Salt nyter, and of them

gather

gather a water by distyllacion, with a body, head, and Receauer, into which bodye you shall put a sixt part of the waygh of crude Mercurie or quicksyluer, that is, if of the Vitryoll and Salt nyter, there be thræ poundes, then adde to these of Mercurie, syxe ounces: after this so doe, that a water with his spirites may ascende, and fall into the Receauer. All which come in the receauer, emptie then into another Glasse bodie pure within, & strongly luted and fensed without: to the headde of which set a Receauer fastened with lute, and standing vnder: the same cause to distyll againe, and the water when it shall be gathered in the Receauer, powre the same againe into the bodie in which Mercurie yet remaynes, and you shall often repeate and goe ouer with this, vntyll a Mercurie come to rednesse, & being thus come redde, take the Cake forth, and washe it with Cordiall waters, as the water of Rosemarye, Buglosse, Baulme, and such lyke. But washe the Mercurie before (and that often tymes) in spring, Cunduite, or well water being before distylled: which Mercurie thus corrected and prepared, you shall mynister to the sicke and grieued persons, after this order and maner.

If the person shall be sufficientlye strong of bodie, then mynister (after the mynde of Gabrieli Fallopius) of Aloes cicotri halfe a scruple, of Myrre and Masticke fowre graines, of precypitate fyue graynes: myre these with rosed Hony, or rather with the conserue of Roses, framing of the whole, eyther thræ or fowre pylles, which gyue fasting in the morning, and dryncking a draft of whyte wyne warmed after them. If the bodie shall be meane of strength, then mynister but fowre graynes with a lytle swæte butter, Sugar, and thræ graynes of Masticke. If the body shalbe fæble and through crased, then onely thræ graynes, with halfe a scruple of Aloes cycotrine powthered, and myred with Rhodosacchari, which made into thræ pylles, minister as aboue taught. But if you minde to minister this to a Childe, then vse but fowre graynes, or rather applye of it, according to the strength and weakenesse of the Chyldes body. Further learne & note, that you ought to myre the precypitate before with Triacle, and to mynister the same then to the pacient poysoned, to the dropsie person, and pacient taken with the Pestilence, or any other sicknesse.

And

And that more to be understanded, if a healthfull and sound man shall yearely, or euery thyrd yeere vse this precypitate, as neede & occasion shall requyre the same, with a prudent digestion of humours, that is, the preparation of the purgation, the pacient then shall auoyde disseases, and from being sicke.

Here conceyue, that in the place of precypitate, you may vse the myxture named Amalgama, which (after the mynde of the Chymistes) is made of fire partes of quicksyluer, and of one parte of Golde: with which thus prepared, you may doe the greater marueyles. And note, that with the fyrst, and second precypitate, you may cure woundes, by vsing the same after this maner, as to put of it about the woundes, & within. Besides the water remayning after the precypitate made, taketh away the paine of all filthye wounds, if they be bathed with the same, & a droppe of this water put with coten into a hollowe toth, which greuously aketh and payneth, it doth sodaynlie astonishe & mortifye the marow of the toth, and delyuereth the payne for euer. Also this water mixed with whyte wine, & wetting the heyres of the head or beard with it being hoarie whyte, causeth them to come yelow. And sundry other matters besides this worketh, which for breuitye here omytted.

The maner of making the Philosophers stone, which healeth all disseases in man, or woman, is on this wyse: take of Salt nyter prepared, of roche Alome, & of Romaine vitryoll, of each two poundes, drye the vitryoll before in an earthen panne, and being dryed, beate altogyther into pouder, vnto which adde fowre ounces of Salt gemme, after put the whole into a bodie luted or fensed about with the lute of wisedome, and the head close ioyned & clayed about, which set in an open Furnace, making a fyre vnder with cleft wood if you wyl, vnlesse you had rather vse coales, then to the nose of the headde artlye fasten the Receauer that no ayre breath forth: which done, kyndle the fyre, & when it begynneth to distyl, wet then lynnen cloathes easilye wringed out, which shall applie both vpon the head and Receauer, vnto this ende, that the spyrites of the water do not euaporate & waste, for by the spirites euaporating, the water is so caused vnperfite to such a purpose: & in the begynning of this distyllacion, doe the vesselles appeare so redde

redde, as blood, and within a whyles after they become whyte, when as you distyll with a strong fyre: after that they returne so redde as at the first: and these be the good spirytes of the strong water, after that they returne once againe whyte, and as soone as they appeare no more redde, the water is then ended and perfite: after which drawe forth the fyre, and let the vesselles cole, then powre forth the water into a strong glasse, close stopping the same, which diligently kepe, for the making of the Philosophers stone. After take of quicksyluer one pounde, of vnslaked Lyme fire ounces, of blacke Sope fowre ounces, of strong Ashes thræ ounces: all these labour togyther in a morter, whiche dilygentlye incorporated, put after into a Retorte stronglye luted, which fastened to his Receauer, set in a Furnace to distyll, making about and vnder it a strong or great fyre, continuing this fire so long, vntyll all the quicksyluer bee come forth, and gathered in the Receauer, which drawe awaye, and kepe in a strong Glasse bodie, close luted. After labour the composition of the stone, which is made after this maner: Take the sayde water, which you made fyrst, powring the same into a bodye of such a bygnesse, that two thyrde partes of the same may rest emptie, which stronglye fence and lute about: after powre into it the quicksyluer, which you kept, adding two ounces of thynne yron plates, and one ounce of stele plates beaten verye thynne, to these put so many golde leaues or sheetes, as wayghe two Englishe crownes, or somewhat lesse of wayght: after these so put into the bodye, set on the head forthwith, and the Receauer luted to with spede, for immediatly after the myring of these togyther, doth the substaunce in the bodie boyle, and cause so redde Fumes to aryse as blood, which then gather to the head, so that spedilye you must set the bodie in the Furnace, applying fyre so long vnder, vntyl the whole water be distylled and come, and the Fume ended. Then let the vesselles cole, and kepe the water a part close stopped, after breake the bodye, in the bottome of which you shal finde the Philosophers stone the same reduce & bring into very fine powder, and dilygently searce it, kaping it after in a galley pot or broade mouthed glasse, very close couered, & setting it vp, as you would a precious treasure. The water gathered,

and

and that you keepe, wyll serue another tyme to perfourme the lyke effect and purpose: but it forceth not, although you can worke ouer but halfe the quantitye of the substaunce, the same halfe you must necessarilye labour once ouer againe, in the sayde water, which seconde worke ended of the stone, bring the same into verye fyne powder, and myring it with the first substaunce: the water keepe then close couered vnto infinite vses, as shall after be vttered in the proper place. But as touching the powder this one speciall matter is written by the Authour of the singular properties contained in it, being prepared and compowned after the manner here vnder taught, which so framed and mynistred, doth then worke myraculously, in that the same composition named of him Aromaticum leonardi, doth helpe all griefes and sicknesses of the bodie, of what qualitye and condicion so euer they be, for setled in the stomacke, doth forth with drawe to it, rounde about, and from the headde, all the euyll humours thereabout among the bodye, which drawne togyther, it spæditye sendeth them forth of the bodye, as well by vomite, as downwarde by stole or siege, disburdening by that meanes, nature before charged, after which the bodye may the soner (without impediment) recouer to health: and in this respect, the same is a helper to the amendment of body, and preuayling against all sicknesses, as may appeare in the glorious & singular workings of it: the making of which composition is on this wyse: take of whyte Sugar fowre ounces, of Pearles grynded, of Muske, of Saffron, of Lignũ aloe, & of Cynamon, of each one scruple, of this Philosophers stone, fowre drams, which after arte make into Tables with Rosewater, as you doe Manus Christi: these after put vp in a close wodden bore, that no ayre breath forth, & kept in a drye place. The quantity to bee mynistred at a tyme, is from one dram vnto two: & you may eyther gyue it in broath, wyne, or Ale, or in any conserue: But gyuing it in a potion, haue regarde that the same which setleth to the bottome of the cuppe be druncke also: in that the same being heauie, euermore setleth to the bottome, and the same not druncke, the effect then is not, nor wyll be perfourmed at that tyme. This also learne, that what daye the pacient taketh it, he maye then eate but lyttle vnto

nyght,

nyght, and drincke onely thynne drincke, for the better dischar-ging of the stomacke. The Auchour also wryteth of an ange-like electuarie to be made with this stone, that is marueylous in many diseases and sicknesses. For this ministred, auayleth in al agues, by abating the force of them, for griefe of the flankes ryght marueylous, and easeth straungely the gowte, by taking a dose or quantitye of it, euery thyrde daye, and that thrée tymes togyther in ten dayes, for by that time (doth the Auchour wryte) that he shall throughly be cured of his gowte, & he reporteth that many tymes he hath wonderfullye cured it, to his great fame. This also auaileth in the cough, the rewme, & disease of the Milt: & helpeth besides the French disease, ioynt aches, and such lyke.

The making of which precious lycour, is on this wyse: take of Saffron, of Lignum aloe, of Cynamon, of redde Corall, of each a dram, of blacke Helleboro without preparation two ounces, of the electuarie of the iuyce of Roses (of Mesue) not to much or to highe boyled, fyre ounces, of Sugar Roset or of the conserue of Roses, eyght ounces, of the East Muske one dram, of the Philo-sophers stone thrée ounces, of the best quintessence, two ounces, of stone Hony boyled & skimmed, so much as shall suffice to make a good forme of an electuarie, these after the powthering, myre & incorporate dilygently togyther ouer a softe and easie fyre, in an earthen glased vessell, in that a vessell of any metall, is not fyt for this composition, and being made, kéepe dilygently in a glasse, ra-ther than in any other vessell. And this electuarie may be mat-ched or myred with any other solutiue medicine, and taken with a fasting stomacke in the morning: the quantity at one tyme to be mynistred, is from two drams vnto fowre. This conceyue, that the same rayseth in a maner the dead, through the singular ver-tue contained in it: as the Auchour in Rome, and in sundry other places, hath both sene, and done many experiences worthy me-morie. For which cause, he wysheth the skylfull practysioners, not to be without this Angelike electuarie, that myndeth to pur-chase fame on earth. This borrowed out of the singular practises, of the skylfull Greke Leonard Fiorauant.

The making of the vegelant stone, after a rare & strange order, that changeth bodies frō one quality into another, & defendeth or preserueth

preserueth the body a long tyme in health: and that hath also infinite vertues in a maner, and without comparison. Is borrowed out of the practises, of the aboue sayde Auchour, in this maner.

Take of the Tartare of whyte wyne, which is both thicke and cleare, or bright, of Turpētine very pure and cleare, of the hearb Aloes which hath long leaues, thicke, and indented on the sydes (and hanged in mennes houses being continuallye greene, and brought of Marryners many tymes out of Barbarie into England) of each of these three one pound, which after stampe togither in a morter, making and incorporating the whole to a paste, the same put then into an vrynall bodye of Glasse with a head luted to, and a Receauer artlie fastned, vnder which apply fyre so long, vntyll all the lyquide substaunce and moysture be come: after drawe forth the Feces out of the vrynall, and if you otherwyse can not chose, breake then the vrynall, and grynde those Feces, which incorporate with the whole water come, after distyll the whole as aboue taught, and in the ende alwayes of your worke, make a greater fyre, and so mightye, that your Feces maye appeare burned well, those Feces againe drawe forth, grynde and impaste with the sayde water, as afore taught, and distylling it the lyke ouer againe, which repeate & doe sifteene tymes ouer, or twenty tymes togyther without ceasing, vntyll all the water bee wholye consumed after this maner, and that no moisture resteth in the Feces, but are so whyte and bryght, as Salt. Those Feces then laie vpon a smoothe marble stone, hanging it, or laying it in a moyst place, and the stone wyll after dyssolue and turne into a most cleare water: and being thus wholye dissolued, keepe the same in a narrow mouthed glasse, close stopped: for this water is the vegetable stone. Which water is of such a vertue, that one scruple of the same myxed with two ounces of the Julepe or syrupe of Violets, & mynistred or taken by the mouth, of any sicke person or euyl complexioned, for the space of fortye dayes, shall be delyuered and quyted of any greeuous and harde sicknesse, and this must be taken with a fasting and emptie stomacke in the morning, and that the meate be well dygested before: for being on such wyse, this then worketh the greater effect: and is also a syngular remedie against wormes, in mynistring of it as aboue

taught,

# ❧ The thyrde Booke of Diſtyllations, contayning verye ſtraunge ſecretes.

# Of certayne oyles in generall.

## The.j.Chapter.

Any needeth as much of oyles as waters, vnto the benefite and preseruation of health, as for other necessarye commodityes of bodie, besydes. For sæing of these which wæ nowe possesse, that certaine especially auaile to healthfull persons, for the preseruation and maynteynaunce of the health of bodye, as those on which we fæde, by which a helpe to be cloathed, and defended by shoes, and that strengthen our bodyes, as well as certayne helping the sycke: and others also there be of such sorte, which both auayle to the healthfull, and sicke personnes, as the oyle Olyue doth: which as Galen wytnesseth, is of such condicion, that the same so necessarilye serueth the healthfull, as the sicke persons, in applying of it as well within, as without the bodye: For among those medycines, which are applyed on the outwarde partes, the Oyles beare not the least swaye, as well the symple, as the compounde oyles. And the vse of them is verye often, insomuch that wæ are occasioned and procured sometymes to vse them alone, but wæ often are moued to vse them in the making of oyntments, Cerottes, and playsters. And there be oyles and oyntmentes, that not onelye for theyr consistencie or stynesse, but for theyr nære agræing in vertue, that the oyles are often named of Dioscorides oyntmentes, as is the oyntment Nardinum Mastichinum, and such lyke, which many rather name oyles than oyntmentes. Yet many kyndes of oyles there bæ. But that (of Galen)

Galen) is named symplye and properlye an oyle, which is pressed out of rype Olyues, and is free in a maner of any quality exceeding. And for that cause, the same is not onely most profitable and necessarie vnto the composition of many medycines; that of them with which it is myxed, it easilye receyueth properties, but for that it maye also be mynistred by it selfe, and alone within the bodie, vnto the curyng of sundrie diseases. Yea an oyle is many tymes pressed out of greene Olyues, which they name oyle Omphacine, that hath the propertie of cooling and binding, which nowe as a matter of other medycines, lyke the swete, can not bee. So that these two, be properlie and trulye named oyles. And as touching the others, of which we fullye and at large intreate in this booke (for that an oyle is here named to be the same, whatsoeuer iuyce is fattie and oylie) are named oyles through a certayne symilitude, as be the oylie and running iuyces, pressed out, distylled, or wrought and done by any other order and maner, out of fruites, sedes beaten, and kernelles, as of Hasill nuttes, the Indiane nutte, Almonds, Balano merepsica, mustard sedes, Lyne sedes, Ricini, and such lyke.

And such oyles are made, after many orders and maners: for certayne are made by pressing out, and others onely by impression (as Mesue nameth and termeth it) as when symple medycines, boyled, stieped, in common oyle, doe leaue theyr vertues in it. But certayne are done by a Chymistical resolution, as when that which is oylie in all partes, is then by the force of fyre resolued by distyllation. And these maner of oyles be most vehement in working, and verye thynne. A man maye also by the benefite of fyre, drawe a kynde of oyle, in a maner out of all thinges, yet out of some a plentifuller yelde, and out of other some a lesser yelde: in which this is a peculiar among the rest, that by a marueylous thynnesse of the essence, which they receyued through the fyre, that doe most spedilye penetrate or pierce into the deepe partes, and doe most speedily offer and shew theyr vertues: lyke as those oyles, which the Alchymistes drawe out of Brymstone, vitryoll, Tyles, and such lyke. For all these haue greater vertues, then those, from which they are drawne.

And these oyles that are drawne by distyllacion, are chieflye

done in sande, in such sort that the spyces or sedes, grosly beaten, be put into an vrynall body strongly fensed & luted about: and at one tyme are put in vnto the quantitye of thre ounces of spices, or according to the greatnesse of the Cucurbite or glasse bodie, vpon which are fire pyntes of most cleare water powred vpon, and myred dyligently. After that a head set on the glasse body answe-


ring or fyt to the Furnace, which bodye so set in sand, that a good quantitye be vnder it, that it maye nothing stand nygh ẏ bottome. To the nose of the glasen head fire or artlie fastē a Tynne or yron pype, but ẏ same (tynned) both within and without. Let the same pype passe bowingly or after a leaning maner (a slope) through the vessell, which hath in it colde water, that in the distylling the vapour issuing or going forth with the oyle, may so be coled: before the distylling, remember to close dilygently the ioyntes, with thicke paper or a lynnen cloath wette, and set vnder a Receauer or Glasse at the ende of the pype. After make an easie fyre, and take heede in the tyme of your distylling, that the substance in the glasse body, riseth not vp through a rashe heate, nor boyleth. Yet certaine sedes as the Annise, through the thynnesse of his substaunce, and clamminesse togyther which they haue, doe largely boyle, and for that cause may not the head be set on by and by or some after: but rather when you se bubles aryse, and that a vapour to ascende withall, then prepare & take of your head, and sturre the stuffe about with a small sticke, that the bubles and fome may so be resolued into vapour, which may after by a meane fyre be moderated, aswaged, & dryed vp. Which done, set on the head againe, and dilygently luted about, distyl orderlye so long, vntyll you thinke no more oyle to be contayned within: which both by syght and taste you shall by & by perceyue, for when by taste the droppes distylling, carrye or haue no more

sauour

sauour nor taste of the spyce, then leaue of or ceasse, least the spice burne then to the bottome of the glasse. After seperate dilygently the oyle contayned in the distylled water, as after shalbe taught. But this note & learne, that certaine of these oyles, doe swym on the water, and othersome doe syncke and fall to the bottome. Of which ý oyles of the black pepper, of the newe Cardamomũ, & the Annyse swymme aboue. But those which sincke & fall to the bottome, be the oyles of Cynamon, of Mace, & of Cloues, &c. The water of Cynamon & Annyse, when they are distylled, haue a mylkie coulour, and this mylkie substaunce is by lytle & lytle chaunged into an oyle: this hytherto borrowed out of Valerius Cordus.

Further vnderstande, that two matters or poyntes especially are required in the drawing out of oyles first, that the substance haue plentie or sufficient water powred vpon, that the same may so be lyfted and caryed vpwarde, through which it maye the lesse be burned, or cõsumed. The other is, that eyther the head, ý pype, or long nose, be continually cooled, with most cold water, standing in some apt vessell fast by. Which two necessary helpes yeld & giue this vse, that the spyrites of the oyle, which be very subtyll and most hote, that as soone as they inflame and mightilye heate in a burning maner the headde, they forthwith by the cooling are repressed, and conuerted into an oyle.

Of the distyllacion of Oyles by an instrument named a bladder.

*The ij. Chapter.*

First let a vessell be made of potters earth, of a finger thyckenesse, that it maye be the stronger and surer, which frame after the forme of an Egge, with ý head (as it were) cut awaye, as this fygure here plainer demonstrateth. And make the same of what largenesse, and bygnesse you wyll: yet seeing for two poundes of spyces, there ought twentie pyntes of water be powred

powred vpon (and that the Copper vessell must so be fylled, that a thyrde parte or a lyttle lesse be lefte emptie) euen as by this quantitie which sæmeth a meane, you wyll distyll in it eyther more or lesse, make the bygnesse accordinglye of the earthen vessell: in whose bottome let fyne Sande be powred, vnto the thicknesse of a finger, or rather two fingers, and round about the bodie, for the drawing of oyles, out of spyces and sædes: but for hearbes, this maner nædeth not.

2. The vessell thus prepared of chosen earth, purged, well and faste wrought togyther, and through dryed, &c. as all other pottes are wont (yet scarcely prepared at the thræ wækes ende) & make your Furnace in largenesse, according to the compasse of the pot, of Tyles only, (for the potte whyles it is thus baked, is drawne and shruncke togyther much, and for that cause the same ought before to be thus handled) hauing a dæpe foundation: and a roūd hole framed to the bottome, hauing a grate made within, aboue which, fyre hygher by halfe a foote, two barres lying crosse, on which set or let the bottome of the potte stand, and let the Furnace ryse and be aboue the bottome of the potte, that is, aboue the yron barres, one foote and a halfe, or lytle lesse.

3. Within the potte, set a large Copper vessell, according to the quantity of the water (as for two pounds of spyces, let twentie pyntes of water be powred vpon) in such sort, that the emptynesse round about, be fylled with Sand a finger and a halfe hygh. This vessell with the head shall stande and be aboue the Sande, halfe a foote almost.

4. Let the helmet or head aboue be rounde, and not sharpe poynted, that the vapour fall not againe downwarde, nor that the head be cooled with water, nor hath any edge or gutter. For being on such wyse, all the vapour wyll yssue and passe spædily and forthwith into the pype. If the head nowe should be cooled, the vapours there gathered, would ouer soone be thyckened, and fall also backward: or else this also other wyse hyndered, by this maner in the distylling of oyles. For that cause must be consydered and knowne, howe the crookednesse of the nose ought to be, according to the standing and space of the place, that the pype fastened to the nose of the head, maye aptlye passe and retche through the

Fyrkin

Fyrkin or other vessell of water, &c.

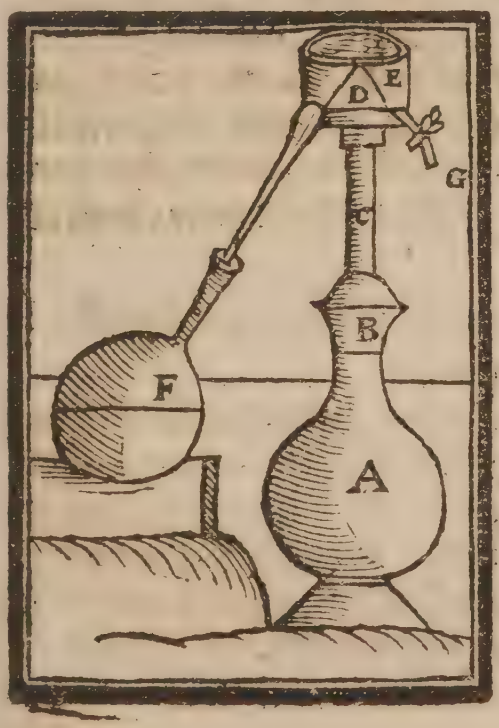
5. Let the pype be long, in a maner fire foote, and let it passe or retche through the tubbe or vessell fylled with colde water.

6. Let the fyre fyrst or at the begynning, be made somewhat great: after that by lytle and lytle abated or lessened, but let it be kept in an equall force of heate. The oyle wyll come forth togyther, with the water, and flewme, &c. Some part of it setleth vnder the water, and another parte swymmeth aboue, and the oyle also may be seperated. The water then may be distylled agayne, and that which shall fyrst come, wyll be the sweetest water, for the other is onelye flewme. This distyllacion, maye be perfourmed in eyght howers: these hytherto of the practises of the learned Gesnerus.

A most apt instrument for the drawing of Oyles, out of Rootes, Hearbes, Seedes, Spyces, and others lyke.

*The.iij. Chapter.*

A. Representeth the vessell, which the Auchour nameth a bladder, in which the matter or substaunce is contayned.




B. Doth here represent the bellye that is fastened to the necke, that the necke maye the commodiousser, be applyed to the large mouth of the vessell, which the necke coulde not so commodiously be fastned, but through this mene and helpe.

C. Doth here shewe the long necke, that letteth the head, that it heate not to fast.

D. Signifieth the head.

E. The vessell or bucket compassing the head, into which colde water is continually powred, after the heating.

F. Repr

F. Representeth the long Receauer.

G. Here signifieth the Tappe or Cocke, letting out the water hote.

This fourme and maner of Furnace, purchased the Auchour, of a skylfull practisioner, and learned Phisition of Basyll.

## Of the drawing of Oyles by distyllacion of water boyling.

*The.iiij.Chapter.*

TAke a Copper bodie or potte, of such a greatnesse, that wyll well receyue fiftæne pynts, the same fyll so with wyne or water, or with both myxed togither, that a thyrde part onely may remayne emptie. To the water powre your substance, apt to yeld an oyle, and that grosely beaten, which let stand to infuse for thræe howres, yea the better fowre, or fire howres. After set on the head, verie close luted about, and cause the water most stronglie to boyle, for with the vapour then of the water, doe the oylie spyrites ascende, which by the pipe, passing through the colde water, doe descende & distyl into the Receauer of Glasse standing vnder, and are so chaunged into oyle, which after in the Furnace of dygestion, you shall seperate from the water, with a Siluer spone. And on this maner, may you drawe an oyle out of Nutmegges, Mace, Annise sædes, Fennel sædes, Cynamon, Cloues, Juniper berries, and others. This Furnace of digestion, is a vessell, into which the water & oyle is powred togither, in a place temperately hote standing, that they maye the aptlyer be seperated, one from the other. And how this seperacion ought artlie be done, shall after be taught.

## The maner of purchasing Oyles by an yron, or wood presse.

*The.v.Chapter.*

TAke a presse made with strong chækes, betwæne which two sydes, put two yron plates sufficientlie heated, but not burning hote: after wryng harde togyther the substaunce, out of which you minde to purchase an oyle (remembring before to put vppe your matter into a newe Canuas bagge) and then in this harde drawing, wyll an oyle come forthe. That if your substaunce shall waxe dryer and dryer, before the ende of

the

the worke, then moysten the same, by sprinckling a lyttle of the best Aqua vitæ vpon. But this conceyue, that all substaunces ought before to be grosse beaten, and being well heated in an earthen panne, put then vp hote into a newe thynne bagge, and wrynging the same harde, a more quantitie of oyle wyll come. But for a playner vnderstanding, conceyue these examples following: and fyrst the purchasing of the oyle of Almondes, which is gotten on this wyse. Take of iourdaine Almondes or of other Almondes, fowre poundes, these after the paring and cleansing of them drye with a knyfe (for that they may not be blaunched in water) stampe grosely in a marble morter, which sprinckle with a lytle of the best Aqua vitæ mired with Rosewater, to the quantitye of two ounces of both, these after the dilygent incorporating togyther, put into a new earthen panne glased ouer the fyre, which after the heating so hote, that it beginneth to fume, or at the least that you can not suffer your hande in it, then put vp of the same, a quantitye being so hote, into a thynne square bagge of newe cloath, and wryng this verye harde in a presse betwene two smooth yron plates, or two square boardes smoothed of Sugar cheast, into a porrenger or cleane pewter dyshe: this wholye gathered, washe after if you wyll, in an earthen panne fylled with rayne water, which so long labour with a stycke in the water, vntyll the same be come whyte, with this maye woemen (if they wyll) annoynt theyr faces, both in the morning fyrst, and at nyght last, for this both cleareth, and maketh bewtyfull the skynne, in any place, wheresoeuer the same be applyed.

Another example, ayding the aboue taught, made of Almondes compowned after this maner: take of Almondes tenne pounds, of redde Saunders, in powder syxe ounces, of Cloues one ounce, of whyte wyne fowre ounces, of Rosewater three ounces: these after the grosse beating, let so lye in the marble morter close couered for eyght or nyne dayes, beating the same ouer once a daye, after the heating of the whole in an earthen vessell, vntyll it begynneth to fume, and bee through hote, put then of the substaunce into a new square bagge of lynnen cloth, which stronglye wryng in the presse, as aboue taught, for out wyll come a redde oyle, with which woemen maye annoynt theyr faces,

face, for it causeth a comelye redde, and bewtifull skynne, a secrete not before vttered in any booke, and knowne to fewe otherwyse.

The making of another oyle, which causeth the face whyte and bewtyfull, of no lesse importaunce than the others, on this wyse: take of common Almondes scraped, syxe poundes, of Sondaracha, of Mastiche whyte, of eache three ounces, of the whytes of newe layde Egges fowre ounces, of gumme dragant two ounces, all these beate dilygentlye in a morter, which after close couer for syxe dayes, beating and sturring it about once euery daye, which beating in a panne (as afore taught) and put vp into square lynnen bagges hote, wryng harde in the presse, for out wyll come an oyle which cleareth the skynne, and maketh it whyte and comelye, in such sort that it wyll appeare myracu-lous and rare: for this is one of the greatest secretes taught of bewtifying, in that the same mayntayneth the skynne smoothe, cleare, and whyte, and neuer harmeth the person, nor the place where it is annoynted.

The making of a synguler Oyle, verie rare, which causeth a comelye face, and maketh the person merrye, which vseth it, yea strong and hardye to fyght, being gotten after this manner: take one pounde or two of Hempe sede, which after the fynely beating, sprinckle and wette with a lyttle wyne, then put the whole into an newe earthen panne glased, and set ouer the fire, heate so long vntyll you can not suffer your hande in it, after put of the substaunce hote into square bagges, which wryng harde out in a presse, and an oyle wyll come forth verye profi-table: of which if any drincketh, vnto the quantitye of an ounce at a tyme, it maketh him pleasaunt and merrye, and being a Souldiour which drincketh it, this maketh him both fierce and hardie to fight, hauing then no doubt nor feare of his enimye: and also profitable to women, in that the same maketh them merrie, and comely to see to. And in this maner, may you draw an oyle, out of all sedes.

The making of the pleasaunt Oyle of Cloues, by onelye pressing out, after this maner: which for that an oyle alone, can not be purchased through theyr dryneſſe, therefore doe on

this

this wyse: Take of Cloues one pounde, which bring to powder in a brasse morter, to it adde thrée poundes of Almondes scraped and beaten in a morter, which after the well myring togyther, sprinckle an ounce of the best whyte wyne on eache pounde of the whole, letting it so lye in a masse, for the space of eyght dayes at the least, after stampe the whole ouer agayne, putting it into an newe earthen panne, which heate so long vntyll you can not suffer your hande in it, then put vp into square bagges, wrong harde in a pressse, vntyll all the whole substaunce of oyle be come.

The making of an odoriferous oyle of Spykenarde, with another substaunce rygbt profitable, and to be desyred, prepared on this wyse: take of Spykenarde one pounde, this beate fyne in powder, after beate syxe poundes of swéte Almondes scraped, which myxe togyther, letting the whole so lye for tenne dayes, at the least, after beate the same ouer agayne, sprinckling vpon eache pounde of the substaunce, one ounce of Aqua vitæ, the whole after beate in an earthen panne so hote, as you can not suffer your hande in it, then putting it into square bagges hote, wryng harde in a pressse so long, vntyl all the oyle be come, which is verye swéte, and seruing to the vse of Phisicke, and for other nédefull purposes.

The making of an odoriferous oyle of our garden Spyke, with an other substaunce, in that this of it selfe yéldeth no lycour, and yet of a strong sauoure: yet to purchase his saucur or smell, doe on this wyse: take what quantitye of Spyke you wyll, the same after the fyne beating, wette with the fynest Aqua vitæ, vntyll the substaunce be sufficientlye wette: to each pound of this, adde fowre poundes of isurdaine Almondes scraped, which beate and labour togyther, letting the whole so lye for tenne dayes, the same after the well beating, wryng harde in a pressse, for out commeth a most cleare, and pleasaunt swéte oyle: which seruetb so well in Phisicke matters, as in the arte of perfuming.

The makyng of the Oyle of Nutmegges, in an easye manner, gotten by pressing out, on this wyse: take of Nutmegges,

megges, and of the best Almondes scraped, of eache a lyke quantitie or waygh, these beaten togyther, let so lye for fowre or fiue dayes, and after the sufficient heating, wryng harde in a presse, for an oyle wyll come, of the colour, sauour, and taste of the Nutmegge. And this by good reason, in that the oyle of Almondes entereth to the making of it, which neyther abateth his sauour nor taste, nor hyndereth any thing his vertue: for being myxed with any other substaunce, neyther hyndereth, nor taketh awaye any part of his qualitie. So that this is the aptest maner that any can vse, in the drawing out of the oyle of Nutmegs, and worketh a greater effecte, where the same is applyed: for it is more pearsing, and hath then a pleasaunter sauour, and more delectable in taste, and worthyer in all his other workinges.

The drawing out of the oyle of Cynamon, after an easie maner by presse, a secrete verie rare and marueylous, borrowed out of the syngular practysioner: which serueth to the vse of Phisicke, in that the same preserueth the stomacke from corruption, by taking of it by the mouth, and applying of it on the stomacke: the maner of purchasing this oyle, is on this wyse. Take one pounde of Canell or Cynamon, which finelie beate, after myxe and impaste this with the oyle of swæte Almondes, vnto the fourme of an oyntment, the same heate in an earthen glased panne somwhat, which after let stand (couered close) for fowrteene dayes, or twelue at the least, at the ende of which tyme, heate the whole againe sufficientlye, the same wryng harde in a presse (as afore taught) vntyll the whole Cynamon rest through drye in the bagges: which come forth, wyll then bee of the colour, sauour, and tast of the Cynamon (a secrete) and knowne to few, to be wrought in this order.

The making of a profitable Oyle, named the oyle of the yolkes of Egges, borrowed out of the aforesayd Auchour: which serueth to dyuers and sundry matters, and is an oyle, which neuer consumeth: the same besydes serueth in many workings of Alchymie, as in gyuing fyration to the medycine, when the spyrites are fleeting a way: the drawing of it, is on this wyse. Take a quantitye of the yolkes of Egges, when they are harde, those

beats

beat and worke togyther in a morter, which after put into a copper panne setting the same ouer the fyer, and making vnder a great fyre of coales, which in the meane tyme styre dyligentlye about with a splatter, vntyll the same begynneth of it selfe, to turne into an oyle, which thus tourned, spedelie put vp into thynne canuase bagges and wringe the oyle harde out: and on this maner haue you purchased the oyle of the yolkes of egges, which is both precious, and marueylous. And in the drawing of it on this maner is a secrete, and knowne to fewe personnes: and hath also such properties in his workinges, that a man wyll scarcelye beleeue them: for this healeth a wounde with marueylous expedicion, it causeth the heyres of the head and beard black, and taketh away the sygne and blemishe of a wound, by annoynting often vpon, it aswageth the greuous payne of the Pyles, dyssolueth and helpeth the payne of the sydes, and doth many other matters besydes, which for breuitye are here omytted.

The Auchour here sheweth of a certaine Practysioner, that otherwyse prepared and drewe such maner of oyles: For he toke the flowers of Camomyll, and the lyke of all other freshe and greene hearbes, and after the chopping or shredding of them, heartlye boyled them in oyle: and when the oyle was colde, he strongly pressed the whole forth, putting into ye oyle againe freshe flowers, which he after set in the Sunne for a tyme.

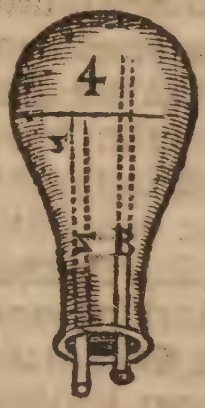
A Greeke, and synguler practisioner, instructeth the maner of making all sortes of oyles, out of flowers, hearbes, and other dryye thynges: as out of the Saunders, the wodde Aloes, the Tamariske wodde, and such lyke, that haue no oyle in them: which is on this wyse. Take that symple, of which you mynde to drawe an oyle, the same orderlye beate, letting it after lye to soke in the oyle of sweete Almondes, for the space of eyght or tenne dayes, which after the heating in an earthen panne (as afore taught) and put vp into square bagges, wryng harde in a presse, and out wyll come a pleasaunt oyle seruing to sundrye vses. And after this manner maye you drawe an oyle out of any, of the others, aboue mencioned, and the same verye perfyte: in that this oyle of Almondes (as afore vttered) is apte to receyue the vertue and propertye of all thynges infu-

sed in it, and nothing hyndereth the vertue, nor working of any.

## By what deuise and meanes an oyle which distylleth forth with the water, may be artlie seperated.

*The. vj. Chapter.*

THe seperation of an oyle, maye aptlie be done from the water, eyther with a sylver spone, especiallye if the oyle shall swym on the face of the water: or otherwyse which is by a more dilygẽce & skill, in preparing a peculyar instrument or funnel of glasse, serving to the same purpose, as is this instrument or funnel, here placed, right against, which hath in the bottom a hole stopped with ware: or a vessell hauing thrée smal pypes contained in it, as the one retching to the bottome of the vessell, another to ỳ midle of it, & the thyrde to the highest of it. But further doth Besonius vtter, in his lytle treatyse of the drawing of oyles, after this manner. Fyrst, he willeth the practisioner, to consider & learne that the receauer ought to be made somwhat sharpe toward the bottom, & to be like the poynt of a thing bored or stricken through, with many strokes of a small punchin or smal nayle. This hole then in the tyme of the distyllacion, stoppe dilygentlye with wrought ware. The water & oyle after distylled, & set a tyme to cole in the ayre, marke then in the cleare receauer of glasse, what place the oyle occuppyeth in the water. Which you shall well perceyue, by the dyuersitie of the colour. That if the same occuppyeth the bottome, in taking or plucking away of the ware frõ the hole of the receauer, forthwith doeth the oyle yssue or runne into the viall or glasse set vnder, & the water wyll rest behynd: if so be you mynd to kẽpe, or to stay the water, by stopping the hole spẽdily with ware. But if the oyle occuppyeth aboue the water, then in opening the hole agayne, the whole water shall be drawne forth softlye, and by lytle




and

and lytle, into the glasse standing vnder, that the oyle remayning in the bottome of the receauer may so be reserued: vnlesse it otherwyse hapneth through the hastinesse, & impruudencie of ỳ worker, that it sheddeth so awaye into the receauer being vnder, then into the glasse prepared for the onely purpose. But if the oyle through the water carrying it, be troubled and turned into clowdes, the whole water then shal be strayned through a lynnen cloath in the ayre, I meane, in the colde ayre, and the distyllacion before cooled. Through which all the oyle in the ende thus stayed, wyll rest on the linnen cloath, that you may after gather easily of with a knife, and shyft thence vnto a vyall or small glasse, by which in the end, if nede shall be, you may resolue into a thynne lycour, euen with the least heate that may be, &c.

Of the rectifying of oyles, out of teares or gummes, wooddes, Seedes, yea and of Baulme.

*The.vij. Chapter.*

THe oyle that presently is by ỳ force of fyre drawn, nedeth also to be rectified, which to doe, shall then be powred into another Retorte or glasse with a bended necke, and with a most soft fyre, in ashes distylled: which distyllacion perfourmed, you shall then purchase a most pure oyle, piercing, and falling to the bottome.

Note, that out of two poundes of Cynamon, scarcelye halfe an ounce of pure oyle is attayned or gathered: but out of two pounds of Cloues, is gathered two ounces, or at the least an ounce and a halfe: and out of two pounds of Annise or Fennell sedes, is purchased two ounces: and out of two poundes of Nutmegs the practysioners attaine in a maner, thre ounces most commonly.

Of the manyfolde vse of oyles.

*The.viij.Chapter.*

MAny and sundry wyse, is the vse of the distylled oyles, as shal after appeare. But on such wyse or on such maner, are they commodiousye applyed and vsed, if so be a quantitye of Sugar be dyssolued in the water of Vyolettes or Rose water, or in the water of Cynamon or other spyces: and the same being thus dyssolued in eyther of these, powre into after, a droppe or two of some oyle, whose vse you seke to trye, and frame or make

square tables (or roumde if you wyll) of the whole: of these minister according to arte.

## Of the Baulme, and Baulme oyles distylled, and of a fewe not distylled, and of other oyles compouned, being in vse lyke the Artyficiall Baulme.

*The.ix.Chapter.*

WHat a true Baulme is, & whether the same also be knowne to vs at this daye, is throughly vttered and opened by the Authour in a proper chapter of the first part of his worke. Therfore our minde in this place is, to vtter and intreate of the artificiall Baulme, which by a certayne imytacion and nere agreeing in the vse of the true Baulme, was of the same (at the first) innented, and put in vse, of the auncient practisioners. For when they wayed and vnderstode, that both the one & the other were falsyfied by the counterfayters, and that those compound lycours which were solde and mynistred to men, neyther agreed in substaunce nor properties by any maner to the true Baulme, were vpon the occasion the earnestlier moued, for the auoyding of such an enormytie and great harme, & that such a treasure especiallie

shoulde

shoulde no longer lye hyd and vnknowne to men, vpon this good and so reasonable consideration, they applyed theyr wyttes & industrye, to the attayning and trying out of a lycour, nearest aunswering in properties of the precious Baulme. And for that they might the commodiouller perfourme and bring it to passe, inuented to vs a certayne generall kinde, of the qualityes and properties of the true and naturall Baulme. And seeing by nature the Baulme is most hote, and piersing, and indued with a mightie propertie and drying, or that mightylie dryeth of propertie, for that cause especiallie this maye preserue bodyes verye long from putrifyting, being annoynted with it, and put of olde age or mayntaine youth a long tyme: for the perfourming of which, they chose symple medycines of lyke propertie, so nyghe as they coulde purchase, which myrte might yelde the lyke faculties, so aptlye as arte coulde matche them. Of which kynde, that be principallest, are the Myrre, the Olybanum, Frankensence, and Aloes. The nexte to these, be the Turpentyne, and Aqua vitæ. The thyrde sorte are these, the gumme yuie, Galbanum, Lyquide storax, the wodde Aloes or Lignum aloes, &c. But from the purpose these disagree not, as the Galingale, the Nutmegges, the Cloues, and many others of lyke kynde. For all these being gathered into one, by an artificiall coniecture matching, was so made, that of all these myred togyther, by a iust proporcion, in the Chymisticall arte, they drewe an oyle, which in faculties, and consistence, was most lyke and nearest agreeing to the true Baulme. These hytherto agreeing in a maner, to the wordes & minde of Leonarde Fiorauant, in the making of the artificiall Baulme. So that to the making of the artificiall baulme, is necessarily required, that the Turpentine of it selfe, with the essence (of wyne) be distylled in Balneo: the other spyces after dyssolued in the essence, and with the abouesayd oyle of Turpentyne, by Balneum againe distylled. For wrought in ashes or sand, doth a grose oyle ascende, euen with a most soft and easie fyre, so that the same in the receauer come is then nothing worth.

If so be you desyre or would perfitelie knowe, a good and true Baulme, from an euyll and falsyfied, then after the mynde of Fallopius (in his secretes) cast or instyll certayne droppes of the Baulme into cleare water, and with a stycke labour well the

water: that if the water then be troubled, the Baulme is not perfite: but contrariwyse, the water if it shall abyde cleare, then is the same true and good, and doth gather it selfe alwayes into one place.

It is to be considered and noted, that out of thrée poundes of Turpentyne, myxed with one handfull of Salt, and a lytle of the essence of wyne, are fowre ounces and a halfe of the oyle of Turpentyne, distylled and gotten in Balneo Mariæ. Yet they ought to stande, for certayne dayes before, to putrifye. Further that Turpentyne gyueth or yeldeth more oyle of it selfe, if the same be distylled by a small pype, than by boyling water, is to be doubted.

A marueylous Baulme made or drawne by arte, most laudable, and often tryed, which serueth vnto dyuers and sundrye diseases and grieffes: inuented by a synguler Græke of great fame in our tyme, named Leonarde Fiorauante: the making of which is on this wyse, take of most fine Turpentyne one pound, of the oyle of Bayes fowre ounces, of Galbanum thræ ounces, of gumme Arabick fowre ounces, of pure Frankencense, of Myrre, of gumme yuie, and of Lignum aloes, of each thræ ounces, of Galingale, of Cloues, of Consolida minor, of Nutmegges, of Cynamon, of Zedoaria, of Gynger, of the whyte Dyttanye, of each one ounce, of Muske, and Amber græse, of each one dramme, all these beate and labour togyther, putting the whole after into a Retort, to which adde or powre vp on fire pynts of the best or finest Aqua vitæ: the tryall of which is on this wyse, that a lynnen cloath wet in it (and set on fyre) burneth cleare, which cloath so burning put into the Retorte, that it may so cause the water to burne, and the cloath in it togyther, which thus burning, kurre dilygentlye the water with the stuffe about, letting the whole stande to infuse for nyne dayes, which after the setting in Ashes, distyll according to arte, the same which distyllsth and commeth forth, is a whyte water with an oyle togyther, and on such wyse procæde forward with a softe fyre, vntyll you sæ the oyle beggynne to come forth blackishe: incontynent vpon that syght, chaunge your Receauer, setting vnder another, and increase the fyre stronger, vntyll all the spyrites of the substaunce be come forth of the bodye, all

which

which throughlye come, seperate then the oyle from that blacke water, and eache keepe a parte by it selfe, and the lyke doe with the first water, in seperating the oyle, and keeping eache a part. The first water, which is whyte, is named the baulme water, the oyle seperated from that water, is named the baulme oyle. The seconde water blackishe, is named the mother of baulme, the lycour seperated from that water, is named the artificiall baulme, which ought to be kept, as a most precious Jewell. And this composition haue I gathered, and dygested into such a perfection, as in (my opinion) seemeth not na defull of any further addicion: besydes I haue made many practises and tryals, of all these matters, here vnder vttered. The first water come, and dropped into the eyes, doth marueylously cleare, and preserue the sight of the eyes: and washing the face with this water, maketh after a most comely & bewtyfull face, it preserueth youth, and putteth of olde age, it breaketh and dyssolueth the stone of the kydneys, and causeth the pacient to pysse, which otherwyse is letted by a certayne fleshie stopping in the way: this also cureth all maner of wounds happening in any part of the bodye, and of what condicion so euer they be, by the washing with this water, and the applying vppon of Lynnen cloathes wette in this water, which sundrye tymes exercised, wyll shewe so marueylous a working, (as though the same were done by the blessed hand of God onely.) This besydes mightily helpeth the personnes in a consumption, and all maner of rewmes, and the coughe. This water also bathed or rather fomented on the Sciatica or ache in the hyppe, causeth the payne forthwith to ceasse. That other water named the mother of baulme, fomented on scabbes, doth spædily and with marueilous easinesse heale them: and worketh the lyke on the fowle scurfe, the Leprie: and all maner of vlcers, which are not corrosyue, this water marueylously cureth, & that without tediousnesse: and vnto infinite other grieffes also this serueth, that the Authour here ouerpasseth. The baulme oyle serueth vnto infinite matters and purposes, and especialiye for woundes of the headde, where bones be perished or harmed, and the pannickles: by powring into, and applying on it on the woundes. This preserueth the face, by aunoynting (after dyscretion) with it.

This also doth marueylouslye helpe the Plewrisie, by giuing one

dramme with water at a tyme, and many other matters this worketh besydes. The Baulme is a marueylous lycour, for who that hath paine of the flankes or bowelles, by taking two drammes of this Baulme in the mouth, shall spedilie be eased and deliuered: this doth lyke helpe the cough, the rewme, the coldnesse of the head, and the stomacke: and for all woundes of the headde, this is a most synguler remedie, by annoynting all the headde about once a daye, for this pierceth into the brayne, and euen to the stomacke alowe. This also dissolueth any swelling happening in any part of the bodye, and in short tyme. This besides cureth the quartaine Ague, by annoynting all the bodie with it, in omytting no part vntouched, and the same in a shorte tyme: to be briefe, the Auchour knewe at no tyme, any sicknesse or dissease, which he dyd not cure with this Baulme: in that this auayleth as well in the hote sicknesses, as in the colde: for the colde this heateth, and the hote sicknesses this (of a certayne hydde propertie) coleth. To conclude I haue (sayth the Auchour) founde and tryed such synguler vertues in this preeious lycour, that I can not vtter all (or at the least) to wryte of them all, were ouer long. Wherefore I wyshe all menne and women (being of abilytie) to be alwayes prouided, and to carrie of this treasure with them, whether so euer they traueyle or iourney, for the health of bodie: in that the vse of this, defendeth them a long time, from any sicknesse or dissease, & this is a most certayne truth, as the Auchour of tryall knoweth.

The maner of distylling an artificiall Baulme, of D. Ioh. Mag. In the begynning ought thyrtæne poundes of Turpentine myxed with Aqua vitæ rectyfied be distylled, and gather that oyle by a Receauer, which by Balneo Mariæ ascendeth, that is most cleare, verie thynne, and lyght. Of this oyle take one pound and a quarter, of Borrags flowers, of Roseleaues, of Bugloss flowers, of Stæchas arabica, of the garden Spyke, of Rosemarie flowers, of Lauender, and of Chamomyll flowers, of eache one pugyll or lyttle handfull, of Annise sedes, of Basyll sede, and of Pyonie sedes, of each halfe a dramme, of the rotes of Angelica, of Helycampane, of Valerian, of the flower Deluce or Ireos, of the true Acorus, of Dyttanie, of Lycorys, of Pyonie, of Spica,

of

of eache one dram, of the ryndes of the Cytrone and Orenges, of eache two scruples, of hearbes, as of Sauge, of Maiorram, of Lauender, of Rosemarie, of Hysope, of Myntes, of Betonie, and of Baye leaues, of eache one lyttle handfull: let all these be finelye shredde and stamped according to arte, and put into the glasse bodie stronglie luted, or Copper bodie, togyther with the oyle of Turpentine distylled, and to all these powre the water of Annyse, or Cloues, or that last in the distyllacion of Cynamon, in so much that the bodye be in a maner fylled. On this after set the headde, and the ioynt about close stoppe, with lute. Then fyre put vnder, let the distyllation be lyke done, as of the Annise, or water of Cyanmon, that is, let this be distylled, by a pype running through a vessell of water. Which done, that is, when the water shall be ascended and come, then let the refuse or Feces of the hearbes, flowers, and rootes be taken forth, and put againe into the bodie clensed, into which powre one quarter of a pynte of Lyquide storax, and to the same powre, what so euer you shall drawe forth in the next distyllacion, and let them be distylled agayne, as the first. That if the water of the first distyllacion, shal be diminished in quantity, then shal you powre more lycour vpon. Nowe as sone as the seconde distyllation shall be ended, cleanse againe the bodie, powring into it of Storare calamyte, and of Myrre, of eache two ounces, of Mastycke, Frankensence, and of Asa dulcis, of each one ounce & a half, which finely brought to powder and put in, powre vpon the water and oyle already distylled. If those suffice not, then adde to it of the like water, aboue taught, vntill you shal thinke it sufficient, & let a lyke distyllation be done, as aboue taught of the hearbes. Which performed, take then forth all those which remaine in the bottome of the Glasse, & powre in these following in theyr stede. Yet this must be noted by the waye, that many mixe the Lyquide storaxe togyther with the foresayd gummes, so that there nedeth no peculyar distyllacion of these folowing. The spyces to be added are these, take of Gynger, of Zedoaria, & of Galingale, of each two drams, of Rubarbe halfe a dram, of Gentiane, & of Cubebæ, of eache one dram and a halfe, of Saffron halfe a dram, of Cynamon one ounce, of Nutmegges, of Mace, and of Cloues, of each fire drams, of Calamus odoratus halfe an ounce, let al these be finely brought to pou-

der,

der, and powred togither with the water and oyle of the last seperation, and distilled like the first time by a pype in water, which thus fynished, seperate the oyle frō the water, and keepe the oyle of the artificiall Baulme in a glasse, which vse, as here vnder instructeth. There may also in this last distillatiō be a ball or great button made of the spyces tied round vp in a fine lynnen clothe, & distilled togither, & that the sauour, may be purchased & caused the swater, take of Muske dissolued in Rose water fiue graynes, of Camphora two graines, of Cynamon and Cloues, of eache one scruple, these orderly mixe as aboue taught. And this Baulme is fowre times distilled ouer, as first with the hearbes onely, in the second with the Liquid Storaxe, in the third with the gummes, in the fourth with the spyces. This hath the propertie of comforting all the synewie partes, and those lacking bloud, which be, the stomacke, the wombe, the bowells, & bladder. But it especially helpeth the stranguric, & these passioned with the stone, if eyght or ten droppes of the same be drunckc, in eyther Ferne water, or wine. This also openeth all inner stoppings: it defendeth & preseruetb a person long in health, by taking certaine droppes mixed in broth, & that in the morning fasting twise in the wecke, &c.

A briefe rehersall of this distillation, he toke one pound of the oyle of Turpentine, & added besides sundrie sedes, of herbes, of flowers, & of the aboue mencioned rotes, & mixed all in a glasse body luted, & added after to it, fiue pintes (of rectified Aqua vitæ) and of Cloues, & distilled them togither by a pype. The nert day, he toke Lyquid styrax, & the other gummes, & distilled it againe, and this distillation (note) is hard, in that the same so lightly boyleth vp, & for that cause shall the coles be drawen forth, when it beginneth to boyle vp. The third day following, he distilled the spyces and others, with the Baulme by a pype in water, &c. And on such wise, he purchased the prepared Baulme.

A Baulme of G. a Klee, take of good & cleare Turpentyne, one pound, of the oyle of Bayes two ounces, these two mixe togyther, after of pure Olibanum, & of Lignum aloes pure, of eche two ounces, of Mastick halfe an ounce, of Myrre, of Ladanum, and of Castorie, of eche two drams, all these diligently brought to pouder, and mixed with the aboueſaid, let so stand for thirtie dayes in the aboueſaid oyle. To these after adde, of Galingale, of Cloues, of

Cynamon,

Cynamon, of Nutmegs, of Zedoaria, & of Cubebæ, of each half an ounce, of Dittanie, & of Campherie, of each two ounces, all these prepare and put into fowre ounces of Aqua vitæ rectifyed, which mixe artely togither, & let the whole thus stand for fowre dayes, at the end of which time, mixe togither all the whole, & put into a Lymbecke diligently luted and closed in the ioynt, distill then with a soft or slowe fyre. First cõmeth a water, which is named the Baulme water: next insueth a cytryne lycour, in colour like to oyle, which assone as you shall see distylling, drawe away the receauer with the water of Baulme, setting spœdie vnder an other receauer, to gather the most precious lycour then comming after the maner of oyle, which is named the mother of Baulme. After these shall the great lycour distill & come, and remoue then the receauer, setting vnder an other, to gather that blackishe lycour a part, which then sendeth forth droppes or droppeth, a long space and time betwœne drop and drop, and this lycour (slowest distilling) is more precious than the other two. These thræ lycours throughly distilled, kœpe diligently in seuerall glasses close stopped with ware, which ware notwithstanding through the fortitude of ẏ Baulme water, is within a short time softned like paste. The second lycour is cytryne or yelowe, which is the mother of Baulme. The thyrde is blacke, which is named Xylobalsamum, euẽ as the first, named Opobalsamum. The first is good, the second is better then it, but farre excellenter is the thyrde. I salwe sayth the Authour, a person troubled with the palsie, which by applying one droppe on the forehead, and another on the nauill of the belly, was forthwith deliuered and cured of it. Another taken with the palsie, lostе the sense and faling of the right Arme and fœte, who with the annoynting of the ioyntes, the shoulder blades or poyntes, the armes from the Elbowes to the hands, the knob and ioynt of the hand, the knee, the necke & breast, by spending on each place thræ droppes, arose within a fewe dayes after from his bed, and was throughly healed by it.

A Munche carrying a Beame in Pauia a Cittie of Lumbardie, wrung and greeuoustie bruised his hand betwœne a pyller & the Beame, in such sort, that his hand sone after warred so blacke as a coale, with an intollerable paine, & crampe that hapned after in that hand, which being annoynted with this oyle of the mother of Baulme,

Baulme, the paine in short tyme after ceased: but being after annoynted with it, morning and euening, the hand became whyte againe, and throughly restored and healed. The Auchour (by a chance) cutting his fynger deepe, healed it only with this baulme, in a short tyme.

Another Baulme distylled in a Retorte, which not much varyeth, both in the properties and composition, from the other aboue. Take of Turpentyne one pound, of the oyle of Bayes two ounces, to these mixed, adde of Galbanũ, of gum Elenum, of gum yuie, of Frankensence, of Lignum aloes, also diuers spyces, of each two drams, these after the artlie distylling, put vp in a glasse. The vse of this baulme is, that a certaine noble man, hauing the hand drawne and shrunke togither, in such sort, that he could not moue the same: by annoynting the ioynts & hand with it (and couering or wrapping ẏ hand with a hote cloath) was within fiftene daies, throughlie cured. Another personne hauing a hardnesse in his throate, on such wyse, that he could not retche nor cast vp spyttle out of his throate & mouth, but by annoynting the throate with this oyle, the whole throate after was greatly inlarged, & by annoynting againe the throate ẏ next day folowing with it, the pacient was wholly cured. Another hauing a pestilent Carbuncle or swelling in the grynde, by annoynting the same with this lycour, was wholly cured. This also helpeth the belching & paine of the stomacke, the crampe, the chollick, and stitches: the deafnesse of the eares, by instylling one droppe at a time, both morning & euening into them. The synewes shrunck, & al wounds: the canker, the Fistulaes, bruses or the strypes of blacke & blue, the pestilẽce, & euery hard impostume doth this resolue. This besides helpeth memory, if you apply or annoint one droppe on the forepart of the head, & annointed on the backe bone, & ioyntes, helpeth the palsie.

A maystrial Baulme of vnknowne Auchour to Gesnerus: take of Xyloaloes, of Mastick, of mace, of Galingale, of Nutmegs, of Spykenard, of Gynger, of Cinamon, of Cardamomũ, of Cubebæ, of Cloues, of Zedoaria, of gum Arabicke, of Santali muscellini, of frankensence, of saffron, & of Olibanũ, of each two drams: al these finely labour and bring to powder, and myre with the waters of Turpentine & hony, prepared on this wyse: take of Turpentine and hony, of each halfe a pound, these distyll togyther, and a part

from

from others, without any myring of spyces to them. After take of Aqua vitæ once rectifyed, one pynte, this myre with the abouesayd confection, letting the whole then putrify in the sunne, in a Glasse close stopped with wax, for eyght dayes, or longer tyme if you wyll. After make a seperacion by Lymbecke, according to arte, and the fyrst water which then commeth, is named the mother of Baulme. The seconde which yssueth, named the oyle of Baulme: the thyrde, named the artificiall Baulme, and in the ende aromatizated or made pleasaunt of sauour, with Muske and Amber greese, and that addition verye much comforteth and delighteth, and vsed or added in euery confection of Baulme.

The mother of Baulme symple: take of the best Turpentine, thrée pounds, of fine Frankensence, of Lignum aloes, of each thrée ounces, of Cloues, of Galingale, of Cynamon, of Nutmegges, of Cubebæ, and of gumme Elemi, of eache two ounces, all these beaten and incorporated togyther, and put in a luted bodye, and standing in fermentacion for fyue or sixe dayes, distyll after in sykted ashes, begynning with a softe fyre, and increasing stronger and stronger, vnto the ende of the worke: and this which first commeth, named the mother of Baulme. Of this mother of Baulme then, and of the Elixir vitæ, alyke myred in the Lymbecke, and fermented againe (as aboue taught) and a distyllacion after wrought in Balneo Mariæ: there wyll a most cleare water distyll and come forth, which is named the mother of Baulme coniunct, or compouned.

A Baulme inuented, and fyrst made in Rome: take of Turpentine, halfe an ounce, of Olibanum fyre ounces, of Aloes succotryne, of Mastycke, of Galingale, of Cynamon, of Saffron, of Nutmegges, of Cloues, and of Cubebæ, of eache one ounce, of gumme yuie two ounces, all these brought to powder, and myred with the Turpentyne, and put into a Glasse bodye, and to these adding of Camphora, & Amber greese, of eache two drams, distyll after with a soft fyre. The fyrst water which commeth, is whyte and cleare, and the wyne of the Baulme: the second is yellow, and named the oyle: the thyrde more yellowe, and is the true Baulme.

The

The discripcion of a certaine Baulme or water, inuented of a famous Phisition, of which he reported and affyrmed verye rare and wonderfull matters, and gaue to it a royall name, which is, the reuyuer, and defendour or mainteyner of youth. Take of Turpentyne one pound, of pure hony halfe a pynte, of good Aqua vitæ two pyntes, of Lignum aloes dilygently beaten, and of al the Saunders, of each thræ drams and a halfe, of Olibanum, of gum yuie, of the bones of the Hartes heart, of Zedoaria, of long Pepper, of eache thræ drams, of gumme Arabicke, one ounce, of Nutmegges, of Galingale, of Cubebæ, of Cynamon, of Carrowayes, of Mastiche, of Cloues, of Spykenarde, of Saffron, and of Gynger, of each thræ drams and a scruple, of Ane muske, the waygbt of two pence: these artelie prepared, distyll according to arte, begynning with a softe fyre, and increasing after a stronger and stronger heate vnto the ende, the first water that commeth forth, is as cleare, as the Cunduite water: the seconde wyll be fyrie, as a coale: and then increase the fyre, and the thyrde lycour wyll come forth blackishe.

A Baulme lycour of Johan Mesue, verye excellent, and most profitable vnto many griefes and diseases: he toke of chosen Myre, of Aloes hepaticke, of Spykenarde, of Dragons blood, of pure Frankencense, of Mumia, of Opobalsamum, of Bolellium, of Carpobalsamum, of Ammoniacum, of Sarcocolla, of Saffron, of Mastiche, of gumme Arabicke, of Lyquide storax, of each two drammes (otherwyse two drammes and a halfe) of chosen Ladanum, of Succi castorei of eache two drammes and a halfe, of Muske halfe a dram, of the best Turpentyne, vnto the waygbt of all: these artlie brought to powder, and myred with the Turpentyne, and powred into a Glasse bodie with a headde, and the same strongly fensed with the lute of wisedome: distyll in the begynning with a softe fyre, and increasing the heate after, according to skyll and discretion: the lycour which aryseth by distyllacion, and artlye gathered, preserue in a strong Glasse, close stopped. This lycour draweth nighe, vnto the true iuyce of Baulme. Guido a cauliaco, dyd sometymes to this precious lycour, adde the hearbes appoynted and vsed to the Palsie, and then the worthyer, and much more effectuous (as he wytnesseth)

practy-

practyses, he wrought and did: And with this lycour alone, in the palsie, Mesue many times healed, without the addition of any others, and had good successe, by annoynting the pacientes nape of the necke, and all the rydge bone of the backe downwarde, and that part affected or taken. For in this maner doyng, it marueylously helpeth the great debilitie of the backe, & decayed strength of all the partes, and the deprivation of the synewes and bones. So that it much profiteth the Palsie, all the griefes of the synewes, the beating and trembling of the heart, and a manyfest lowenesse of partes, through the secrete propertie incredible. And this conceaue, that there can no medycine bée inuented, nor founde worthier then it. For at any tyme, when the heart nædeth any spædie comforting and strengthening, vse this as a singular and diuine remedie, if we may credite the learned practisioner Mesue.

An oyle of the Philosophers, drawen out of Turpentine and Ware, which is a certaine secrete Baulme hauing infinite vertues, exceding all other lycours, that can be inuented and made, in that the same is made of two symples, which be but litle subiecte to corruption, or in a maner incorruptible, the one is Turpentine, which is a lycour dystilled and gotten of the Fyre trée, and the other is the ware, which is a celestiall matter, that discendeth or falleth from heauen, and that this is true, we throughly know, that nature neither produceth the honny nor ware, but rather prepared and sent from heauen. And we after sée that the Bées by their wonderfull skill and Arte (farre aboue mans towardnesse) gather the one, and the other, and carrie them to their home, which man by no industrie can gather one droppe the lyke, but to abreuiate this, the preparyng and makyng of this precious lycour, is on thys wyse, take of cleare Turpentyne eyghtene ounces, of swete yealow ware, twelue ounces, of the Ashes of the Wyne trée fire ounces, these put togyther into a Retorte or crooked neckte glasse, artely luted and fensed, which after the setting into Ashes, distill accordyng to Arte, mayntayning a stronger and stronger heate, vnto the ende of the worke. And when no more wyll dystyll forthe, you shall then see aboute the necke of the Retorte

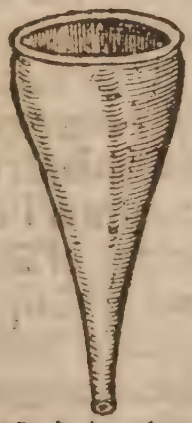
within

within ware courded, which is a manifest sygne, of the distyllation perfourmed. This nowe distylled and gathered, stoppe dilygentlye with ware, and kæpe to your vse, for you haue then a lycour lyke to Baulme in properties, which is of a syngular vertue, and much piersing. If any with this lycour, shall be annointed all the bodie ouer, it then by the sundrye tymes vsing, preserueth and mayntayneth youth a long tyme, and kæpeth all things put in it from corrupcion, and putrifying: and doth also kæpe the bodie a long tyme in health, and preserueth dead bodyes imbaulmed with it a long tyme. And a person wounded in any member or parte of the bodye, by onelye annoynting on the wounde thræ or fowre tymes, with this oyle, shall throughly be cured. And that personne which can not pysse, by taking onely two drammes of this lycour by the mouth, shall forthwith pysse plentifullye: and this the lyke mynistred, helpeth the græuous payne of the flankes, stitches in the sides, the wormes in the body, the cough, the rewme, and pestilent Ague, and other lyke griefes and diseases, by mynistring the abouesayd quantytie by the mouth, shall spædilye be delyuered. This borrowed out of the skylfull practyses, of the Græke Leonarde Fierouant.

A water or Baulme of Hermes, borrowed out of that booke, named Trotula, in the ende of the woemens passions: where he wylleth to take of Turpentyne thræ tymes distylled ouer, and at last all togyther one pounde, of Lignum aloes lykewyse thræ tymes distylled ouer one pounde, of crude Amber one pound, of Mutmegs beaten and grynded on a marble, vnto the maner of an oyntment, with the oyle of the same added, vnto the full incorporating of these to a masse: the whole distyll nine tymes ouer. This Baulme dilygentlie kæpe to vse, for it is then perfite and sustayneth all tryall of fyre and water: it soketh thorowe the hande, and by annoynting the face with it, the same preserueth youth, closeth and cureth any cutte or wounde, cleareth marueylouslie the sight: and by annoynting all the bodie with it, doth defende the same from putrifying, and from wormes fæding on it: these hytherto hath the Auchour sundrie tymes done and experienced, and founde a most certaintie in them.

An oyle of Baulme maystriall, borrowed out of the dispensatorie of the colledge of Phisitions of Florence: which wylleth to take of Turpentyne one pounde, of olde Oyle fire ounces, of the oyle of Bayes fowre ounces, of Spykenarde, and of Cynamon, of eache two ounces, of newe Tyles well baked eyght ounces, these after the well beating and labouring togyther, distyll in a Lymbecke after arte. This sendeth forth vryne, breaketh the stone, kylleth wormes in the bodie, the rynging and noyse of the eares proceeding of a grosse wyndinesse, the palsie, the fierce crampe, the ache of the hyppes, the payne in the knees, & griefes of the other ioynts: this speedily deliuereth and helpeth by drincking and annoynting with it, but a small quantitye at a tyme, and mynister of it, myred with that water apte to the dissease, in the taking by the mouth.

A marueylous oyle of Baulme, that cureth all manner of woundes, borrowed out of the practises of that synguler man Gabriell Fallopio Modouese: take of Turpentyne one pounde, of pure Frankensence, of Mastycke, of Myrre, and of Sarcocolla, of eache one ounce, of good Aqua vitæ eyght ounces, all these dilygentlye beaten and myred togyther, put into a Retorte stronglie luted, with the lute of wisedome, the same after the setting in Ashes, distyll according to arte, beginning with a soft fyre, and increasing the fyre after by lyttle and lyttle, vnto the ende of the worke: the same substaunce gathered, wyll be an oyle and water, which orderlye seperate, and keepe the one from the other a parte: this seperacion may you make and doe on this wyse, take a Glasse funnell fylling it vp in a maner to the brynme with the distylled substance, holding one finger in the meane time vnder, and that stopping the neather hole: by this meanes, the water wyll fall to the sharper ende, and the oyle flote or swymme aboue: which by warylye shyfting your fynger (stopping the hole) now and then, the water wyll slyde or shedde forth, leauing the oyle fullie behynde, if you be carefull in the doing.



These thus seperated, keepe in seuerall glasses dilygentlye stopped. The Oyle is of such a vertue, that it healeth all maner of woundes, in a verie short tyme, and without payning at all. And of this hath Fallopio made the prowfe many tymes, and especially on woundes of the head, in closing or stitching first the wounde, and applying after on the cutte, with lynt dypped in the Oyle: for this synguler Oyle dryeth the wounde, defendeth it from putryfying, and corrupting: and to be briffe, this Oyle worketh miracles. This secrets dyd he attayne of one M. George Catelyne a Genua, in Fraunce.

A synguler Baulme oyle, drawne out of ware and Turpentyne, which dryeth, and mightylie pierceth, where the same is applyed, borrowed out of the secretes of Fallopio: take of the purest and clearest Turpentyne that can be gotten, one pounde and two ounces, of newe yellowe ware, that is odoriferous, one Venetian pound (which with vs is twelue ounces) of Nutmegs, and of Cloues, of eache one ounce, of common ashes fyre ounces, all these after the beatyng, put into a Retorte, fenced with the lute of wysedome, and set in ashes, distyll with a slowe fire at the first, after increasing it, vntyll all be come: which gathered, dystyll the seconde tyme in a glasse bodie with a head, and Receauer, putting into it before the distylling, fowre ounces of the pouder of bricke or Tyles, which dilygentlye luted in the ioyntes, maintayne fire vnder, vntyll no more wyll come: then haue you purchased an oyle of a rubyne colour, which worketh myracles in woundes, especially where synewes be harmed: this also helpeth any maner rewme, proceded of a cold cause: it helpeth besydes the cough, by annoynting the region of the breast with it: and is also of great importaunce, vnto many other grieffes: inuented and prowed, by the abouesayd Auchour, infinite tymes.

An oyle of Baulme, borrowed out of the practises of Petrus de Abano: take of Myrre, of Aloes, of Spykenarde, of Dragons blood, of fine Frankensence, of Munia, of Panax, of Carpobalsamum, of Bolellium, of Amoniacum, of Sarcocolla, of Saffron, of Mastycke, of gum Arabicke, and of Lyquide storax, of eache two drams, of Ladanum, of Castorie, of each two drams and a halfe, of Muske halfe a dram, of Turpentyne vnto the wayght of all: these

after

after the dilygent beating, mire togyther, & distyll in a Lymbeck according to arte. This may performe and doe all those matters, that are vttered afore of the baulme oyle in the dispensatorie of the Florentines, yea and effectuousser.

A Baulme oyle synguler, that forthwith easeth and helpeth the Gowte, as well colde, as hote, or of other accident. Take of Venice Turpentine two partes, of new Mastick one part, of Opopanax, and of the ryndes of Pomegranates, of each a small quantitie & a lyke, these prepared, distyll according to arte.

A perfite Baulme, helping the colde gowte, by annoynting the grieued places with it: vnderstode and learned of an Auncient Chymiste. Take of Turpentine thrée pounds, of Frankensence, of Mastick, of Myrre, and of Ladanum, of each one ounce, distyll the whole by a Retorte, and keepe the oyle.

A baulme of a certayne Empericke, of great fame & authority take of Turpentyne fowre ounces, of Frankensence halfe an ounce, of Lignum aloes, two drams, of Mastick, of Cloues, of Ealingale, of Cynamon, of Zedoaria, of Nutmegs, and of Cubebæ, of eache two drams, of gum Elemi, one ounce and a halfe. This baulme marueylously worketh, in that it putteth away the Lepre, both wayes, in applying of it both within and without the bodie: and many other incurable diseases, as the Canker, and Fistulaes, and of the lyke kinde.

Another baulme of a certayne Englishe man, with which he cured wounds, by laying lynt vpon wette in it, the Ague, the impostume or gathering vnder the short rybbes, such short winded, the consumption of the Lunges, all swellings except the dropsie. It easeth bruses, the crampe and palsie of a cold cause, & a droppe mynistred to a person lying (or at the poynt of death) reuyueth him. Ye take of Turpentyne two pounds, of chosen Myrre, of Castorie, of Mastick, of each thrée ounces, of Olibanum, of Aloes succotryne, of each fowre ounces, of the rootes of Consolida minor one ounce, of Turmentyll rootes, of gum yuie, of the Indian nut, (and if you wyll of Nutmegs for it) of Zedoaria, of eache halfe an ounce, of Cubebæ one dram (let al these be stieped two dayes) then distylled with a slowe fire.

A compounde water distylled, called the lycour of youth, which

is a great secrete in nature, and is named the medycine of medicynes, and curer of all infirmyties and diseases: take of Lignum aloes, of Cloues, of Galingale, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of graynes of Paradize, of chosen Ruberbe, of Cynamon, of the smaller Nutmegges, of Calomus aromaticus, of Mace, of eache two drammes, let all these be finelye beaten and searsed, to these then adde of the iuyce of Celondyne one pynte, of the iuyces of Sage, of Bryonie, of Rue, of Bytonie, of Myntes, of Borrage flowers, and Buglosse, & of the iuyce of Fennell, of eache halfe a pynt, these after the well myring and incorporating togyther, dystyll in a glasse body with a head, according to art. Of this water take one sponefull fasting euery morning all the summer, and in the wynter vse two sponefulles. For this water is right profytable to all sorts of persons, both young & olde, for this preserueth the stomacke in great strength, & yeldeth great strength of bodie, if that a great heate be not in the brayne & lyuer: and this delyuereth or recouereth that person in a consumption, the iaundise, and the dropsie: this greatlye preserueth and helpeth the syght, and comforteth the hearing. This helpeth poysoning, and comforteth al the members, and preserueth the blood in good colour, and from any maner putrifying, and helpeth a stincking breath.

A Baulme of a marueylous vertue, in tremblings, and the Palsie, which a most synguler Phisition kept priuie to him selfe a tyme, as a most precious secrete, which in the ende reuealed to the Authour: the making of which is on this wyse, he toke of Galbanum one pounde, of gumme yuie thrée ounces, these finely beaten a part, myre togyther, which after put into a glasse bodye with a headde, and distyll the substaunce in Balneo Mariæ: this after distylled myre with one ounce of the oyle of Bayes, and of good Turpentyne one pound, then let the whole be distylled, and seperate the water from the oyle, as afore taught. The vse of this is, that the pacient vered with the Palsie, convulsions, the crampe, and trembling of members, be layd vpryght, and of this oyle temperatelye hote powred vpon the bellye into the hollowe and bottome of his nauell: and you shall sée after a marueylous working that may rather be accoumpted a dyuine, then naturall, and verye much helpeth the palsie, after a collicke.

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An oyle or Baulme, that the lyke is not to be founde, against trembling, the crampe, drawings, convulsions, & the astonying of partes or members: take of chosen Myrre, of Aloes hepaticke, of Spykenarde, of Dragons blood, of Frankensence, of Numia of Opopanax, of Carbobalsamum, of Saffron, of Mastycke, of gum Arabick, of Lyquide storax, of Storacis rubræ, of each two drams and a halfe, of fine Muske halfe a dram, of Herba paralysis, two handfuls, of good Turpentyne vnto the waygbt of all, these after the dyligent bringing to powder, and incorporating the whole togyther, put into a Lymbecke, which distyll according to art: for this according to the declaration aboue opened, is one of the most syngular medycines: with which therefore, let the Nucha, and rydge bone downward be annointed, of the person troubled with the crampe, the trembling of members, the Palsie, the astonying of partes, and the drawings or convulsions.

A most precious Baulme, helping the palsie, and many other grieffes, borrowed out of Leonellus, a syngular Phisition: take of Lignum aloes two ounces, of Opopanax, of the Rosen of the Pynaple tree, of Bolellium, of Galbanum, of Myrre, of Mastick, of Sarcocolla, of each one ounce, of the Benedick oyle, three ounces of Ladanum two ounces, of Carpobalsamum, Xylobalsamũ, Opobalsamum, or of the artificiall baulme, of each one ounce, of Olibanum, of oyle of Bayes, of Dragons blood, of Castorie, of Spykenard, of Galingale, of Cubebæ, of Mace, of Cinamon, of Cardamomum, of Melicitorum, of the rynde of the Cytrone, of eache one ounce, of the oyle of Turpentine vnto the waygbt of all, of olde oyle Olyue one pynt and a halfe: let the gums be finely brought to powder, powring vpon as much of burnt wyne, as maye couer the whole substaunce, which after set into Balneũ Mariæ, for three dayes to dygest, after adde to these, the other remayning & finelye brought to powder, with the oyle of Turpentyne, and the oyle Olyue, letting the whole then for other foweteene dayes stande, to dygest eyther in Balneo Mariæ, or in horse dong, which after distyll in ashes with a soft fire, according to art.

A precious water and marueylous, which auayleth in wounds, vlcers, and Fystulaes, and preuayle against the plague or Pestilence, and the vertue of it besydes is marueylous, but the whole

must be distylled by a glasse bodye with a head : For in such a maner of distyllation, doe then thrée lycours appeare, hauing dyuers colours, and eache ought properlye to be gathered a parte, and powred into sundrye glasses. And note, that the first water which commeth, auayleth against the plague, and ought daylye to be druncke in the plague tyme with a fasting stomacke : this also comforteth the brayne, by drawing vp of the water by the nosethrelles : this besydes destroyeth the piece of flesche growne within the nosethrell causing a stynking ayre to yssue, and all other defaultes or eurylles, growing within the Nosethrelles, in daylye touching this piece of flesche within the Nosethrell with the sayde water . If daylye the temples, and the pulses, be fomented with this water, and the rydge or backe bone the lyke, in a warme place ( as a hote house ) shall spœdilye be cured . If any were fallen from any place, let him then be annoynted with the sayde water . If any hath a weake brayne or memorye, let the headde then be annoynted all about, but the forepart especiallye ( being shauen) many tymes fomented warme with it, and he shall throughly bee cured . The sayd water drunck, maystreth and expelleth poysons forthwith . The sayde water auayleth, agaynst vlcers and woundes . Agaynst the Palsie of the tongue or other members, if they bee impostumated or cankered, and against any maner of sycknesse of the bodye . The seconde water which commeth, is lyke to oyle, and is an oyle, with which wee maye applye on places of the bodye, in stede of the Baulme : for if you styll one droppe into water, this droppe then goeth or falleth to the bottome, and maye be had or gotten agayne . If you also throwe a nædle into the sayde lycour, it shall swymme aboue. This also coworeth mylke, and hath all the vertues, which seeme to be and are in a Baulme. The thyrde water, may be named a Baulme, whose vertues bée infinite . This borrowed of the learned Bertapalia : Take of the fineest Turpentyne ( in the stede of Oleum vici or Lachryma, of which two seemeth a contrauersie, whether to vse, and yet in the ende concludeth, that for the lacke of eyther, to vse Turpentyne, as not much dygressing from the purpose) of this therefore two poundes, of pure Hony skymmed two poundes, of good

Aqua

Aqua vitæ one pynte, of Lignum aloes pure, of Santali muscati, of Mace, of Cubebæ, of Galingale, of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Spykenard, of Mastycke, of Gynger, of Cynamon, of Saffron, of graynes of Paradize, of eache thræ dramnes, of gum Arabicke thræ ounces, of fine Muske halfe a dram.

An oyle seruing vnto sundrye diseases, hauing the vertue of a Baulme, thus discrybed of D. Gesnerus (as I thincke:) take of the best whyte wyne two measures and a halfe, of newe Cowe mylk (new milked) thræ ounces, of good Hony eyght ounces, of the rootes of the Gentiane eyght ounces, of Astrantia thræ ounces, of Angelica two ounces, of chosen Baye berries one ounce & a halfe, of Rue, of Juniper berryes, of dryye redde Roseleaues, of each one handfull, of Helycampane rootes one ounce, of Cloues, of the swæte ryndes of the Cytrone, of Calamus aromaticus, of Cynamon, of Annyse, of Fennell sædes, of Mastycke, of Beniamyne, of eache halfe an ounce, these after the finely shredding and beating togyther, stiepe in a large glasse, or glasses (if you wyll) close luted, and set in a hote place for seuen or eyght dayes. After dystyll the whole with a head, & Receauer, close luted in the ioynts, so great and large, that a thyrde part or more of the body remaine empty. This body set in fine sifted ashes, and distyll in the beginning with a softe fire, after increase the fire by lytle and lytle, vnto the ende of the worke. But the Authour supposeth the first distyllacion ought to be done a parte in another vessell, and that the wyne and mylke to bee first distylled togyther. Out of this distyllation, are also thræ lycours gotten and gathered. This water wyll auayle against poysons, the Pestilence, the stone, the quartayne, the cotydiane Ague, vnto sweating, mouing, &c. This also helpeth the harde fetching of breath, and the obstructions or stoppings of the bowelles, vnto all flewmaticke matters, and vnto the Falling syckneſſe, and to defende or preserue also the pacient from the Fallyng syckneſſe. A man maye lyke coniecture, that this Baulme, for the makyng of a perfite Tryacle, to bee aptlye and to good purpose appoynted.

The Author of Nouia viatici, in the Chapter of the palsie, discribeth a like licour to the baulme: take of the whitest Frãkensence, and of Mastick, of each two ounces, of Lignum aloes one ounce, of

Cloues, of Galingale, of Cynamon, of Zedoaria, of Nutmegges, and of Cubebæ, of eache fire drams, of Myrre, of Aloes, of Ladanum, of Sarcocolla, of Castorie, of each halfe an ounce, of Bay berries, of the kernels of the Pyne aple, of each one ounce, of gumme Elemi, of Opopanax, and of Beniamen, of each two ounces, of the iuyces of Iua, and the hearbe Paralycis or Cowselyp, of each thræ ounces, of god Turpentyne vnto the waygbt of all, the whole dystyll in a glasse bodye, after arte. The first which commeth, is a water: the second, lyke to oyle: the thyrde lyke to Hony.

A compounde oyle borrowed out of Aristotle, against the hote and colde gowte, and against the incuruacions of the synewes, so that the synewes be not cutte a sunder, borrowed out of an Italian boke written: take of Aqua vitæ thryse distylled, and of the iuyce of Byttonie, of each thræ ounces, of Saffron, of the iuyce of Mugwort, of the iuyce of walwort, of the iuyce of Caprem or Caprellæ, of eache fowre ounces, of the iuyce of march mallowes eyght ounces, of Cloues, of Carpobalsamum, of Xylobalsamum, of each two ounces, of Ceruse, of Frankensence, of the Tartare of the whyte wyne, of each thræ ounces, of chyldes vrine, and of god Hony, of eache eyght ounces, of the oyle of Turpentine thræ ounces, of the oyle of Egges fowre ounces, of the oyle of Brymstone two ounces, of the oyle of wormes fire ounces, of the oyle of Rosemary halfe an ounce, of the oyle of Bayes thræ drams: let al these be distylled by a Lymbeck: the first which commeth, delyuereth the person from the hote gowte: the seconde, from the cold gowte, and healeth any maner payne, in what part of the bodye so euer the same shall happen, and bee.

An oyle or water, which is named of vertue, & a drinck of youth: borrowed out of a highe Dutche or Germayne boke written, of one Michaell Schricke. Take of Sage leaues thræ quarters of a pounde, of Cynamon, of Cubebæ, of Galingale, of long pepper, of Annise, of Mace, of Nutmegs, of Gynger, & of graynes of Paradize, of each halfe an ounce, these brought to powder, myre artlye, which powre into fire times so much waygbt of god wyne as the whole, being in a tynne vessell, the same couer close, that nothing vapour or breath forth, & let so stand in a hote place for fowrtean dayes. At the ende of that tyme, seperate the wyne frō the spyces,

by

by a strayner, & beate the spyces then finer, that of the whole may be made lyke to a thicke broth or gruell, and with the aforesayde wyne ioyne the whole agayne, which then distyll according to art. This water distilled & come, powred eyther on flesche or fishe, and lying couered in it, doth defend and keepe eyther from putryfying: and wyne commyxed with it, doth not suffer it to corrupt, but rather cleareth it, and if the wyne presently be corrupt, this spædily restoreth it vnto perfection. This druncke fasting in the morning, consumeth impostumes, and all inner diseases, & healeth also the outwarde griefes, by fomenting on the places: it amendeth besydes any maner griefes of the eyes: and woundes, by applying of it vppon, within eyght dayes this closeth. This druncke, causeth myrth, and mayntaineth youth. This besydes auayleth in the diseases of the head, and apoplerie. This water (to be briefe) may be compared to baulme, for it swymmeth aboue any other lycour myxt with it, except oyle: dropped on the fire, this burneth. It cureth the spottes of the face, and druncke, defendeth or keepeth backe the Lepzie.

A certaine sublymaciõ like to a baulme, in procuring of memory, borrowed out of (Michael angelus Blondus) of memory. In remẽbring to orderly purge the stomack & head before, which done, prepare of Frankensence, of Cubebæ, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Galingale, & of Juniper berries, of eache halfe a dram, of Cynamon thræ drams, of Castorie fatte, thræ drams, of Costus, and of long Pepper, of eache a dramme: all these brought to powder, myxe a due proportion of Aqua vitæ answerable to the whole: these put vp togither in a glasse body couered, set into horse dung to digest, for the space of a.xl. dayes or more, & longer time if you wyll: after this tyme ended, sublyme then this in Balneo Mariæ, and to the sublymation adde, of Mellis anacardini two or thræ small ounces, and this then sublymed with the Hony, let be buryed againe in a glasse body vnder dung for ỳ space of two or thræ monethes, but let this dung be chaunged euery eyght dayes, least too much or to strong a heate may breake or cracke the glasse: by such a space of tyme, this sublymacion shalbe then perfite, vnto the sharpning & quickening of memory. The vse of it is on this wyse. before you would apply for memory by a dayes space, annoynt the temples

and hinder part of the head, and instyll one droppe into the nose-threlles, after that, eate downe fasting in the morning certayne droppes, before you would rehorse or vtter your Oration, or in any other manner (exercise of memory) for this is the worthyest medicine of procuring memory.

An holly oyle, which is very singular vnto diuers diseases, for it especially auayleth against any Canker and Fistula, & all olde griefes or diseases, borrowed out of a booke of secretes in written hande. Take of olde oyle Olyue two pyntes, of olde whyte wyne and the best, fowre pintes, of cleare & the best Turpentine one pounde, of the sedes of Hypericon or Saint Iohns worte two pounds and one dram, of the white Dittanie, of the Tormentill rotes, and of the Gentian, of each one ounce: all these brought to pouder, and mixt togyther, putting the whole into a glasse bodie well stopped with paste, that no matter breath forth, procure that they may boyle in this manner. Let the said vessell be set into a cauldron filled with water and straw and boyle there a time softly, after rayse it from the fier, and when it shalbe colde, put that vessel into a potte filled with sand, in such sort, that the whole vessell be compassed and couered vnto the necke with the said sande, which set in a place where the sunne al the day shineth, and there let it stand, for fortie dayes. After drawe it out of the said sande, and set it in the vessell of sand, in such order and maner, that the sunne for eyght dayes fully, may with his beames wholly compasse about it, which time ended, straine ꝑ whole through a newe lynnen cloath, and presse out strongly the remnant in a presse, the oyle after seperate from the wyne, and the same keepe a part, put vp into a glasse close stopped. This distillation ought rather bee done in the moneth of July or August, then in any other tyme. This oyle gotten, auayleth against the Fistula and Canker, if eyther be washed before with the abouesayd wyne, and annoynted after with the sayde oyle, shall speadily and sone be cured. This oyle also, helpeth all griefes, and paines of the synowes. This helpeth the ache of the hippes, the paynes of the ioyntes, & a colde gewte. And if a plaister be made of it, and Ammoniacum, doth then dissolue the impostumes of the splæne, and the hardnesse of it, in a shorte tyme, it doth the lyke helpe, all other hard impo-

stumes,

stumes. Thys auayleth in all passions of the eares procedyng of a colde cause, it kylleth the wormes of the eares, and helpeth spedily the hylling, noyse, and deafenesse of them. This also helpeth the Palsie and drawyng awrye of the mouthe, if the same be often annoynted wyth it. It prouoketh the termes, if of the same be aptly applyed into the Matrice, and draweth forth the Embryo quicke or deade. If a lyttle of it be drunckc, it dissolueth the curded blood in the bodye. If a small quantitie of thys oyle be commixed wyth the Syrope of Roses, doth then purge the Lunges of grosse and clammie humors, and such shorte winded. This marueylously helpeth all infirmities, and diseases of the eyes, but especially, the Cataractes This drunckc auaileth against poysons: for if the pacient shal drink a little of it, it extinguisheth any person. It spedily cureth the quartane and tertian Ague, if the backe and ryde bone be annoynted wyth it agaynst the fyre, in the begynnyng of the fitte. Thys doth immediately take away & delyuer the crampe or cõvulsion of wounds, if the same be applyed warme on the place. This to conclude, healeth all woundes as well olde as new, yea better and perfecter in one day, then any other medicyne in a moneth.

A Lyniment or thynne oyntment, as M. Michael Angelus Blondus wryteth in his booke of memorie, which in vertue may be compared to a Baulme chose (sayeth he) of the beste Turpentyne thyrtie ounces, of the oyle of Bayes, fyre ounces, after that bring to powder, of gumme Elemi, of the Rosen of the Pyne apple tree, fyre drammes, of Sarcocolla two drammes, of gumme yuie, of Ammoniacum, of Bolellium, and of Frankencense, of eache two drammes, of Mastiche, of Aloes Hepaticke, of Castorie, and of Ladanum of eache one dramme, of Galbanum fyre drammes, of Xyloaloes an ounce and a halfe, of Cynamon, of Cloues, of Nutmegges, of Mace, of Gynger, of Pepper, of Galingale, of graynes of Paradize, of Cubebe, and of Zedoaria, of eache one ounce, Xylobalsamum, Carpobalsamum, of tormentill rotes, of the wryte Dyttanye, of Liuerwort, of Celondine, of both the greater & lesser Consolida, of eache one ounce and a halfe, these after the dilygent beating, myre togyther, addyng to so much of Aqua vitæ, as to make and

bring

bring the whole into a fourme and bodie, which leaue so for thre dayes, the fourth day following, adde to it the Turpentyne, the oyle, and Rosen, & other of the gums which can not be powdered, these then sublime in a glasse body according to Arte, making in the beginning a soft fire, but continuing the fire vnto the end, and for that thræ kind of lycours are sublimed and gottē of the whole, as in the same, that the first which shall come, will then appeare yelowishe, the second and next oylie, but the third of a swartyshe colour, and as the chaunging of colours, euen so put vnder other receauers, kēeping each seuerall and a part, and those close stoppe with ware, that no ayre breath forth. But this one thing doth the Authour admonishe and giue vs to vnderstande, that the fyre bee studiously cared for and loked vnto, vntill the sublimation of the whole shall be performed, for in the stopping or slaking of fyre in that time, the lycours could then not be throughly drawen & gathered. These thræ lycours to be briefe, or rather this sublimation tryple wise, be indewed with properties, agræable or answerable to their degræs, yet the first of these lycours, is of lesser power in properties, then the other, and ÿ second weaker in vertue then the thirde, so that the thirde is mightier and worthier then both, or the other two. The report is, that besides the quickning and helping of memory, they represse the hollow vlcers, mayster the canker that it cleaueth not to the bone, they also sease convulsions, helpe colde rewmes, vanquishe the langours and griefes of the stomacke, and the colde tormentings of the body, especially of the Bowells, they cure also the noyse of the eares, the grieuous paynes of the tæth, helpe the synew drawen togyther or shrunke, and they dissolue harde gatherings and swellings they mayster and helpe many colde langours, and recouer memorie lost, by annoynting the hynder parte of the heade wyth it, it draweth downe and purgeth the heade of all humours offending, through the helpe of the rote Cyclaminus, put vp with it into the nosethrells, as the Authour reporteth and instructeth. After this, let the pacient swallowe downe, of the pilles of Hiera Mag. with Agaricke, one dram, and the day after draw vp certaine drops of this oyle into the nosethrells, in that this procureth ÿ vertues of the braine, quickneth vnderstanding, & recouereth memory. If so

be

be the temples and hynder part of the head, be annointed for certayne dayes with it.

This also is a certaine composition of a baulme: take of cleare Turpentine seuen ounces, which washe well in wyne, after take of Hony whyte, thrée pyntes, cleane skymmed ouer a softe fyre with a lytle wyne, to the same well clarifyed myxe very well the Turpentyne, powring vpon fowre pyntes of good Aqua vitæ, to these then adde of Borrage, of Bugloss, of Baulme, of Sage, and of Lauender, of eache one handfull, of Hysope, of Camemyll, of Yarrow, of redde Roseleaues, of each halfe a handfull, of wormewodde one dram, of Rosemary two handfuls: to these after adde of Lignum aloes, of Xylobalsamum, and of the thrée Saunders, of each one dram, of Mace, of Nutmegs, of Cynamon, of Galingale, of Cloues, of Cubebæ, of whyte Ginger, of long Pepper, of Saffron, of Spykenard, of graynes of Paradize, of Cardamomum, of eache one dram, of Zedoaria halfe an ounce, of Squinanthum half a dram, of the ryndes of the cytrone, the sædes of the cytrone, of Stœchas, of eache one dram, of Calamus aromaticus, halfe a dram, of Carlina that is cardopacia two ounces, of Bistorta two drams, of Ireos or the flowre De luce, halfe an ounce, of Baye berryes, of Valerian, and of Polypodie, of eache halfe an ounce, of Lycorysse, and of Annise, of each halfe a dram, of Fennel sædes two ounces, of Colyander sædes prepared halfe an ounce, of that wythie on the mountaine, and of Cummine, of each one dram, of blaunched Almondes, halfe a pound, of Reysons of the Sunne washed with wyne, halfe a pounde, all these orderly stamped and beaten togyther, put into the abouesayd bodye or Cucurbyte with the Hony & others. And if there be not sufficient of Aqua vitæ, powre then more vpon the whole, letting these stand to digest for seuen dayes close stopped, after distyll the substance in systed ashes, set within thrée fingers breadth of the bottome of the potte, & the ashes artly put about the bodye, the head and Receauer being artly luted in the ioyntes, that no ayre breathe forth, which after sublyme for fowre howers, with a verie soft & easie fyre (least the Hony boyleth vp) and a cleare water then yssueth & is gathered in the Receauer: after which, increase the fyre, and you shall see come a yellowe water, then drawe awaye the Receauer, putting vnder

another

another glasse, which you shall like lute as the first, to the nose of the head, the first water then come, kæpe seuerall and a part, and strengthen or increase your fyre. And when the yelow colour in the water shall cease, make your fyre againe stronger then before, and a water blackishe wyll yssue, and when you shall see a fume aryse, then ceasse, for you haue drawen sufficient, whych water also kæpe a part, letting the Cucurbite then stand to cole in the Furnace, before the drawing forth. Into the first water put of folij Iudi, one dramme, of Amber one dramme, of Muske so much, and fifteene leaues or shætes of Golde, which after the miring diligently, kæpe. If you will apply of this white water to the head, then adde to it of Bytonie or of Buglosse water one ounce, which mire and drinke in the morning fasting. For this fortifyeth all ẏ members. To an ounce of Malmesie or good wine, adde a sponefull of this water, which myred togyther will bæ whyte as milke, the same drynke with a fasting stomacke two howers before meate, and it preserueth all the members. For the lyuer, vse of it with one ounce of the Succorie, Sage, Mulberie, or Endiue water. For the breast, and cough proceeding of a colde reume, vse of it with Hysope water, or ẏ water of Louage. Unto the heart, minister of it with Borrage or Buglosse water, or of Yarrow, with Wormewood or Baulme water, vnto ẏ stomacke. For the Lunges, with the water of Lungwort, mayden heare, or Polipodie. For the Splene, with ẏ water of Hartes tunge. For ẏ gyddinesse of the head, & Apoplexie, with the water of the Pyonie rotes, or Hypericone. For the Stone with ẏ Radish rote water, or the water of Alkekengi. In the retention or staying backe of vrine, with watercresse water, or the parcely, or sarifrage water. For the eyes, with Fennell, Celondine, or eye bright water. In the retention or staying backe of the Termes, with the water of Mugworte, or with the water of the rotes and herbes of Mader. In the ouer great flure of the termes, with the water of playntayne, or Solanum. In ẏ harming or hurt of the matrice, through the ygnorauncc of the Mydwyfe, or of a colde cause, whereof shæ can not after conceyue with chylde, let hyr vse of this with the water of Valerian, or Bytonie, or Lyuerwort. In the spottes of the face, take of Pympernell water fowre drams or ounces, of

this

this water one dram or ounce, which after the myring, annoynt the face with it, morning and euening, drincke also of this water, with the water of Endiue, twyse or thryse in the wéke. It cureth the Canker by annoynting with it, and dropped into the Fistula spédily healeth it: this helpeth a colde ache in any of the ioyntes, by applying of it vpon. In Agues, adde to it of Folefote halfe a handfull, which put into a glasse with a quarter of a pynte of Alome water, letting these stande to dygest for thrée dayes, which after shyfte into another glasse, then of these an hower before the comming of the fytte of the Ague, drincke one spoonefull, and annoynt the Temples, the Nose, the pulses, the backe, and the Mylte. The Cytryne oyle hath many vertues, if the same shall be annoynted on grieffes. The blacke oyle is of great vertue in the ioynt sicknesse, euen lyke to a baulme: and the whyte, is named the golden water.

Take of Lauender eyght ounces, of Sage so much, of Cynamon, and of Mace, of eache one ounce, of Gynger, of Nutmeggs, of Cloues, of eache one ounce and a dram, of Rubarbe, and of Galingale, of eache one dram, of small Reysons two ounces, of the graynes of Paradize, and of the redde Saunders, of each halfe an ounce, of Cubebæ two drams, let the Reysens bée beaten a part, & the spyces put & laboured a part, which after put al togyther into a Cucurbyte, addyng to these one measure and a halfe of Malmesie or of other good wyne, the same then dilygentlye stoppe, setting it in newe earth towarde the Sunne for fifténe dayes, which after distyll by a Lymbecke, with a Receauer luted to it, and begynning with a softie fyre. Take of Turpentyne sixe drammes, of Diagridij fiue drammes, of Ginger two drams, of Mastick, & of white Saunders, of each one dram, of Sugar halfe a pound, of fine wheaten flower one pynte, make of the whole a thynne paste, which bake after the maner of hostes or wauer bread, of which take one or two in ỳ morning fasting, with flesche broth, or Pease broth, with Buglosse water. &c.

A most excellent oyle for the recouery of the weake memory, for the coldnesse and moysture of the braine: which very often proued on the Auchour, and on many others, to his great cōmendation. Take of Rosemarie flowers, as many, as you thinke good, of

these

these distyll a water: of this water then take one pynt, the same put into an vrynall bodye of Glasse, well fensed about with strong lute, into which after put of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of the graynes of Paradyze, of Cynamon, of Cubebæ, of Mace, of Gynger, of eache one ounce, of Muske fowre carates (or sixtæne graynes waygh) of long Pepper one dramme, of Saffron thræ drams, of Galingale two drams, all these brought to powder and myred togyther, incorporate with the Rosemarye water, which let stande to putrifye for thræ whole dayes, after the setting in sykted ashes, distyll according to arte, and continue the fyre vnto the burning of the Feces, or that the Feces rest burned. After gette a pynt of the water of Rosemarye leaues distylled, which myre togyther with the sayd water, alreadie distylled, these then powred into a strong glasse, and set into Balneo ouer the fyre, boyle vnto the consumption of the halfe: which done, take of the oldest oyle Olyue that you can finde one pynt, of oyle de Been one ounce, of Euphorbium, and of Castorie, of each fowre ounces, of Mustarde sædes fyre ounces, of Oleum sesaminum, of oyle De tiri, of the oyle of Hypericon or Saint Iohns wort, of Olei citri, of the oyle of Spyke, of Olei ex cibeto, of eache fowre drams: all these aboue vttered, put into the glasse bodye, which then stoppe close that no ayre breath forth, setting ẏ same after in horse dong, sufficientlie hote, for fortye dayes, at the end of which tyme, draw the glasse forth, letting it after stand in the Sunne for thræ whole monethes, and then haue you purchased the oyle thus prepared, vnto the abouesayde purpose. This is a lycour of such power and vertue, that ẏ same putteth away any impediment that may hinder memorye, by annoynting at night, before the going to bedde, all the head about, and the stomacke. But this especially is to be remembred & noted, that you may not vse this annointing, all the thræ Summer monethes, but in any tyme else throughout the yeare, you may vse it safely, and without any scruple or doubte. And for truth it is marueylous, and his working very great, and this I (sayth the Auchour) haue often experienced, both on my selfe, and on many others, and haue alwayes sæne & vnderstode a myraculous working of it, in a maner incredible to be reported. Wherefore I wyshe all those, that would purchase a good & ready memory,

memorie, to vse onely this singular oyle: setting apart all others inuented for the same purpose, as most vaine & fryuolous. This borrowed out of the most worthy practises, of the Greake Leonarde Fiorauant.

A marueylous and dyuine oyle, borrowed out of the practyses, of the aboueseyde Aucthour, Leonarde Fiorauant. Which reuyueth the sicke, and in a maner dead, by receyuing a droppe or two of it by the mouth, in eyther broth, wine, or any other lycour: take of the blood of a healthfull young man, of Spermaceti, and of the marrow of a Bull, of eache one pound, of good Buske one ounce, of the ashes of the Olyue tree (or for lacke of it) of the young Oke tree two ounces, these after the dilygent working and incorporating togyther, put vp into a Retorte artlye luted and set into fine sande, which after distyll with an easie fire at the first, in artlie seperating the Elementes. For the first water which commeth wyll be whyte: the seconde, a cytrine or yellowe oyle: the thyrde lycour which commeth, wyll be of a reddishe colour, and of the greatest property, which is most profitable vnto diuers matters. But more of this vnderstande, in a place vttered before.

The making of a Baulme, borrowed out of the secretes of Gabriell Fallop. Take of good Turpentyne, halfe an ounce, of Xylobalsami as much, of cloues two ounces: these after the beating and labouring togyther, distyll according to arte: and the first which distylleth and commeth forth, is a water, the seconde an oyle, and the thyrde a Baulme.

Another Baulme borrowed out of the same Aucthour: take of pure Turpentyne one pounde, of Aloes hepatick one ounce, of Myrre halfe an ounce, all these artlye grynded and myred togyther, distyll thyse ouer, and you shall then purchase a Baulme, seruing vnto all matters. But vnto the preseruation of dead bodyes, the excellentest.

An oyle, preseruing the body in safetie a long tyme, and sharpening or quickning the wytte, which is to be vsed after the erace purging of the bodie, and a reasonable dyet vsed the whyles or in the meane tyme. Take of the Phylosophers oyle thre pyntes, of the oldest oyle Olyue, or at the least sublymed by a Lymbeck, and Olei de alcana, of eache two pyntes, of the fatte of a Poele, of a

Wesell, and of a Beare, of eache two ounces, of Castorie thre ounces, of the iuyce of Acorus fowre pyntes, of the iuyce of Rosemarie flowers, of the iuyce of Bytonie, of each halfe a wyne pynt, of the iuyce of Clare, of the iuyce of the English Galingale, of each fowre ounces, of the wyne of Candie two pynts, of burning water halfe a pynt, all these boyle with a very soft fire, vnto a certayne consumption, adding to these after of Ladanum, stieped before in a sharpe or eager wyne, and well beaten, one dram and a halfe, of Nutmeggs halfe an ounce, of Mace, of Cloues, of Euphorbium, of the thre Peppers, of each two drams, all these diligently beaten, put into a vessell, close stopping it, which after let stande for thyrtie dayes, the whole then distyll according to art. The vse of it is in the wynter, and once in the weke: but in the Summer tyme onely once in a moneth: the head before washed, and to the hynder part of the head, of this applyed, but the temples before being annoynted: Fumanellus.

A discripcion of Christes baulme borrowed out of the learned practises of Theophrastus Paracelsus: take of oyle Olive one pint, of good wyne thre pyntes, these myxt togyther in a strong glasse, set after into Balneo Mariæ for a moneth, & of the oyle wyll a lycour then be caused: but beware you fyll not the glasse to full, for sufficient wyll it be, if to a fowrth part it be filled. The alteration and amendment of Theophrastus: take of oyle Olyue one pynte, of the oldest redde wyne thre pyntes, these after the myxing and distylled: adde to of the lycour of Hyperycone fire ounces, of the lycour of Mumia fowre ounces, distyll the whole for a moneth in Balneo, and keepe to your vse: This auayleth in the woundes of the ioyntes.

The making of a blessed oyle for wounds, happning on the head, which this oyle healeth oyuinely, whether there be a fracture of bones, or the perishing of the pannicles: & that further, in any other part of the body, where eyther the synewes, the muscles, or veynes be harmed, or any member besides, this blessed oyle healeth most easily, and in a very short tyme, without any danger, or incombrance to the person wounded, & this many tymes experienced of the Authour. The making of the blessed oyle, is on this wyse. Take of the oyle of the Fyre tree, which is a kynd of Turpentyne

pentyne most cleare and fayre, one pounde, of the whytes of new layde Egges sodden harde in water, and the yolkes taken forth, foweretæne ounces, of Rosen of the pyne aple tree fire ounces, of chosen Myrre three ounces, of gum yuie two ounces: all these artlye brought to powder, & mixed togyther, put into a Retort, strōgelie fensed with the lute of wisedome, the same after set in ashes, distyl with a most slow fire in the beginning, increasing after the fire by lytle & litle vnto the end of the worke, vntil that al the substaunce be come, which wyll wholie be finished in.xxxvi. howres this distyllation then gathered wyl be a water & oyle blackishe of colour, these seperate, keeping eyther a part in a glasse: which oyle after the setling for a time, wil become redde, yet darck. And here note, that if you draw these with a very soft fire, you shal the purchase a better & sweter oyle, as Fallopio affirmeth of experience, in his booke of secrets. This oyle miraculoulsy healeth al maner of woundes, & bruses, that especially happen on the head: for that singular Surgiane Gabriell Fallopio, dyd wonderful cures with it, among which, hee healed a plowman of two such long, & deepe cuttes on the head, that were fearefull to behold, besides a wound that passed through both sydes of his thyghe, that he healed onely with this oyle, & with such expedicion, that it were in a maner incredible to be reported: so ȳ where neede is of drying, there cannot be founde any thing of greater vertue then this blessed oyle, so often and many tymes proued of Fallopio. Besides the greke Fiorauant reporteth, that it causeth heare to growe on the head, & the heares of the beard shedding, this stayeth, & causeth them to grow againe with expedicio, by annoynting the weake place, & the bare place after a wound: this also helpeth the paine of the flanks, & retencion or staying backe of the vryne, by applyiug a glyster prepared with a lytle of this oyle within the body, & this it doth forthwith. For it mightylie dryeth vp that alteracion caused in the secrete places within, where no locall matter can be applyed on the kydneys, nor otherwyse dealt withall. This oyle first inuented by the famous Greke Leonarde Fiorauant, and increased by that worthy man Gabriell Fallopio.

A most precious oyle for wormes, where euer they be: borrowed out of the first chapter of vlcers, written by Bertapalia. Take of

the kernelles of Peaches, of bytter Almondes. of Gentiane, of wormewood, of Horehounde, or of Lupynes, of Colewort sedes, of the Peache tree leaues, of the ryuer or water Catmintes, of Oleandri, of Pellytorie, of whyte Ellebore, of the rotes of the long grasse, of eache halfe a handfull: all these dilygentlye brought to powder, and laboured with the gaule of a caulfe, and the iuyce of Lekes, and myntes, of each two ounces, of Neunphare oyle one ounce, of wormewood oyle two wyne pynts: all these after the dilygent myxing togither, set in horse dong to putrify for a moneth, in a strong glasse well stopped, which after distyll with a headde close luted, and you shall then purchase a water and an oyle, reuyuing and strengthning the diseased and sicke of the wormes, by taking two scruples of the water by the mouth, with Malmesie: & by annoynting of the oyle on the temples, & pulses of the hands and fete, and all about the body, and the mouth of the stomacke, and about the shoulder poyntes: By which doing, the Authour sawe many children, in a maner deadde of the wormes, recouer health in a short tyme after: and healed woundes with this oyle, and vlcers with expedicion.

Of Baulmes which are applyed and vsed without the bodye: of which some are prepared and done by distyllacion, and some without distyllation.

*The .x. Chapter.*

A Artificiall Baulme, curing all olde woundes, & helping the dryneſſe of members, and the members shrunck: take of Galbanum, of Ammoniacū, of Mastick, of pure Myrre, of gum Elemi, of Bolelium, of eache halfe an ounce, of Turpentine one ounce and a halfe, or two ounces, which is the better, of oyle Oliue two pyntes, of Viridis æris two ounces and a halfe, all these brought to powder, infuse for fire or eyght dayes in the strongest vineger, after distylled by a Lymbecke, as in the first daye by Balneo Mariæ, and the nert daye in sande: but if you wyll haue it stronger, & of better taste, then adde these vnder taught, and let it be brought and done as afore vttered: take of Storax calamita, of gum yuie, of Spykenard, of Carabe, of Colophonia, of gum Tragacante, of gum Serapine, of Opopanax, of each halfe an ounce, of Euphorbium,

bium halfe a dram, of Viridis æris thrée drams, of Turpentine one pounde. This baulme cureth all olde woundes, in a colde and hote cause. It helpeth also the dryneſſe and ſhrincking of members, if thoſe ſhall be annoynted with that baulme.

A diſtylled oyle, helping the trembling or ſhaking of the hands: let equall portions of the oyle of Bayes, of Rue, and of Sage be diſtylled togyther, which after tenne dayes powre into a ſtrong wyne, and diſtyll the whole in a Lymbecke: with this water gathered, annoynt the handes, & fæte, and the trembling members.

Another oyle helping the trēbling of the head: take al the aboue ſayde, which put into Aqua vitæ for fowretæne dayes, the whole diſtyll by a Lymbeck: and with this water annoynt the temples, both morning and euening. Here it is to be vnderſtanded, that where he ſpeaketh by the matters aboue taught, he meaneth not the oiles in this, but the Bay berries, the Rue, & Sage eſpecially.

A diſtylled baulme helping and curing woundes, and deepe vlcers: take of Turpentyne fire poundes, of Olibanum halfe an ounce, of Lignum aloes, of Maſticke, of each one dram, of Cloues, of Cynamon, of Zedoaria, of Nutmegges, of Cubebæ, and of Galingale, of eache thræ drammes, of oyle Olyue fire drams, theſe brought to powder and myred, diſtyll with a ſlowe fire: this helpeth the colde poyſons of Toades, Fiſtulaes, Noli me tangere, the Palſie, and venymous woundes with or by a Tente. Here in this place beſides is to be noted, after the mynde of Theophraſtus Paracelſus, that baulmes prepared and gotten by diſtyllation, are not to be applyed at all on woundes, of which let others iudge.

An oyle effectuous and proued, for ſoftning of the ſynewes, or palſie, and the ſhrincking of them, or the crampe, the falling ſicknelle, or Epileptia, the trembling of partes, and any colde diſeaſe: it increaſeth also memorie, & the vnderſtanding. Take of Galbanum halfe an ounce, of gum yuie fiue ounces, theſe after the bringing to powder, diſtyl in a Lymbeck, & mired after with one poūd of Sebeſten, diſtyll the whole againe: with this annoint the hinder part of the head, and the nape of the necke at nyght, before the entering into bedde: this borrowed out of Fumanellus.

The beſt oyle, ſeruing vnto all the ſynewes, & vnto the ioyntes, & helping marueylouſly all the aches, happning in the hyppes, the

knées, the handes, and fæte, the bodye before purged, after the begynning of the sycknesse: and let the grieued place be annoynted at the fyre, or in the Sunne, twyse a daye. Take of chyldrens vryne twentye pyntes, of Brymstone one pounde, of vnslaked Lyme two poundes, let the Brymstone and Lyme bee brought to powder, and the Vryne flotyng a hande breadth aboue them, which boyle togyther, vntyll it shall come vnto a greene colour, after the strayning, boyle agayne the grosser partes and Feces remayning, with the other parte of the Vryne restyng, and thys doe three or fowre tymes, (and so often) vntyll the vryne hath losse his colour: and seeth that whiche remayneth, vnto the thycknesse of Honny, being colde, distyll in a Glasse bodye: the same which fyrste commeth forth in the colour of water, throwe awaye: and the nerte which commeth, being of a yellowe collour, through the fire increase, dylygentlye keepe.

Another of the same mans.

An oyntmente helping Synewes cutte asunder, in what parte of the bodye they shall so happen, puttyng awaye swelyngs, and all manner of hardnesse in the flesshe, the Canker, the hollye fyre, and any payne of woundes, and bruses, and worketh more in one weeke, then any other medycine in a moneth.

A certayne Phisition (of small vnderstanding) promysing and vnder takyng muche, confessed that hee healed many disseases, with this medycine alone, as any manner vlcers of the Synewes, the grieffes of the ioyntes, convulsions, and swellinges, and to bee brieffe, to doe more matters, than maye decentlye bee written: the making of which, is on this wyse: let three poundes of newe puryfied ware be taken, and steeped in twelue wyne pyntes of the strongest whyte wyne: the ware soked through, let it be wrynged harde with the hande, and put after into another vessell of the lyke bygnesse, hauing so many pyntes of wyne, and through wrung the ware harde prepared, and the ware put into a bodye, which distyll after arte, three tymes ouer, this keepe to your vse.

Another

Another of the same mans.

The best oyle for the Canker, and Fistula: take of the oldest oyle Olyue two pyntes or thrée, distylled with a sufficient small fyre, continuing for twelue dayes, the same which shall come, and bée gotten, helpeth the paynes of the ioyntes, and griefes of the Synewes: the same which remayneth as groundes in the bottome of the vessell, helpeth Cankers, and Fistulaes, and by myxing Caphura with it, worketh the perfyter.

Another of the same mans.

A water or oyle of great efficacye in healyng woundes: Take of washed Turpentyne, of the flowers of Saint Iohns wort, so much as you wyll, of Olibanum in powder, of oyle Olyue, and of freshe butter, of eache a lyke wayght, but lyttle in quantitye, these distyll in a Lymbecke, that which first commeth kéepe to your vse, and by increasing the fyre, that which next commeth serueth for woundes.

This lykewyse of the same mans.

A blessed oyle for woundes, out of the secretes of Fallopio: reade in the ende of the other Baulmes, more at large vttered then in this place: wherefore (for repiticion sake) here wyllingly omytted.

An artificiall Baulme, for the healing of wonndes, borrowed out of the Italian secretes, of the famous Chyrurgian Gabriell Fallopio: Take of the cleare Turpentyne, one pounde and a halfe, of the oyle of Bayes, of Galbanum, of gumme Arabicke, of gumme yuie, of eache one ounce, of Frankensence, of Ligoum aloes, of Galingale, of Cloues, of Nutmegges, of Consolida minor, of Cynamon, of Zedoaria, and of Gynger, of eache fire drammes, of the whyte Dyttanie, and of Lyquide storax, of eache two ounces, of Leuaunte Muske, and Amber greece, of eache one dramme, all these brought to powder, and myred togyther, powre into eyght pyntes of Aqua vitæ, fowre tymes distylled ouer, which let stande togyther for eyght dayes, in a glasse Retorte. At the eyght dayes ende, dystyll the whole in an open Furnace, begynnyng with a softe fyre, and a whyte water inseweth as Mylke:

which diligently followed, you shall after see, a clearer water come, then chaunging your receauer put vnder an other, gathering the cleare water apart. In this water is a whytishe oyle contained, which must also be seperated and kept. This water, is named the water of Baulme, and the oyle, the oyle of Baulme. After this, will an other water come, whytishe as common water, which when it beginneth to ware & come forth black, chaunge then the receauer, putting vnder another, and this is named the second water of the Baulme. After increase the fyre, & a Baulme blacke in colour, will then follow and come, whose fume stincketh: The worke or distillation ended, seperate the blacke water, from the blacke Baulme, that which remaineth in the bottome of the vessell, keepe in a glasse, the same standing open for a good space that the fumes may passe, becommeth swete of smell. The first water annoynted on the head, helpeth the rewme, deafnesse, the Lepzie, the weakenesse of sight, and marueylously healeth wounds. The oyle of Baulme doth speedily dissolue, bruses, bewtifieth the face, preserueth youth, and is a diuine medicine in the piercing and searching of wounds, if the same be annoynted, and drunke in wine. The second water, giueth a comelynesse of face, if once in the day it be washed with it. The Baulme also, doth excell the naturall Baulme in properties. The black water seperated from the Baulme auaileth in all wounds, proceeding of a cold matter. &c. It is (to be briefe) the most precious and surest remedy vnto many diseases.

An oyle of great efficacie and power, in the closing of wounds, singular and erperienced. Take of Turpentine two poundes, of the flowers of Saint Iohns wort ten drams, of Frankencense in pouder two ounces, of commō oyle fowre ounces, of fresh butter without any salt thre ounces, all these mixed togither distill in a Limbeck, & the same which first commeth, gather vnto your vse, but that which remaineth in the bottome of the vessell, distil with a fire encreased, the same gathered is mightier in the healing of wounds. This out of Fumanellus.

A singuler oyle, helping the griefe & paine of the synewes and ioyntes. Take of the oyle of Turpentine one pinte, of newe gum Iuie six ounces, of pure lyquid vernishe, of Frankencence, of ech

two

two ounces, these mixed togither, distill in a Limbecke, which keepe to your vse. This out of the same Authour.

An oyle, or oyntment sharpning the witte, & increasing memorie, out of Fumanellus. Take of Stœchias, of Rosemary flowers, of Buglosse flowers, of Borrage flowers, of Camomyll flowers, of Maiorram, of Sage, of Baulme, of Violet flowers, of red Rose leaues & of Bay leaues, of ech, one ounce & a half, al these put vp into a glasse body strongly luted with fowre pints either of Malmesie, Kennishe wine, or Aqua vitæ, let these so stande to infuse for fiue dayes, & distilled, adde to it of the best Turpentine, one poūd & a halfe, of Olibanū, of chosen Myrre, of Masticke, Bolellū, & of gum Iuie, of each two ounces, of Vernicis integræ, one ounce, of Mellis anacardi, thræ ounces, all these brought to pouder & infused for fiue dayes with the foresaide distillation, in a boddy with a head close luted, distil againe, adding to it of Cinamon, of Cloues of Mace, of Nutmegs, of Cardamomum, of graines of Paradize, of the long and round Pepper, of Ginger, Xyloaloes, & of Cubebæ of each one ounce, all these finely brought to pouder. To these adde of Muske & Amber græce, of each two drams, al these mixed togither distill (after that these added & put into the former distillation haue remained fiue dayes) the fire in the beginning softe, encrease after by little & little, vnto thend of the worke. The vse of it, is, ẏ the same may be applied in the winter time once in the weke, but in the sōmer time once in a moneth, ẏ head before being washed, ẏ temples & hinder part of the head anoint with it.

An oyle helping the gowte, borrowed out of a writtē booke, take of Carpobalsamum, of Xylobalsamum, of red coral, of long Pepper, of Nutmegs, of each two ounces, of Saffrō one ounce, of the fat of a Beuer, of the fat of a Grype, or of the kydneys of a Weather, of the marrow of the bones of an Asse, or of an horse, of each fowre ounces, of Turpentine six ounces, of olde oyle Diue, one pint, of virgin ware fowre ounces, of olde Malmesie two pintes, of liue water frogges xxx. in number, of the iuyce of the toppes of Canes or rades, of the iuyce of the wal yuie, which yeldeth yelow sades, of the iuyce of ẏ rotes of Beruaine, of each fowre ounces, all these beaten a part, & put after into a Limbecke, distill with a soft fire. The first water which cōmeth, will be cleare, & helpeth

the

the moyst gowte: the thirde water gathered, wyll be redde, which auayleth in the colde gowte: and this remember, that the frogges ought to be put alyue into the Lymbecke, for this is an approued medicine, and alwayes found true.

A marueylous oyle in the palsie, and shrincking of synewes, the falling sicknesse, & the crampe, and helpeth any colde sicknesse, ingendred of a cold cause. Take of Galbanum halfe a pound, of gum yuie tyre ounces, these brought to powder & myred togyther, dystyll in a Lymbeck after art, the water & oyle distylling forth, gather in a receauer, into which put one ounce of the oyle of Bayes, & one pound of good Turpentine, the whole throughly myred, dystyl againe, the oyle & water then gathered, seperate the one from the other, and the oyle kepe as a Baulme: for it matcheth and is lyke to the baulme in all his vertues. A certayne practyser, applyed one droppe of the oyle, on the pacientes forehead of the palsie, and another on his nauell, & he incontinent arose, as amased of him selfe, and was after an howre, delyuered of the grieuous payne of a wound, in a certayne place of the body: and the shrincking of synewes he anneynted with this oyle, & the pacient was spedily healed. And in other sicknesses and griefes, was this oyle diuersly proued, and founde to be of great efficacye. The hynder part of the head annoynted with it, at the going to bedde, and that in the morning he eateth one dram waygbt of the Keysons of the Sunne, it quickeneth (in a short tyme) the memorie. This oyle helpeth the defenesse, and any sicknesse proceding of a cold cause, & helpeth besydes the losse of smelling: this borrowed out of the Breuiarie of Arnoldus de villa noua, in the Chapter of the palsie.

An oyle of many vertues, but auayling especially in wounds, borrowed out of the secretes of Fallopio: take of cleare Turpentine two poundes, of the oyle of Lyne sede one wyne pynt, of the Rosen of the Pyne tree fire ounces, of Frankensence, of Myrre, of Aloes, of Mastick, and of Sarcocolla, of ech two ounces (of Mace, of Saffron, & of Lignum aloes, of each two ounces) but these three last, adde to if you wyl. All these wrought togyther, put into a Retorte of glasse strongly fenced, which artly dystyll in sande, with a verie soft fire in the beginning, & a cleare water shall come: but a redde oyle within a whiles after wyl dystyl forth, which seene, be-

gyn

gyn then to increase your fyre, and stronger & stronger vnto the end of the distillation or that all be come, after take away the receauer, and seperate the water from the oyle, which kepe apart in seuerall glasses. The water within a time, wareth redde, & the oyle will become of a Rubine colour. This oyle is precious, especially to be applyed on woundes, where the synewes, the bones, and vaynes be cutte, for by closing or stitching the partes and lippes of the wound, and applying of this lycour vpon, it healeth the same spedily, without any griefe & paine to the patient. And Falloppio on a time, cured a scholler (being a young man) with this lycour, which had fourtene woundes, & of these eyght were deadly, by sowing or stitching all the wounds, and applying only of this lycour vpon, was in the space of thyrtie dayes throughly cured, without annoyance to the patient. And of the wounds, of small importaunce, he healed a great number, within fowre or fiue dayes, with the sayd oyle, and vsed none other, so that he concludeth and prowueth this oyle to be singular in his properties, & that a mã with it may do myracles, in applying of it on wounds, and ruptures.

An artificiall Baulme helping and putting awaye the scarres of woundes, if after a stripe, a great scarre shall remayne on the face, or in any other partes of the body: then with this Baulme following may you remoue a scarre, not wholly or altogyther, but in such sort, that it shall be little sene of any. Take of Mastick one ounce, of the ryndes of the swete Pomegranates, & of gum Arabicke, of each halfe an ounce, of Saffron two drams, of English Galingale, one ounce, of Carpobalsamũ, half an oũce, of Aloes ten drams, of Frankensence one ounce, of Myrre one ounce, of Turpentine of the Fyre tree half a pound, of old oyle Olive one ounce, those to be beaten, bring to pouder, & after the mixing togither, put the whole into a Retort of glasse strongly fenced with the lute of wisdome, which order distill with a soft fire in the beginning, and increasing after the fire by litle and litle vnto ỳ end. The receauer after the close sealing or stopping (after art) set into Balneo Mariæ, or burie in horse dung for ten dayes, which then drawe forth, and vse. This perfourmeth the same, which the Baulme doth, in all prowes.

The

The confection of a baulme, which is named a grékes baulme, borrowed out of Tarquinius Schnellen bergius: take of Turbith two ounces and a halfe, of Rhapontick fowre ounces, of Rubarb one ounce and a halfe, of long Pepper, and of Cloues, of each two drams, of Gynger one ounce two drams, of Zedoaria one ounce, a halfe, and two drams, of Nutmegges seuen drams, of Cardamomum one ounce, a half, and two drams, of Cubebæ, eyght drams, of Cynamon thre ounces, of the rotes of Pympernell one ounce, of Annise fire ounces, of Sugarcandie thræ ounces & two drams, al these beaten a part or seuerallie, take after of oyle Oliue fowre pyntes, of the oyle of Lyne sæde one pynt, of the iuyce of wormewood halfe a pynt: Let the oyles be first heated, after put in the powders, but beware that you heate not the oyles ouer hote. After the putting vp of the whole into a Retorte (or if you had rather in a Cucurbite) distyll thrise ouer.

A secrete water of good accoumpt, which putteth away spottes, whitneth the skynne, taketh away spottes, wrinckles, & pimples, causeth besydes, a cleare & most comely face, borrowed out of Bertapalia: take of Turpentyne sufficient cleare two pounds, and of the same drawe a water by a Lymbecke, to the same distylled and come of the Turpentine, adde these powthered, of chosen Masticke halfe an ounce, of the whyte & pure Frankensence thræ drams, of Tragacanthi halfe an ounce, all these dilygently mixed togyther with the abouesayd water, put after into a Lymbecke, & distyll the substaunce with a very easie fire, that which then commeth kæpe in a glasse, close stopped. After take of Barrowes greace strayned through a thyck cloath, one pound, of chosen Ginger one ounce, of Cloues two drams, of Nutmegs thræ in number, of chosen Cynamon, & of Euphorbium, of eache halfe a dram, of Spykenard two drams, of Cubebæ halfe a dram, of Camphora thræ drams, all these after the finelye brynging to powder, myre artlie with the sayde Barrowes greace.

Also take of crude Mercurie thræ poundes, of fine syluer one dram, ỳ siluer finely file to pouder, chopping ỳ pouder ouer again, which after myre with the sayd Mercury, & of these two make an argenture, incorporate then al these dilygẽtly with the abouesaid mixture of barrows greace putting altogither into a glasse body, &

setting

setting the headde artlye vpon, distyll with a softe fyre in the begynning, but after increase the fire stronger vnto the ende of the worke, and the same which commeth forth & is gathered in the Receauer, powre into a glasse, dilygentlye keeping the same to your vse. After take of the first Turpentyne water halfe a pynt, and of this other myrte with the Yarrowes greace one pounde, and these two artlie myred keepe in a glasse close stopped. And when any woman wyll vse this water, let hir washe hir face well before, with the water of the decoction of branne, after wyping verye dryye hir face, let hir pause an howre after, and by applying of this water on all the face with a fine lynnen cloth wette in it, wyll then cause such a comely whitenesse to appeare, that wyll endure or continue many dayes after.

An oyle hauing the properties of a Baulme, borrowed out of a written booke: take of chosen Turpentyne two ounces, of the rootes of Campherie, and of Symphiti Petræi, cutte into square Tables and thynne one pounde, and of the rootes of Vlmi fire ounces, of the leaues of the wylding treé, of horse tayles, of yarrowe, and of hearbe Iudaica, of each two handfulles, of rype Dates with theyr kernelles a lytle brused, tenne in number, of gum Elemi halfe an ounce, chosen Myrre, of Beniamyne, and of Storax Calamyta, of eache two ounces, of Frankensence, and of Mastricke, of eache thræ ounces, of Nutmegs one dram & a halfe, of wormes dilygently washed with redde wyne, one ounce and a halfe, of redde Rose leaues, of Spykenarde, and of the flowers of Saint Iohns wort, of eache one lytle handfull, of the leaues of Vlmi with his licour two in number, of Dre eye brought to pouder two drams: all these laboured and artlye myred togyther, put into a Lymbecke with a head close stopped about, which dystyll after with a softe fyre. The first lycour that commeth, is thynne: the seconde that followeth is an oyle, supplying the properties of a baulme, which is most effectuous in the closing and curing of new woundes, and fylling the hollownesse with flesche, or vnto other great vlcers, and olde griefes, and vnto many others much helping. This oyle ought dilygently to be stopped in a glasse, with a narrowe mouth, that no vertue of it breath forth.

Of

## Of the Baulmes not distylled.

### The.xi. Chapter.

An oyle supplying the properties of a baulme, in the curyng of wounds, borrowed out of a written booke: take of the flowers and hearbes of Saint Iohns wort as much as you wyll, those put into glasse with a narrow necke and mouth, fylling the same full with olde oyle Olyue, or common oyle, setting the same after in the sunne, for fiftæne dayes, at the end of which tyme, powre into it, halfe a cup full of whyte wyne, & labouring altogyther, set the glasse close stopped, into hote horse dong for fiftæne or twentye daies, which after the drawing forth bind about with a smal band of haye, into which put then of Myrre, of Mastick, of Venice Turpentine, and of Rosen, of each two ounces, or according vnto the quantity of the oyle prepared, and let all these be finely brough to powder, before the putting in, & the glasse then close stopped, that no ayre breath forth, set after into a kettle of water ouer the fire, letting the substaunce in the glasse boyle for a certaine tyme: and after the same shall be sufficientlye boyled, strayne the whole, through a common strayner, and the refuse throw away: the oyle preserue in a glasse close stopped, which the older it shal be before the occupying, the greater wyll be his effectes: and when you wyll vse of it, heate the oyle a lytle before.

Another baulme curing wounds: take of gum yuie, & of Myrre, of each one ounce, of gum Elemi, of Colophonia, of Frãkensence, of Mastick, of Storax calamita, of Lignum aloes, of Saffron, of Dragens blood, of each halfe an ounce, of Sarcocolla, of Ammoniacum, of Opopanax, of Bolellium, of the long Aristolochia, of Castorie, of gum Arabick, of Nutmegs, of Cloues, & of gaules, of ech one dram, of Ladanum, of Storax liquida, of each half an ounce, of Aqua vitæ fowre ounces, of Turpentine one pounde, of olde oyle two pyntes, of the oyle of thorough ware made of the symple flowre halfe a pynte, all these orderlie put into a glasse, boyle in Balneo Mariæ, as aboue taught.

A good baulme of many vertues, but it doth peculiarly close and heale newe woundes, without leauing manifest sygnes of scars, this also cleanseth the eyes, preserueth the flesche from putrifying,

ing, and doth marueylously helpe the swelling of the ioyntes, and payne of the hote gowte, this borrowed out of a wrytten booke of secretes, in the Italian tongue: take of the lycour of the bladders of Vlmus, the same strayne through a lynnen cloth, putting it after into a glasse, which set in sande to digest for fifténe dayes (the same lycour strayning euerie thyrde daye) after set this in the Sunne, for two whole monethes. And note, that this ought to be prepared and made, from the midle of the moneth of March, vnto the mydle of June.

Another, take of oyle Olyue two ounces, of whyte pytche one ounce, of Galbanum halfe a dramme, let all these be molten, with one dram of the oyle of Romayne vitryoll, with thrée ounces of the oyle of Poppie, with fowre ounces of the oyle of bytter Almondes, with one ounce of the oyle of Olybanum, those that are to be brought to fine powder, myxe with the oyle. The inuentour of this is vnknowne to the Authour.

Another out of the secretes of Gabriell Fallopio: take the iuyce of Lékes, and the iuyce of Pyntes, of each a lyke, which powred into a glasse, set in the Sunne all the Dogge dayes, and the same shall after be a syngular baulme.

Another of Tarquinius Schnellen bergius: take of Mastícke, of Olibanum, of eache two drams, of Ammoniacum one dram, of Galbanum thrée drams, of Bolellium sixe drams, of Opopanax one dram, of Ladanum halfe an ounce, of Assa foetida one ounce and a halfe, and thrée drammes, of gumme yuie two drammes, of gumme Arabicke halfe a dramme, of Turpentyne two ounces, and a halfe, of Camphora halfe an ounce, of oyle Olyue two pyntes, all these dyssolue and mealt in a panne with a soft fyre, sturring the whole strongly about, after adde of Viridis æris finelie powthered, halfe an ounce, boyle the whole againe a litle more vnto the chaunging gréene of colour, which after straine through a cloth, kéeping the same artly in a glasse, by stopping the mouth of it with sylke.

Another, which receaueth all those, which are required vnto the true baulme, it easilye pierceth all woundes, & on what woundes soeuer this is applied, it spedily healeth them: take of ỳ white Rosen two drams, let this be dissolued in good wyne, after strayne it

through

through a linnen cloth, this lycour boyle with a soft fyre, vnto the consumption of the wyne, after take one pynt of oyle Olyue, in which dissolue the Rosen with a soft fyre, this done take of gum Ammoniacum, of Galbanum, of Opopanax, of each one ounce, of gum Elemi two ounces, which myre togyther or styre so long about, vntill the same shalbe throughly prepared to vse.

Another, of the same mans, take of Galbanum, of Ammoniacū, and of Bolellium, of eache halfe an ounce, of Myre, of Mastycke, and of Olibanum, of each two drams, of Turpentine two ounces, of Verdigresse halfe an ounce, of oyle Olyue one pynt and a half, let the gums be stieped for thræ dayes in wyne vineger, in such māner, that they may wholly be couered of the vyneger, then let them be boyled with the oyle, in an earthen potte glased, vnto the consumption of the vyneger, after straine the whole through a lynnen cloth, wringing out the substance throughly, then finely make the grene Verdigresse into pouder, which diligētly worke and dissolue with the oyle Olyue, and added to the lycour pressed out, boyle the whole, vntill it come vnto ẏ perfyt colour of grenenesse, which diligently kepe in a glasse.

Another, seruing vnto all newe and old woundes, especially to those hayning on the head, take of Turpentine twelue ounces, of gum Elemi fiue ounces, of Rosen fowre ounces, all these melt togither, and when they shalbe moltē, adde the pouders following, of Aristolochia longa two ounces, of Dragōs bloud thræ drams, with which let a masse be made after arte.

A Bauime not distilled seruing vnto all vlcers and woundes, and through the applying with tentes, this then mundifyeth and healeth. Take of the oyles of Turpentine, of lyne sede, of swete Almondes, and of Roses, of each one ounce, let the oyle of Roses boyle in a glasse, with the grene Verdigresse, as much as you can take vp on a knyues poynt, and whē it hath boyled a litle, straine the same through a cloth, myring it after with the other oyles.

Another, take of Turpentine one ounce, of the Iuice of rype Lemmons, two ounces, these after the putting into a possenet or skellet, set in such maner ouer the fyre, that it toucheth not the possenet, which let boyle vnto the consumption of an ounce, after take vp a little with an Iron spattle, and instill sundry droppes

on a cold stone, which so often doe, untyl it shalbe of a redde colour: this then vse, as the ryght and perfite baulme. This borrowed out of the secretes of Fallopio.

An oyle caring the prickings of the synewes, & wounds: of a practisioner vnknowne to the Authour. Take of the Rosen of the pyne tree, two ounces, of cõmon oyle one ounce & a halfe, of Turpentine one ounce, all these molten togyther, strayne dilygently, to which after adde of Frankensence, of Mastycke, of each one dram, of gum Elemi two drams, of this applie hote on sylke to the place.

The discriptiõ of a baulme in wounds of the bones, borrowed out of the practises, of Theophrastus paracelsus: Take of the greace of Mumia, of the iuyce of S. Iohns wort, of Centory, & of Sophia, of each seuen ounces, of the lycour of Myrre, of Mastycke, & of Frankensence halfe an ounce, of Litharge prepared, of the lycours of Centorie, Trebanæ, Spicariæ, Pastonicæ, of each one dram, of ye oyle of Baies vnto the waight of al, these bring into a baulme after art.

A compound oyle, prowed many tymes, helping spedily such that be poysoned: the making of which is on this wyse. Take of the oldest oyle Olyue one pynt, of Aloes hepatick, of Ruberbe, of Spyknarde, and of Myrre, of each fowre drams, of Turpentine, of white Dittany, of Cẽtiane, of Bistorta, of Camphery, & of Madder, of ech fowre drams, of Triacle, & Methridate, of each three drams, of lyue Scorpions three score in nũber, but let the Scorpiõs before be boyled in Balneo for fowre howers, after adde to them all the others, letting the whole thẽ boyle for other fowre howers, which after the strayning, keepe dilygently in a glasse, close stopped. For this vndoubtedly is, a diuine lycour in such an accident, in which as you perceyue the Scorpions be, that are venemous beastes, and theyr venome auayleth against venome, & such as are poysoned, euen as one poyson (of propertie) driueth out another, & as we dayly see that a person through drincke, by drincking after the iuyce of the Cabbedge with wyne, doth sone after become sober, which the wyne alone doth not. A lyke to this, that if a man happen to be burned in any place with fire, that the presentest remedie is, to burne the same place againe, as a soueraigne helpe experienced. And a lyke also to this, that if a man happen to be deepe wounded, that he shedeth of the same much blood, the next remedie then is, as hath bene

many tymes tryed, to let the pacient bléede of a veyne. By these & many other lyke reasons, the Authour here proueth, that to dryue forth poysons, a man ought to doe those, with the kyndes aunswerable to them. But in such maner prepared, that the matter alter not, & be by that meanes, a more harme to the poysoned. For that cause, the maner of applying the oyle against poyson, ought on this wyse be done: when any néedeth ỷ vse of this remedy, let the paciẽt then be outwardly annoynted with it, and take immediatly two drams of it by the mouth, with whyte vineger, as well in the morning, as at night before the going to bedde, & he shall throughly be cured of any great poyson. Unlesse it be eyther Sublimatum, or dyamonde, which this remedy helpeth not, in that they be no poysõs, yet deadly myneralles, that in no maner can dygest, nor their euyl effect but lytle mytigated. Notwithstanding if any shall be intoxicated with Sublimatum, he néedeth then no other, but to bath him selfe in Vineger, to drincke plenty of mylke, to eate often butter, & to drinck the whaye of mylke, as a sure & true remedy experienced. It shall also be good & necessary, that the pacient vomitte once a day for a tyme, for the readier purging & emptying of the stomacke of that matter. This borrowed out of the Gréeke Fiorauant.

The best oyle, for the helping of Scroffles, freshe & new begun, especially on children, which by it are some healed, borrowed out the breuiary of Arnoldus de villa noua: take of the rootes of Tapsia, and of the Radishe, of ech one dram, of the old oyle Olyue two ounces, let this oyle with the rootes well beaten be put togyther into a glasse, or into any other vessell, which after put into a kettle of water, set ouer the fire, letting it there stande vnto a consumption of halfe the water in the kettle: of this oile warme, instyl two or thrée droppes into the eare of the pacient, on that syde where Scroffles be, and let this be done many tymes. And if through the oyle, the eare shall be heated, or swell, in so much that some rottennesse or matter beginneth to yssewe forth: conceaue then that onely a lytle of this oyle hote, put thus euery nyght in the eare, may so cure such Scroffles, & the matter of them by the same shall so be emptied and wholy purged. And vse or perseuere with this oile, after the aboue sayd maner, vntyll the pacient be throughly cured. But if the eare shall neyther swell, nor runne any thing, then may you vse other

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apte remédies to the purpose.

An oyle, or certaine great lycour of the famous gréke Leonarde Fiorauant, being a composition of most excellent vertue, in sundry workings: the making of which, is on this wyse. Take of oyle Dolyue twenty pyntes, of whyte wyne two pynts, these boyle gently togyther vnto the consumpcion of the wine, or vnto al the wyne be gone away in smoake. Which after powre into an earthen potte glased, stopping the mouth very close with clay, the same then bury two cubites deepe or more in the earth, and let it there so stand couered with earth for fire monethes. But the tyme when to bury or set this potte into the earth, ought to be about the first or second day of August, & to be drawne or taken forth of the earth agayne, must be in the moneth of Februarie: which opened, the oyle wyll then appeare, as if it were fyftie yeares olde. But when you mynde to bury the potte, then put in these insewing: of Rosemary flowers, three poundes, of Lignum aloes fire ounces, of Frankensence, and Bolellium, of each ten ounces. And after the drawing forth of the potte, and setting it in the Sunne, adde these folowing: of Sage, of Rosemary, of Rue, of Byttonie, of yarrow, of the rote of Camphorie, of Tamarisci, & of Bryonie, of each one handfull, of Galingale, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Spykenard, and of Saffron, of each one ounce, of Sarcocolla, of Dragons blood, and of Masticke, of each two ounces, of Aloes hepaticke, and of Rosen of the Pyne tree, of eache eyght ounces, of Gréke pytche one pound, of yellow wax, and of Barrowes greace, of ech eyghténe ounces, of S. Iohns wort with the seedes two pounds, of Muske one dram, these after the dilygent myring togyther, boyle in Balneo, vntyll the hearbes appeare drye in it, and that no more substaunce seeme to bee gotten out of them, which after the being on such wyse, drawe them forth, and straine them through a cloath: to the lycour adde for ech pound waygbt, fire drams of the natural baulme (of Fiorauants inuention) And when September is come, to it adde (in that moneth) two pounds of the freshe fruites, of that hearbe named Balsami which be redde: this done, you haue then the greater lycour prepared and in a redinesse, which dilygently stoppe that no ayre breath forth: and this lycour also, the older it shal be before the occupying, the better it worketh. For this is of such a vertue, that it healeth consumpcions, and

dropsies, in the ministring foure drams waight of it, with one oũce of the syrupe of Roses hote by the mouth, euery morning fasting: which for forty dayes thus giuen, doth throughly cure them. This also is a true & perfite oyntmẽt, with which Petechiæ are throughlie cured, by annoynting the places sundry tymes with it. And any wounded, and hauing the veynes, the sinewes, and bones cutte, by closing or stitching the wounds, & applying of this oyle vpon hote, shall in short tyme be cured, without any alteracion or great paine to the pacient. This also cureth the scurfe, by annoynting those places of the head with it. For the coldnesse of the head, & rewmes, by applying of it to the nosethrelles morning and euening, shall spedily be cured, without the vse of any other thing: and this it doth through his sharpe sauour and piersing, which entereth and flyeth to the head & stomacke, and doth so dissolue those corrupt humours, both in the head & stomacke: in that this is a lycour, which preserueth from any corruption. And if the stomacke be annoynted rounde about with the oyle, it procureth a good digestion of meate: it also moueth vryne retained, or that cannot pysse, through a fleshinesse stopping it, or the Gonorrhæa, or of any other cause. This causeth besydes the heyres to growe, & preserueth the beard blacke a long tyme, and auayleth against wormes, artly applyed. And all these practises are most true, and proued many tymes in the abouesayd diseases & griefes, and in many others, and neuer harmed nor pained any pacient with it, except such infected with ỳ French disease: for annoynting any such with this, it mightily paineth him: by which at any time you shal throughly be perswaded, whether the pacient be vexed with the same, or any other disease.

A secrete oyle, & experienced, that healeth the Legs vlcered, & all other vlcers, as well old as new, except those which happen on the head. It cureth also the canker, & Fistulacs: the making of which is on this wyse Take of Apiũ, of Rosemary, of yarrow, of plaintain, & of wormewood, of each one handfull, of Sage, of Rue, of Lapsus Barbatus, of Celondine, & of Lauceola, of each two handfuls, of the fatte of a Weather, one ounce & a halfe, of Herba Laurentia, and of Florum omniũ mensium, of each three handfuls, of cõmon oyle two pynts, of pure Turpentine one pounde, of Galbanum two ounces, of the iuyce of yuie growing on trees, two ounces & a halfe, of roche Alome one ounce and a halfe, of the Rosen of the Pyne tree, two

pounde,

pounds, of Viridis æris two ounces, of Frankensence, of Diachylon, & of Tryacle, of each one ounce, of Gentiane, of the round Aristolachia, of each one ounce & a halfe, of Vitryol, of Tartare, of Agarick, of burnt salt, of each two drams, of the iuyce of Pulicaria three ounces, of the rootes of the flower De luce one ounce, of Sarcocolla halfe an ounce, of the redde leade & powder of leade three drams: of al the hearbes the iuyce drawne or wringed forth, myxe in a brasse panne with the oyle, the Turpentine, & Galbanum, which so long boile together ouer a soft fire of coales, vntyll the iuyce be consumed, sturring it (in the meane tyme) well about, with a short bedde staffe or great spattle: after straine the lycor, putting into it then, of ye greene Verdigres brought to powder, the same styrre styll about, vntyll it be in a maner colde: these maye also be boyled in burning water, & preserued after in a glasse close stopped. This out of Fumanellus.

A precious oyle, & compared to Golde, in that the same cureth all euyls of ye Legs, & synewes cutte, it increaseth or procureth flesh to ryse, & closeth vlcers, it remoueth besides paine, it cureth ye Fistula, the Cãker, & al old vlcers, except those which happẽ on the head. In the moneth of May, take of Apium one handfull, of Rosemarie so much, of Sage & Rue, of each one handfull, of Herba laurentia, & Florum omnium mensium, of both, three handfuls, of Tapsus Barbatus, of Lanceola, of Celondine, of ech two hanfuls, of wormwood one handfull, of common oyle two pyntes, of good Turpentine one pounde, of Galbanum two ounces, of the Rosen of the Pyne tree two poundes, of Viridis æris, or Diphrygis brought to powder two ounces: the iuyce of the hearbes strayned, and myxed with the oyle, and Turpentine, boyle on a softe fire of coales, sturring the lycour continually about with a spattle, vnto the consumption of the iuyce, to which after the strayning, adde of Viridis æris brought to pouder, and styl sturre the lycour about, vntyll it (taken from the fire) be colde: which after put vp in a glasse, close stopped.

An artificiall baulme prepared & made without distyllation, that auayleth in woundes, and cureth them without the ingendring or procuring of matter: it helpeth also the palsie members, & stayeth the blood, and water, which yslueth out of the wounded iointes, this borrowed out of a certaine Emperickes booke, written in the Germayne tongue: take of Rubarbe two drams, cutte and pared into

round balles, to which adde of Camphora one dram & a halfe, these after put into a tynne porrenger, powring vpon one ounce and a halfe of common oyle Olyue, the same let stand in the Sunne for fowreteene dayes.

Another approued baulme, out of the same booke: take a glasse which is about a pynt in measure, the same fyll with Spyknarde, vpon which powre halfe a pynt of good Sallet oyle, letting it after stande for a moneth in the Sunne, which alwayes styre about. To it after adde of the oyle of Violettes two ounces, of the oyle of Spike so much, of the oyle of Camomyl, and of the oyle of Roses, of eache two ounces: all these myred togyther, let stande for a whole moneth.

Another of the same mans not to be contempned: take of Galbanum, of Ammoniacum, and of Bolellium, of each halfe an ounce, of chosen Myrre, of Masticke, & whyte Frankensence, of ech halfe an ounce: all these stiepe in the strongest vineger for three dayes, and dissolued, after powre the whole into an earthen Bason or pan wel glased within, which set ouer a fire of coales without flame, putting into it then of Turpentine two ounces, & of Sallet oyle two pyntes and a halfe: let these boyle togyther, in sturring the whole styll about, vntyll the Feces stick or cleaue to the bottome. Which come to passe or being on such wyse, adde then to it of Viridis æris brought to powder halfe an ounce, the same taken from the fyre, and become through colde, straine through a lynnen cloath, putting the lycour dyligently vp into a glasse, to your vse: for this auayleth in all woundes, by applying lynt, and tentes wette in it.

Another noble Baulme: take halfe a pynte of common oyle, with which myre Violettes in a glasse, setting the same after in the Sunne, and the lyke doe with Browne flowers, and leaues of the same: after take of Galbanum two drams and a halfe, of Bolellium, of Ammoniacum, and of Myrre, of eache halfe an ounce, of Masticke two drammes, let the gummes afore be dissolued in the strongest vineger, which after myre togyther with the oyles and flowers, strayning the whole through a lynnen cloath into a well glased potte, the same set ouer a fyre of coales, and when the oyle is hote, powre in the Turpentyne heated and molten, with the gummes dyssolued, sturring them styll about, that they burne not to the potte sydes, and be carefull also that the lycour runneth not

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ouer: then put into it of Viridis æris finelie brought to powder, halfe an ounce, or fire drammes, and setting this agayne to the fyre, sturre continually about, vntyll the remouing from the fire, it shall be through cold: which after the strayning, put into a glasse, and kæpe close stopped to your vse.

Another helping members shruncke, borrowed out of the practyses of Theophrastus paracellus: take of distylled Turpentine one pounde, of the gumme Galbanum, and of Dyttanie, halfe a pounde, to these artlie myred togyther, adde of the oyle of Bayes one ounce, which after made a Baulme: with it annoynt members shruncke, for many moneths, and it shortly recouereth them. The oyle Benedicke also myred, with the fatte of a Gray or Badger, and the members annoynted with it, doth marueylouslye worke in this case.

Another of the same mannes, auayling in woundes: Take of oyle Olyue one pynt, of Saint Iohns wort, of Bytonie, of Centorie, and of the hearbe selfe heale, of eache one handfull, these hearbes after the stamping and the iuyce wrynged out, or onelye stamped, and myred with the oyle, let them distyll in a glasse all the Summer, after wryng forth the whole through a cloath, which kæpe: for a nobler can not be found for woundes, in that the same cureth them, by the onely annoynting morning and euening, without the applying of any other medycine: this also expelleth the humours, and farre otherwyse is, then can well be vttered: and what matters sœme impossible to be done, by the helpe of this are spædilie perfourmed: as in euery incarnating, and closing togyther and healing, so well in fractures, as in bruses, and such lyke.

## Of the oyles gotten out of Flowers.

### *The xij Chapter.*

THe oyle of Spyke is thus prepared, if so be the Spyke be infused in wyne, and distylled, an oyle fyrst followe, where a water otherwyse by distyllacion (ʒ gesse in Sande) shoulde be seperated. This oyle annoynted on the region of the kydneys, helpeth the Gonorrhæa. A certayne friend (of the Auchours) hauing his wyfe nowe and then sicke, procured to be ministred to hir in a draft of wyne, but two drops of the distylled oyle of Spyke, which

after shée had druncke downe, was brought by it in great hazard of lyfe, but through it, shée voyded sone many worms, and recouered within short space.

The oyle of the common Spykenarde, which is brought out of Fraunce, doth Brassanolus commend: but he affyrmeth that lyttle worth, or of lesser accoumpt to be made of, which certayne prepare & make of the Lauender in Italie: the same (writeth he) that many name a Balsamyne, & vse it in the stéede of a naturall baulme. Of the oyle of Spyke, which many vsed in the stéede of baulme, and of his properties: was fullie and at large vttered in the other booke, or first part of the treasure of Euonimus.

The oyle of the flowers of Verbascum, is thus made: stampe the flowers in a morter, which after the putting into a glasse, set in the Sunne close stopped, for fiue or sixe wéekes: this oyle much auayleth & is right profitable for the gowte in the féete and other members. It cureth also freshe wounds, & if the same be infused in the oyle Olyue, it wyll then serue vnto many griefes. The flowers ought to be gathered, when they be drie, for the vertues sake.

The oyle made or drawne of the flowers of Tapsus Barbatus, infused in oyle or wyne, & set in the Sunne for fiue or sixe wéekes, or boyled in a double vessel, lyke the oyle of Hypericon or S. Iohns wort, and artly strayned: auayleth in the ache of the hyppes.

The oyle of S. Iohns wort, is hote & drye, and stipticke, through which it closeth and healeth the wounds of synewes cutte, and the burning of fire: it ceasseth also the paynes, about the priuie place, & bladder, and procureth vrine. The preparing & making of the oyle, is on this wyse, borrowed out of the naturall hystorie, of Adamus Leonicerus. Take of the tops being presently full rype, of S. Iohns wort thrée ounces, let these be stieped in pleasant wyne for thrée dayes, after let those boyle in a double vessell, stopping dilygentlie the mouth of the vessell, which in a redynesse wryng hard out, putting in a lyke waygh of the Hypericon freshe gathered, and infusing it in lyke order, as aboue taught, which after boyle, & strayne, and doe this a thyrde tyme: and if the wyne be dyminished before the ende, then adde a lyttle more, according to discretion. Take after of cleare Turpentine thrée drams, of olde cleare oyle sixe ounces, let these be boyled in a double vessell vnto the consumption of

the

the wyne, after the strayning and cleare purging of it, from the sedyment, powre the oyle into a glasse.

The oyle of Hypericon, learned of Iohn Tanwyler the yonger, a singuler Chyrurgian in the Citie of Auguste: take of the flowers of Hypericon or S. Iohns wort, foure ounces, these infuse in redde wyne for fowretene dayes, after boyle these a lyttle, which after the strayning forth, put in other freshe flowers, vnto the quantitie of fowre ounces, of the oyle Olyue halfe a pynt, let these stande to infuse other eyght dayes, which after strayne, adding to it of the iuyce of yarrow two ounces, of the earth wormes washed in white wyne, two ounces, of Turpentyne one ounce & a halfe, of Saffron halfe a dram, of Masticke fyre drams, of Myrre, and Olibanum, of eache two drams, of Opopanax, and of *Sarcocolla*, of eache two drams and a halfe, of madder thrée drams, let all these boyle togyther, vnto the consumpcion of the wyne and iuyce: which after the strayning, kæpe close stopped in a glasse.

A compounde oyle of Hypericon, borrowed out of the wonderfull practises of the Greke Leonarde Fiorauant, which auayleth & cureth by a marueylous maner woundes, especially of the sinewie partes: in that it closeth them, and bringeth those to a scarre, without sygne to be plainlye sæne. This also dissolueth bruses, auayleth agaynst poyson, and helpeth any crude kynde of venymous Ague, by annoynting all the pacientes bodye, without omytting any part: and many other vertues hath this oyle, which for breuitye are here omytted: the making of which, is on this wyse. Take of the Flowers, Leaues, Stalkes, and rotes of Saint Iohns wort, as much as you wyll, which stampe togyther in a morter, stieping it after in the best whyte wyne, as much as wyll well couer the substaunce, the same let stande in the Sunne for tenne whole dayes, powring into it after of oyle Olyue, as much as the wayght of the whole with the wyne, these then let stande in the Sunne for other tenne dayes: herein considering, that the oyle before be wayed, whereby a iust wayght of it may be knowne. This done, adde for euerie pounde of the oyle, two ounces of good Turpentyne, of Saffron one dram to euery pound, of the Nutmegs and Cloues, of each halfe an ounce to euery pound, of Myrre, & Rosen of the Pyne trée, of eache fiftene ounces for euery pounde, of Vitecella two ounces

ces for euery pound: let all these be put into a body of glasse, well incorporated togyther, which after set into Balneo Mariæ, letting it there boyle, with the head close set on, and the Receauer artly luted to the nose of the head. The note when this is sufficiently boyled, when the head distylleth no more forth, and this wyl be within twentie howers or there about: this sene, drawe forth the body, & whyles the substaunce yet boyleth, strayne the whole through a cloath, keeping this lycour close stopped in a glasse, as a precious iuel: for with this (as we haue aboue vttred) may many matters be done, so that you lay of this hote on the vpper face of wounds, without the applying of tentes within: & in such maner doing, you shall wynne great praise, & haue prosperous successe at al times. For the Auchour (many & sundry wise) proued this oyle, to his estimation.

The oyle of Hypericon (although the same may many wayes be prepared and made) yet this waye and maner is the perfitest, inuented by a singuler Chirurgian of Dadna, named Gabriell Fallopio: take of Bolellium, of Opopanax, of Galbanum, of gum Serapinum, of gum Elemi, of each one dram, of Turpentine, of Rosen of the Pyne tree, & of Mastick, of each one ounce, of the earth worms washed with white wine two ounces, of Antimoniū, of the flowers & leaues of Hypericon, of playntaine, of the greater & lesser Consolida, of the greater and lesser Centorie, of the yarrow, & of Canda æquina or horse tayle, of ech thrée ounces: al these ý are to be beatē, somwhat broken afore, which then myre togyther in a glasse body, with so much oyle (but better the same shal be, if it be with the oyle of Roses) as wyll well couer the whole substaunce, & infused thus in the oyle, let the glasse stande in the Sunne, for xiiii dayes. This oyle with the whole substaunce put into a Retort, which dystyll with a soft fire, for the first that commeth is a water, the nert ý foloweth (by a stronger fire increased) wyl be an oyle, at the comming of which change the receauer, & maintayne the fire vnto the ende of the worke: the distyllacion ended, adde the water & oyle togither in a glased pan, which boyle for an houre: to which after adde one ounce of Madder, of Graua fina halfe an ounce, of Saffron two drams, & a handfull of the flowers of S. Iohns wort, putting it againe into the glasse, where the whole substance stāding in ý Sun was. But if you wyll make a most precious oyle of it, burye the glasse with the lycour in the earth or horse dung, for fire moneths:

of which after apply on any wound, & you shall then sée a miraculous working of this oyle, for it seaseth the paine of woundes, it drieth vp, cleanseth, and comforteth, and doth the same which may be wrought by any, and is especiallie profitable to woundes of the synewes. The vse of this oyle is, that it ought to be applyed hote on the grieued places.

Another mastryall cõpositon, of the oyle of Hypericon, right profitable for wounds, borrowed out of the Italian secretes, of the aboueseyd Author: take of cõmon oyle Oliue, that is swete, & pleasant of tast, as much as you thinke nedeful, into which put so much of the Hypericon, the flowers, & sedes, as ỳ oyle wyll well receyue, this let so stande in a glasse, vntyll the oyle appeareth redde, into which after put these: of Turpentine one ounce for euery pounde of the oyle, of Nutmegs, of Saffron, & of Beniamine, of ech one drã, for euery poũd of the oyle, of clarified Barrowes greace, two ounces for euery pound of the oyle, of yarrow, of redde Roseleaues, of Campherie, & of Cummine, of ech one ounce and a halfe, for euery pound of the oyle, of the best wyne two ounces, for euery pound: let these infuse togyther, for the space of a moneth, after shyft all the substaunce into a glasse body, with a couer which set into Balneo, letting the substance there boile, vnto the cõsumption of the wine, & dryneſſe of the hearbes: after the taking forth, strayne the whole through a lynnen cloath, which preserue in a glasse close stopped. This oyle is marueylous, vsed on woundes: if so it be applied hote with lint, or a fine lynnẽ cloth vpon ỳ woũd. This oile also availeth against poyson, & helpeth Petechiæ, & swellings or knobs, by anointing of it on the places, & that with erpedicion. And with this oyle hath ỳ Author done many singular practises, to his high cõmẽdatiõ.

An oyle of the Orenge flowers, take Melone sedes wel brokẽ, so many as you wyll, of these straw a part in ỳ bottome of a broade or gallie glasse, on which straw a bedde of the flowers of ỳ Orenges, vpõ that straw another course of the sedes: which done, let them so stand for a day, after the throwing away of the flowers, put in fresh flowers to ỳ sedes, in like order as aboue taught: this doe for fiuey dayes togither, in shyfting the flowers, vntyl the sedes haue purchased the vertue & sauour of the Orenge flowers, which syrinceled & wette somwhat with good Rosewater, put vp into sware lynnen bagges, those wryng harde in a presse, pressing the oyle.

The

The oyle of the Jasemyne flowers maye in a lyke maner bee purchased, by ordering the flowers as aboue vttered: and if you thincke the yelde not sufficient at a tyme, then maye you increase the same (in my opinion) with the iourdaine Almondes cleane scraped, and broken after discrecion.

An oyle of the Damaske Roses, maye in a lyke maner be obtayned: if so be you breake Almondes into small partes, being cleane scraped before (and not blaunched) and ordered as aboue taught, of the oyle of Orendge flowers: which after put into bags, presse forth an oyle.

An oyle of Roses by sunning, is prepared and made on this wyse, as Rogerius in his fowrth treatyse and eyght Chapter instructeth. Take the Flowers of greene Roses, and fyll the glasse with the flowers and oyle, in such maner: that to one pounde of Roseleaues, be two poundes of oyle added, which dilygently stopped, set the glasse in the Sunne, for fortie dayes, sturring about the flowers once a daye. After such a decoction, strayne it through a Lynnen cloath, into a Bason of fayre colde water, and labour or styre the oyle about with a Hasill sticke whyte scraped, after shift the oyle into another Bason of cold water and sturring it, and this doe tenne tymes togyther. For through this often washing, it purchaseth a coldnesse in working, and a lesser drynesse. By which it doth after more cole, and moysten. Also the substaunce put into a glasse & set in the Sunne, vntyll the moysture which entreth the powres, may through the same be consumed. In a colde countrey, where through a weake heate of the ayre this can not be decocted, let the glasse be set into a panne of water, that it may there softlye boyle for two or thræ dayes, vnto a thyrde part of the oyle awaye: & if that countrey hath not oyle Olyue, then drawe an oyle of freshe Nuttes scraped, with which make your oyle of Roses: or otherwise vse olde Nuttes scraped cleane, and steped for two dayes in colde water, after let an oyle be pressed forth. Whereof the Auchour alleageth, that the mylke drawne or made of freshe Nuttes, may so safely be giuen to the sicke of the Ague at all tymes, in a cold countrey: as the Almonde mylke, in a hote countrey. This oyle also aboue taught, hath sundrye properties, for if a pacient vexed with the Ague, be daylye or often annoynted about the forehead, and

temples,

temples, and paulmes of the handes, the soles of the feete, and on the beating veynes of the wrestes, this note onely repressleth the payne of the head, and other partes, but altereth the heate and procureth sleepe, yet this in no case, may be done in the sick day, where you hope of the vniuersall or particular action. A singuler remedie cōmended, that the yolkes of Egges be laboured with the oyle of Roses, and layde playster wyse on the region of the Lyuer, or vpon a fyrie impostume: which being once, or twyse applyed, doth marueylouslie mitigate paine, and doth dissolue the fumositie, and sharpnesse of matter. And the same cleanseth the place or swelling to fal, & remoueth the rednesse from the place. This oyle also mixt, with a lyke waygbt of the iuyce of plaintayne, for a glyster in the bloddy flure, or perylous scouring with blood is greatly commended, this doth spædily bring woundes to a scarre, and mytigateth the payne, by repressing the matter.

These oyles afore placed, although they be prepared and gotten without distyllation, or but by pressing out, or otherwyse made by the Sunne: yet would I not omytte them, in that these formes and wayes, seeme easie, comely, and to skyll inuented: and oyles being thus prepared, may aptly be applyed to mens vse, and vtilytie.

The oyle of Violettes, is prepared & made of Violettes, in the lyke maner, as the oyle of Roses (out of Rogerius) and serueth to lyke purposes, as the oyle of Roses, sauing that the one after the newe making is laratiue, and the other bynding. If with a lyke waygbt of ♄ iuyce of Mercurie, this oyle be applied in glyster wise, in the sharpe daylie, and renewing Agues, and Tertians, the same gently doth louse the bellie, and easilye expelleth the superfluities, by the excrements sent forth. This out of Rogerius.

An oyle helping the spottes of the face, which commonly we name Lyntelles: take a sufficient quantitie of the flowers of Rosemarie (which put into a glasse) burye it in hote horse dung, in a place frée or safe from rayne, for thyrtie dayes, or vnto the time, the flowers be dyssolued, after set the glasse in the Sunne for other nyne dayes: putting into it then of the powder of Pollypodie, so much as you maye take vp with thrée fyngers: of which let the pacient euery day take, for one whole moneth.

An oyle of the Rosemary flowers not distylled, may be drawne

and

and made after the maner ensewing, borrowed out of a certayne written booke in the Italian tongue: take of Rosemarie flowers, a good quantitie, putting them into a potte, and thrusting them harde downe with a staffe. After powre vpon of oyle Olyue, so much as shall be sufficent, that a part of the potte remayne emptie: which done, close and stoppe diligently the mouth of the potte with paste, that no ayre breath forth. The potte ordered on this wyse, set or burie in horse dung, not made of haye: in such wyse letting the potte stande, that the dung be more then three fingers aboue the mouth of the potte: the same so standing for fortie dayes, drawe after forth, and keepe the oyle carefully. When you wyll vse of the oyle, strayne it through a cloath. This mightily helpeth in the grieffes and paynes of the Loynes, the ache in the hyppes, the Armes, and other partes. It is in the lyke maner appoynted, and prepared of the Erle De alta villa.

## Of the oyles out of Seedes.

*The.xiij.Chapter.*

Seeing that sundry Spyces, and the seedes of all hearbes in a maner, be rather of a hote, thinne & ayreall substaunce: for that cause, it must needes insewe, that these possesse a certaine oyly substance. In that euery oyle in a maner, hath a lyke myxture. Howe oyles distylled or gotten out of seedes, as well hote, as colde, are purchased in this maner.

These oyles by distyllacion drawne in Sande, ought on such wyse

wyse be prepared, that the sedes before the putting into the Cucurbite be bruised, and the glasse verie well fensed about with the lute of wysedome. And there may, fyre, or seuen, or eyght ounces of any sedes bruised, be put into the glasse at a tyme, or more if you wyll, but this according to the greatnesse of the Cucurbite. After powre fyue, or fyre, or seuen pyntes of the clearest water at a tyme on the sedes, myxing the whole dilygently togyther. Which thus myxed dilygently in the infusion, let stande to infuse, or dygest, or putryfye, in some hote place, for certayne dayes, as eyther eyght, or tenne dayes, after set the Cucurbyte into a potte apte to the Furnace, which fyll so with Sande, that the Cucurbyte standing in it, toucheth not the bottome, by two fyngers breadth, and that a good thycknesse of Sande be rounde about the bodie. And let the oyle be distylled in the same maner, and with the same vesselles, as shall after be vttered: whereas wee teach the order of drawing of oyles, out of Spyces and woddes. This by the waye doth the Auchour warne you of, that at the fyrst you make a softe fyre: and take heede, that the substaunce contayned in the Cucurbyte, boyleth not vp vnto the Lymbecke or headde. For certayne sedes, as the Annise sedes, through the thynnesse of theyr substaunce, and clammynesse togyther which they possesse, doe myghtilye boyle vppe: for which cause, you maye not by and by fyre on the headde: but after you see bubbles aryse, and the vapour carryed vpwarde, take of the Lymbecke, and puttyng in a fayre stycke, sturre the substaunce well about. And on such wyse may the fome or bubbles be resolued into vapour, and breath vp, which maye after with a meane fyre, bee qualyfied, and increased, at the wyll of the Practysioner. Which thus mytygated or alayde, set on your Lymbecke close luted about, and distyll or drawe so long vntyll you suppose that no more oyle bee contayned wythin, which by syght and taste, you shall easilye and sone perceyue. For when the droppes distylling, in taste, carrie with them no more vertue of the manifest qualitye of the sedes and Spyces put in, then must you cease gathering any more, least the matter sticke, or burne in the bottome of the Cucurbyte: this borrowed out of Cordus.

A preparation of oyles out of sædes, as of the Fennell, Annise, &c. Is wrought after this maner, as the Auchour gathered & learned, by the sundrie letters written vnto the singuler Gesnerus in the Germaine tongue. Fyrst, I toke (sayth he) such a quantitie of sædes, as I thought necessarye, but a fiue or fire poundes alwaeys: those I so stamped or beate in a grosse manner, that I left no one sæde vnbroken, which I then powred into the Cucurbyte. After I powred vpon so much scalding or verie hote water, that well couered the sædes, and then set on the Lymbecke or head, close luted in the ioynt about, and stopped the nose, that no ayre breathed forth: which standing to putrify for thræ or fowre dayes, I after distylled with a soft fyre, & a fayre oyle followed (so that the water by which the oyle passeth, be very colde) as you were afore taught. This one matter is worthy to be considered, that the oyle of Annise sædes can not in the Summer tyme be distylled at all, for that theyr spyrites then are ouer subtyll, & the Fennell sædes at that tyme much subtyller then them: which they euaporate through the heate in that season, howe easie so euer you make your fire vnder, or labour your distyllacion. So that the aptest and mœtest tyme for the dystyllacion of these, is in the wynter: in that the colder the ayre shall then be, so much the sooner, when the oyle shall fall into the Receauer, wyll it be coworded togyther, lyke to Camphora. Which when after you shall strayne through a fayre cloath, all the water then runneth through, but the oyle remayneth on the cloath: which I after (sayth the Auchour) dyssolued in a gallie or broade mouth glasse set in a stewe or hote house, and the flewme so seperated.

In the distylling of such maner of oyles, must first be considered and noted, that a man may not prepare and distyll more then halfe a pounde at a tyme. After remembring, that the matter to be dystylled, be brayed or broken in a morter, after a grosse maner, and not in a subtyll or fine powder. To this matter then let a due quantitie of pure water be powred, that it maye couer the sædes, which after powre into a copper Cucurbite, and well myxed togyther, set on a copper head, close luted to the bodye in the ioynt, that no ayre breath forth. This distyllacion then ought to be done through a vessell fylled with colde water, the tynne or leaden pype retching to the nose of the head, whereby the oyle (in the distylling)

may

may not burne . All which thus prepared, make a very soft or slow fire in the begynning, vntyl the Furnace wayeth hote, then increase your heate or fire, more & more, as the matter beginneth to distyll: the water & oyle all come, seperate the one from the other, after art . When this begynneth to distyll, you may withdraw some of the fire, and marke whether the fyre being at that stay, the distyllacion neuertheleſſe procedeth, then must the strõger heate or fyre be left, and the other followed and mayntained: but if otherwise, then let the heate be increased. Thyrdly must be considered & learned, that the oile fyrst distilleth, so that at the cõming of the second, or thyrde oyle, the receauer may be changed. And within an howres space in a maner, wyll halfe an ounce be distilled and gathered in the receauer. So that when no more lyquidnesse appeareth on high, in the Cucurbite, then wyl no more matter distyll forth: and the work vpon this sight, is fully ended.

The oyle of Annise sædes, is thus prepared & drawne: take of Annise sædes (for this is a cõmon forme & waye, vnto the distylling also of oyles, out of other sædes) one pounde, these after ẏ grosse beating, put into a horned or croke necked body, to which let the receauer be artly closed & fastned, setting the body thẽ into a pot of ashes, the same distyl with a most soft fyre, & you shall gather a water & an oyle in the receauer. The water you shal draw forth by a reuoluing or repeting againe of the whole substance: ẏ oyle remaining or tarrying behind in the body, whose vse serueth vnto the collicke passion, & paine of the bowels. But of the water is an electuary made with Sugar, in the forme of losings or Manus christi, of which one table at a tyme, eyther after dynner, or after supper may be giuen or taken. For this strengthneth ẏ stomack & digestion, & putteth away or expelleth wynd. This at any time takẽ or vsed profiteth, but in ẏ morning especially: & helpeth the lungs, the cough, & the obstructions or stoppings of cheller, & helpeth the inward parts. The vse of it properly, is in droppes.

The oyle of Annise is much more in property, then the Annise it selfe, and in working myghtier. Yet the naturall heate, of the whole Annise sæde, can neuer be so exactly purchased, as to draw forth & seperate a perfite substance: although an artificiall preparation may be wrought, & the same by mans industry. For like

as any meate, that the same may be taken & eaten, without daunger or harme, it nedeth before an outward preparation: euen so must a lyke preparation be wrought in medicines, that the subtyller parts be seperated from the grosser, before those be applied or taken within the body: for on such wyse prepared and ordered, may any medicine worke the easier, & performe the proper action in the body, without harme to the pacient. The vse of this oyle much auayleth in the gyddinesse of the head, the harde fetching of breath, proceeding through a dangerous Rewme in a maner suffocating or choking the person, in the weaknesse of stomack and wyndinesse, in the dropsie, in other colde diseases, and those procured of wynd. This also much profiteth the members lacking blood, and the synew partes, as the stomack, the veynes, the bladder, the bellye, and the whyte flure of the wombe this mightilye stayeth. This oyle may be taken or ministred by droppes, in gyuin certaine droppes of it eyther in wine, or in broath in the morning, or in tyme of necessitie.

The oyle of Fennell sedes helpeth the head, but the eyes especially, the kydneys & bladder: Tables may be made of the same, of lyke propertyes, and vnto the same vses: or certayne droppes may be mynistred alone, at any time: or else taken morning, and euening. And an oyle is drawne, out of the drye sedes, without any other addicion, it is very pleasaunt and swete of talte, as the Authour prowed and felt of the same: the same also in colour is whyte, that first distylleth.

The oyle of Cummyne drawne, is profitable to woundes, ioyning nere vnto the Mylt, the swellings of the body proceding of a colde cause, which sometymes happeneth and is the cause, why the vryne is stayed backe: vnto this vse may a droppe, or two, be mynistred in Ferne water, or in Tables, if they be made with it.

The oyle out of Henbane sedes, prepared in the same maner, as the oyle of Roses, by the discription of Rogerius, auayleth the lyke, that the oyle of the apples of Mandrake doth. It auayleth also in the hote ioynt aches, in repressing mightily the payne, and causing an astonishment to those places applyed: in burning and in excoriations, it may procure and make a lyttle scarre, and mytigate

tigate the burnings, out of the same Auchour.

The selfe same Auchour, doth otherwyse prepare the oyle, which worketh stronger and to greater purpose in the abouesayd burning. Take on Mydsomer eue, the toppes, flowers & leaues, with which let a new potte be fylled, hauing in the bottom a lytle hole, and let the mouth of the vpper pot be dyligently stopped, which set into ỳ mouth of another pot standing vnder, the mouth of which lute round about with the other, that no ayre breath forth: this done, set the pots so deepe into the earth that they may wholy be couered and buried in the earth, after let them stande for a whole yeare in the grounde: at the ende of which tyme, drawe the pottes forth, and you shall finde in the neather potte a cleare oyle, which by the heate of the fumosities of the earth, is drawne forth from the Henbane. This maner of instruction is founde perfiter, in the discripton of the oyle of yuie berries (where is otherwyse lefte in the earth for fire monethes) with this are members labouring and sore payned with dayly flures falling to them, annoynted.

A compounde oyle out of Sedes, procuring slepe: Take of the Sedes of Lollij, of Henbane, of the whyte and blacke Poppie, of the Lettuce and Purcelane sedes, of eache fowre small handfulles, of the sedes of Faba inuersa, which is Telephium, two small handfulles: let all these be distylled togyther: of this distylled, mynister two scruples waygbt at a tyme, with a lytle or small quantity of Opium.

## Of the oyles out of Fruytes.

### *The.xiiij.Chapter.*

THe oyle of Juniper berryes, is distylled in the same maner, as the Aqua vitæ, by powring water vpon, and it then speedilye and easilye distylleth. As an oyle fyrst commeth, and a

water next inseweth: euen in the lyke maner, as whē the Spike is distylled. But it behoueth to breake the berries before. Some also distyll them in a bodie: this auayleth vnto many grieffes, vnto the gripings of the belly, vnto the matterng of the yarde, which is as the same were the Gonorrhæa, vnto the paynes or grieffes of the necke, proceding of Rewme. Agyrtæ or Juglers publishe marueylous matters of the same oyle, which who that lyste may reade theyr tables imprinted with them. But the maner howe this oyle ought to be distylled, is on this wyse: I toke (sayth the Auchour) a pynt full of Junyper berryes, which I brake somewhat small, vpon which I powred pure water, such a quantitie as verie well couered them, after I powred the whole into such a copper vessell, as the same is, in which the Aqua vitæ most commonly is distylled; and with a copper pype also passing through colde water, dyd I distyll, hauing vnder a bygge Receauer, fastened to the pype, which myght well receyue or holde fowre measures of lycour: and on this wyse, dyd the oyle distyll & come, with the water. But another instrument I vsed standing on the head, which I fylled with colde water, for ý better cooling of the spyrites, that they burned not in the comming. Out of the abouesayde quantity of berryes, I neuer drew aboue thræ ounces of perfite oyle. There is a further instruction, for the drawing of this oyle, in the first part of distyllations.

By pressing out also in this maner or on this wyse, we drawe & get an oyle not euyll sauouring: take of Juniper berryes broken, fyrst myrt with burning water, and after with oyle Olyue: let them boyle a lyttle, or at the least let these be infused togyther, often sturring them with a spattle, for eyght dayes, then powring them into a bodie, distyll in a Furnace after art, the oyle after swymmyng aboue, gather into another glasse: you may then put into it a lytle of Angelica, or some other thing a lyttle brused before.

The Mandrake apples are cut into quarters, & boyled in oyle, in a double vessel, in a colde coūtrey as afore of the oyle of Roses, out of Rogerius was taught, or you may otherwyse prepare the Oyle, by the heate of the Sunne. This Oyle auayleth the lyke in contynuall and burning Agues, which the Oyle of Roses doth:

doth: but in that this oyle stupyfieth and mightier altereth, more then the oyle of Roses doth, it ought (for that cause) that the malyce or hurt be repressed, with womans mylke myxed, the same oyle also auayleth, in the hote aches, and gowte. This borrowed out of Rogerius.

An oyle out of Bay berries, doth Rogerius instruct to make many wayes: take the greene berries, those breake small, which after the sufficient boyling, straine through a cloath, & keepe the lycour in a glasse. Otherwyse, take a quantity of rype bay berries, & those after the finely breaking, boyle with bay leaues after art, and the same strayned, keepe diligently in a glasse. Or after the baye berries be finely broken, & infused for fire or eyght dayes in wyne, and then put vp into bagges, & an oyle drawne by a presse. Or the rype & fresh berryes broken, which after the putting into bagges, an oyle pressed forth. This oyle (as wytnesseth Rogerius) auayleth against the Collick, the Ilyacke, and Sciaticke passion, or payne in the hyppe bone.

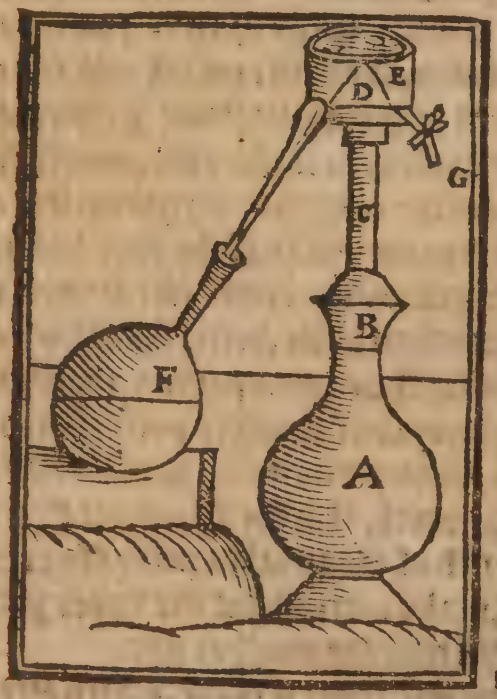
An oyle out of yuie berryes, is gotten and made many wayes, especially by those wayes taught aboue, in the drawing an oyle out of bay berryes: this oyle purchased, auaileth against cold causes, especially against the cold ioynt aches. Wherefore I affirme (sayth Rogerius) that whatsoeuer consisteth in the yuie, auayleth against ache of the ioynts: whereof the oyle, that myghtier worketh, is on this wyse prepared and made: take of the drye wood, the berries, and gum of the yuie, if you can purchase altogyther, & the wood small cutte, put into an earthen potte, being ful of holes in the bottome, or at the least hauing thre holes passing through in the bottome, which set into the mouth of another potte glased, the mouthes of which stoppe close, with potters clay or past: these two so ordered, set so deepe into the earth, that the vpper pot stand wholy aboue the earth, & the mouth of the neather potte couered ouer with the earth: which done, make a fire about the vpper pot, and a blacke oyle wyll after distyll into the neather pot.

A Rape oyle gotten, by pressing out: take a Rape, which after the making of a hollowe deepe hole in the rote, fyll that hollowe nesse vp with oyle Olyue, on which set the rappe or couer of the rote, afore cutte of, & being thus close stopped on the head, wrap

the whole rote dilygently about with towe wette, which after bury in the hote ymbers with a few coales vpon: this done, let it there lye for halfe an howre: after which tyme drawe it forth, and taking of the cappe, preserue the oyle strayned, and the rote also strayned togyther through a lynnen cloath. This oyle auayleth against clektes and choppes of the handes, caused of colde. This borrowed out of a written boke.

Out of the Pyne aple kernelles (I sawe) an oyle drawne or gotten by discencion, which serueth for the wrincles of womens faces: this out of Manaraus.

An oyle out of the Onyon and Triacle, prouoking sweate in the pestilence, take a bigge white Onyon, in the myddle of which make a deepe hole, filling the same with good Triacle, after the cappe set on and a wet lynnen cloth wrapped rounde about, put it vnder the hotte ymbers to rost for half an howre, which after ye distilling in a Limberke, giue of this lycour, vnto the quantity of two ounces, to the paciēt. The same effect worketh, sixe ounces of the distylled lycour, of the greene Nuts. This out of Fumanellus.




Of the oyles out of Spyces: but the oyle or water, to be gotten out of Cynamon, see and reade hereafter among the Barks.

*The. xv. Chapter.*

THis generall precept, ought to be obserued, in ye distillacion of all spyces in a maner: ye what spices soeuer you chose, bray thē first into fine powder, powring vpon a quātity of cunduite or spryng water, which after the same shall be coloured with the spyce, shyft into another glasse, into which powre other fresh spyces broken: & so oftē do the same, vntyl ye water purchase no further colour, then distyl it in Balneo Mariæ, & seperate after the water from the oyle: this G. Rast. But the waters & oyles, which are preapared & gotten out of spyces, ought to be done by the infusion in simple water, &

not

not in wyne, or Aqua vitæ: in that those doe hastily ascend, & not carry the force of the spyces with them: but the water contrarywyse ascendeth not, without the spyce. And to be briefe, those are here to be applyed, which are afore taught, of the oyles out of sædes, in the begynning vttered to be done.

The oyle out of Cloues, Nutmegs, Pepper, Mace, & Cinamõ, are made & wrought through the spyces before broken, & put into a Cucurbite wel luted, or into a copper body, with a head set close on: which you shall distyll by a pype retching through a vessell of colde water: for on such wyse cooled, wyll a water and oyle come, which after seperate, as the one from the other. For the oyle euermore swymmeth aboue the water, except the oyle of Cloues, which falleth to the bottome.

An oyle out of Nutmegs, vnto the imitaciõ of this general rule, which a certaine Empericke teacheth to be in a maner lyke prepared. Take a thyrd, or fowrth part of good Aqua vitæ distylled, & the Nutmegs finely broken, put altogither into a glasse body, filled with the Aqua vitæ, thræ fingers aboue the Nutmegs, which let stand couered to infuse for. xviiii. howres, & that the Aqua vitæ hath attayned a yellow colour, the same then shyft into another glasse: into which poure after fresh Aqua vitæ, so much as before, & the same so often repeate with fresh Aqua vitæ, vntyl it wyl colour the Aqua vitæ no more. Which done, powre all ỳ Aqua vitæ thus colored into a glasse body, which after the setting into Balneo Mariæ, distyll according to art, that the Aqua vitæ may ascend, & the oyle of Nutmegs remayne in the bottome of the body: and on such wyse, shal you attaine the oyle prepared. In the lyke maner, may an oyle be altogyther distylled, out of all other spyces.

I saw, sayth one of Gesnerus friends, a distyllation of the oyle of Nutmegs, which was an oyle drawne most pleasant & swæt, and of a great yæld, by an Alchymist, after this maner. He toke the Nutmegs & brought thẽ to fine powder, on which he powred two measures of simple pure water, after he shysted the whole into a glasse Cucurbite fensed about with ỳ lute of wysedome (this lute was made with simple clay, to which he mixed the shorne flore of cloath tempred with salt water) euẽ as the Alchymists are wont to lute theyr bodies, for the purchasing of streng water: after the head set on, he lyke luted the ioynt of the head round about, & the

joynt of the receauer in the same maner, that no spirites shoulde breath forth. The body thus fenced he set into the Furnace, making vnder a soft fyre in the begynning, but nert a bygger, & last a strong fire: euen as they doe, which distyl the strong water: and drawne, it was for truth an oyle most excellent of sauour, swymming aboue the water come in the Receauer, which he dilygentlie gathered: for he affirmed the same to be of great vertue in sundry matters.

The oyle of Mace, is of a hote quality, & for that cause the vse of it is ryght profitable in the collicke passion, proceeding of a colde cause, and of the rewme distylling or descending from the head: it comforteth also the heart, the stomacke, & matrice. But a most singular helpe in especiall, is felt of this oyle, in the tremblings of the heart proceeding of feare, or through the stopping of the bladder, or matrice, it auayleth besides in the strangurie, and helpeth all diseases proceeding of a colde matter. A three or fowre droppes may be ministred or taken by the mouth at a tyme, prepared with some other dayntye matter, or in an yron Ladle or great spoone ouer the fyre: or in a freshe draft of good wyne: this borrowed out of an vnknowne Author, in the Germain tongue.

An oyle out of Mace may be gotten, by pressing forth, in the same maner, as shall after be taught, in the fourme and way of preparing the oyle of Cloues.

An oyle distylled out of Pepper, hauing all those propertyes, which the Pepper it self, sauing that the same burning which the Pepper procurrth on the tongue, is not the lyke fealt (by tast) in ỳ oyle. This oyle of the pepper is none other matter, then an ayriall element seperated frō the other elements: euen as the lyke wee proue in the distylled oyle of the vitryoll, & brymstone. In the same maner, is the oyle of pepper throughly seperated from his burning, & consisteth or hath greater properties then the Pepper it selfe, & hath the singular propertie of piersing. In the Collicke passion, and partes stuffed with much soft & clammy flewme, let two or three droppes of it be ministred or taken with broth, vnto the cutting a sunder, and breaking away of it. I gaue (sayth a certayne Practisioner) in the Tertiane ague, after a purgation, & the bleeding by vaine done, three droppes of this oyle, with one

scruple

scruple of Mina, two houres before the fyte began: and it lefted within once or twyse taking, yea and mastred the cold, the shaking, & the Ague it selfe, to the wonder of the patient. And he further affyrmeth of it, that if this auayleth not in the first giuing, it wholy cureth in the second tyme.

An oyle of Cloues is lyke prepared & gotten as the oyle of Juniper berries, and not as the oyle of Cinamon. This oyle is farre soner and easier purchased, if the same distyllation be done with waters, as eyther rayne, or ponde waters, or other more dayntie waters. The Cloues besydes haue a farre more moysture contained in them, then hath the Cinamon. There be some (yea many) which doe lyke prepare and get an oyle of Cloues, by onely pressing forth.

Take of Cloues what quantity you wyl, those beate in a grosse maner, which after stiepe in Rosewater so long, vntil you thinke it hath throughly purchased the qualities & effectes of the Cloues. Then take a quantity of good Almondes, cleane & whyte scraped with a knyfe, those lightly cutte into pieces, which after infuse in the sayde water, that they may throughly drinck in of the sauour and taste of the Cloues, those then lay a sunder to drie: which dryed, infuse againe in the sayd water, and those drye againe, & this doe for fowre tymes togyther. After put into bagges, presse an oyle forth, which set in the Sun to purify for a tyme. And in this maner also may many profitable oyles be prepared & gotten, as an oyle out of Muske, Amber, and Beniamine, Storax, Cynamon & Mace. This borrowed out of a written boke, of the Authours.

An oyle of Cloues, that is as the Cloues it selfe, being hote and drye, in the thyrde degree, which helpeth the stomack, the Lyuer, the heart, the humorall flure of a cold cause, & all cold diseases of the stomacke. The Cloues put away Melancholie spirites, and cleare the grosse: but the oyle doth these farre excellenter, and as I may sothly affirme (sayth the Authour) it hath all the vertues of a Baulme. For this doth heale outwardly fresche and greene wounds. It staieth, the yssewing of blood & water, out of wounds. It comforteth within the naturall partes, it purgeth Melancholy blood, it comforteth the heart & head, and doth especially helpe, the gyddynesse of the head, and weaknesse of sight: if in the morning

thrée or fowre drops of it be taken fasting in a spoone, with some pleasaunt syrups, or other daynty thing, or in wyne.

Of the oyle of Cloues, wryteth another: who thus sayth, this I dare affyrme, that it hath the vertues of baulme: I saw (sayth he) a wound closed and healed by it, without stitching, by one Ioachimus Rhœticus. And as touching the other worthie effects of this oyle, I (by sylence ouer passe) which this doth in strengthning, & in restoring especially decayed strength. The oyle of Cloues druncke, to the quantity of two or thrée droppes, in the broath, or culleys of a Capon, doth then auaile in the Collick, & suffocations of the wombe. Tables or losings prepared and made of the oyle of Cloues, and eating of them morning, & euening, doe strengthen the head, and staye rewmes.

## Of the oyles out of gummes, teares, or lycours thyckned, or conicaled, and Rosens.

*The .xvj. Chapter.*


THe oyles of Gums, or Teares, may thus be distylled: take of Gums, what quantity you wyll, those put into a Retort set in ashes, which in the begynning distyl with a soft fyre, but after increase

crease, by lyttle and lyttle, vntyl no more wyll come, and the oyle powre forth, which must thus be rectifyed: take an other fayre Retorte, into which shyft the oyle, the same set into ashes, distyll agayne with a very gentle fyre, and you shal obtaine a most pure oyle, piercing, and entering much better the powers of the body. And in the same maner rectify oyles drawne out of woddes, the sedes, and Baulme. Lullius distylleth an oyle out of a gumme, or gummie matter, being before well brayed, and infused for a daye, in sowre verguice, or sharpe vineger.


An oyle out of Mastick, is gotten by descentio, in a Retorte: in such manner ordred, that ỳ fyre be made both aboue, and vnder it, and you shall so purchase an oyle of Mastick, which after may be rectifyed, as aboue taught. A certayne Practisioner in ỳ worthy Citie of Auguste, distylleth it on this wyse: in taking whole Mastick, and it alone putteth into a Retorte luted, vnto that parte shewing and lying without the Furnace, which hath fowre vente holes, and couered aboue: this with a soste fyre distyll: for that which commeth, is a marueylous Baulme vnto woundes. Note, I haue distylled (sayth a certaine person, forgotten of the Authour) Mastick by a pype, but the same woulde yelde no more, then a sauour or taste. Yet was that Mastick, neuertheleste, lyght and porous in the bottome.

The

The water also which remained in the bottome of the Cucurbite, was of a yelowishe colour, & bitterishe. And to conclude, the Pasticke in the boyling (then by a Limbecke) loseth a vertue, powred into the same matter, in which it is boyled. Seyng ý essence of it, yeldeth a greater vertue by a Lymbecke.

A confection of the oyle out of Frankensence, and Carabe, peradventure also out of Assa dulcis, Cāphora, styrax calaminta, &c. Take first a body very well luted, but of small length, & the necke somewhat broken of or cut away with a bigge wyer redde hotte, that the mouth of the glasse may be the wyder (for into the mouth of it must another glasse be thrust) into which powre your fyne pouder of Frankensence, or of Carabe, vnto the waight of halfe a pounde. After this, prepare another white glasse of Christall, hauing a broade mouth like to our pewter quarte potte, into which you may powre the hotte water, and into this set the first Cucurbyte, in such order, that the same may stand vpright in the myddle of it. Then close the Cucurbite about his ende, beyng bored in the toppe, into which hole set an apte Tunnel, that may haue a tappe somewhat higher than the hole whose narrower part, & end, may regard or leaue toward the glasse with ý hotte water, which thus prepared & done, powre the whote water into the Tunnel, and by opening or plucking forth the tappe, the hote water may not then distyll downe, by droppes softlie, into the vessell standing vnder: & on such wyse gouerne your water, that ý glasse be not drowned, for through this with the helpe togither of the vapour of the hote water, a most swet & pleasant oyle ascendeth into the Lymbeck, bearing with it, or hauing the very sauour of the Frankensence, which without ý working with this vapor, doth most filthily smel.

Iohannes Manardus in his Epistle of the wormes. xxxi. wryteth that he obserued two simple oyles preuayling agaynst the wormes: as the oyle of Frankensence, & oyle of vitryol, prepared by the Chymisticke arte. With the first (sayth hee) let the belly be annoynted: but in ministring the seconde, the same must cyrcumspectly be done, least the place may be vlcered with it, if inwardly it be giuen or taken. But there be which dare giue, a little droppe of it to drincke, with Mellarate.

An oyle of Myrre, that maynteineth the person long youthfull,

euen as the naturall baulme doth: for this oyle by his naturall vertue defendeth & preserueth all things from putrifying, which are layd into it: and this also annointed on the face, mayntaineth a freshe & comely face, and that long youthful appearing. This besides healeth woundes marueylous sone, and cureth all inwarde griefes, or at the least, a marueylous nũber of diseases, in giuing vnto the quantity of two drams at a tyme by the mouth. This helpeth the defnesse of the eares, by powring certaine drops into them: and mightily auayleth against all maner of aches, procedding of a cold cause: it preserueth the sight, by being distylled into the eyes, and especially one drop at a tyme: and marueylous singular for women payned with the griefe & disease of the matrice: and it stayeth the sheding of heyre, by anoynting the places with it: and annoynting all the parts of the body of him which hath a grieuous Ague, and procuring him to sweate, shall spedily be cured of his ague: and many other sicknesses, doth this precious oyle cure, if those be wrought after knowledge. The making of which singuler oyle is on this wyse: take of chosen Myrre, that in no maner is falsyfied, fire ounces, of pure Aqua vitæ which hath no flewme in it twelue ounces, these after the myxing togyther in a glasse body, set into hote horse dung to digest, for fire dayes. After the taking forth, distyl the substance in Balneo with an easie fyre at the first, vntyll all the Aqua vitæ be distylled and come forth: for then wyll the oyle tarry behinde in the bottome of the bodye, which strayne through a fyne lynnen cloath, the same dilygently keepe in a glasse to your vse. And when any person wyll annoynt of it on the face, to make it seme at one staye, and comelynesse, a long tyme: let him or hir make a decoction of Nettles in common water, and whyles the same boyleth, let the partie holde ouer his face, that it may by the same meanes strongly sweate, after in drying the face verye well, annoynt forthwith the face all about with the oyle: and the lyke maner may be obserued and vsed, in annoynting the breast, the handes, & other partes of the creature, in preseruing that those appeare not wrincled, and yll fauoured: as commonly they doe in olde age. This borrowed out of the worthy Greke, Leonarde Fiorauant.

This precious oyle of Myrre, is otherwyse prepared and made by

by a certayne practisioner, helping the aches and paynes of the Gowte, & seruing vnto many other maters afore vttered. Take of new layd egges ten in number, which after the hard seething, cutte into iust halfes: the yolkes taken forth, fyll those hollowe places with so much fyne powder of Myrre in eache, as wyll well contayne the half of the yolke. Which done, close the two halfes of the whites of the egges togyther, & putting or laying them in a glasen vessel, set after into a deepe seller, which let there remaine for fiftéene dayes, or longer, and a lycour wyll then yssew forth, which keepe diligently to your vse. And if the making of this oyle on this wyse, sémeth not agreeable to reason & arte, let them reade Mattholus last encrease vpon Diascories, where he vttereth the same wordes aboue taught, &c.

Beniamine is the gum of a certayne tree, which (in the Italian tongue) is named Lasero Cirenaico, ý groweth in India, & brought to Venice, & other parts of the world, in very great pieces, being in sauour most pleasaunt, of which by art, may a most pleasant & marueilous oyle be drawne, seruing vnto diuers diseases, & very pleasant of smell: but who that myndeth to purchase an oyle, that for smell to be wondered at, let him prepare and draw the same, after this maner. Take one pound of Beniamine, of Leuanute, or the East Musk one dram, of most pure & fine Aqua vitæ ten ounces, of the Ryuer sand wel washed & dried before, fowre oũces, all these after the myring togither, put into a Retort of glasse, of such a bygnesse, that the same may remayne three fowrth partes emptie, after the substaunce put in, which then distyl in Balneo, vntyl all the substaunce be come: and when no more wyll distyll forth, draw away your Receauer, & seperate the water from the oyle, keeping eache a part by it selfe: for you shall then inioye a water ryght pleasant, and oyle of Beniamine myraculous. The lyke for swætnesse and sauour not seene, nor inuented of any. This borrowed out of the rationall secretes, of Leonarde Fiorauant.

An oyle of Beniamine is thus made, take so much of the Aqua vitæ, as of the Beniamine in wayght, which after the fine beating into powder, powre togyther into a short body & wyde, the same after set into a pan or earthen pot with ashes, the head close luted about in the ioynt, & receauer the lyke with past: this done, distyl

in the begynning with a soft fire, vntyl al the water be distilled & come. Which dilygently kæpe, in ý the same serueth vnto sũdry vses: after increase the fire by lytle & lytle, and when you sæ the oyle distyll forth, increase the fyre bygger and bygger, vntyl you shall haue obtayned all the oyle. And in the ende wyll followe a certayne gumme, lyke to Manna, which auayleth vnto the making of pleasaunt swæte water, with spryng water, but better and swæter wyll it bæ, being made with Rosewater. This borrowed out of the Italian secretes, of Gabriell Fallopio.

Another oyle of Beniamine well cõmended, take of Beniamine one poũd, which after the fine beating into powder, powre into a body with a head (or rather into a Retort) on which poure then of Rosewater two pynts: the ioynts after dilygently stopped, begin to distyll with a soft fyre, vntyll all the water be come, then increase the fyre vntyl you sæ the oyle distyll, which appearing, increase the fyre stronger & stronger, vntyll all the oyle be gotten, which rectify in the Sunne. And in the same maner altogyther, is an oyle distylled of the Storax, both Calamita, and Liquida.

An oyle by distyllaciõ, of the Lyquide storax, is thus made: take of the Storax what quantity you wyl, the same put into a retort, vpon which powre so much of good Aqua vitæ as the wayght of ý Storax, & to euery pound of the Storax, put in thræ oũces of ryuer sande wel washed & dried, which after the diligent luting set into ashes, beginning first with a soft fire, & after the appearance of ý oyle, increase ý fire stronger & stronger, vntyl al ý oile be distilled & come. And in the end of ý distyllatiõ, when certayn fumes come into the retort which sauor, draw away the receauer, putting vnder another, for the odoriferous oyle otherwyse would be spylt & lost: after seperate the oyle from the Aqua vitæ, which kæpe in a glasse. This out of the rationall secretes, of Leonarde Fiorauant.

An oyle of Ladanum, is drawne and gotten on this wyse: take of Ladanum what quantity you wyll, which brought to powder, put into a copper body tynned within, on which powre a pynt or halfe a pynt of Rosewater, according to the quantity of the Ladanum, & about halfe the wayght, powre in of the oyle of swæte Almondes: after this set on the head lyke tynned within, and close the ioynt about, as you doe in the other oyles: after let the substaunce boyle in your Furnace, for a reasonble tyme. In this, it

behoueth

behoueth to vse your owne discretion in permitting it to boyle, eyther a longer or shorter tyme, accordiug to the quantitie of the substance, put into the body. And before you draw the oyle forth, let it throughly cole in the body, which after kæpe in a glasse to your vse. And that the same may the longer and better be preserued, put into it a lytle of roch Alome burnt, or of Ambra cana.

## Of the oyle of Turpentine.

### *The xvj. Chapter.*

THe auncient in tymes passe vsed alone the Turpentyne, and not the oyle, yet the oyle is the thynnest part of the Turpentyne, helping the colde griefes of the synewes, and all colde and wyndie diseases: in the harde fetching of breath, & shortnesse of wynd much auailing, if two drams of it be taken in the morning fasting for a tyme togyther. This also is profitable in the gathering of matter in the bulke of the stomacke, and in all maner of paynfull griefe in the breast, proceding of flewme: the Collicke passions also, & all griefes that commeth of wynde: it correcteth besydes, and bringeth to fayre passe, the scarres of wounds. Very fayre is the oyle of Turpentyne, and hath few Feces or grounds in the bottome of the body, after the distyllacion, for it is in a maner all oyle of it selfe, and the greatest part of it, is by distillacion gotten or drawne into oyle. For an oyle is purchased out of it, eyther by force of an extreame colde laboured, or of an extreame hotenesse done: euen as out of all matters in a maner, this may be drawne.

Also this distylled oyle of Turpentyne, healeth scabbes, and the choppes of them: the brayne it heateth & comforteth, by putting vp a feather into the nosethrelles dypped in it, and draweth forth flewme without snyfings: this healeth besydes, the chops of womens breastes. For the recouering of memory, defnesse, and the crampe, this obtayneth principalitie. That woundes may spædily bee healed, take the oyle of Turpentyne, and heated by the fyre, myre with it an equall part of Viridis æris, which after kæpe to vse. This learned out of the written booke, of a notable Empericke.

The

The proper maner of distylling oyle out of Turpentine, reade among the Balsams: and in the first part, of the treasure of Euonymus.

A symple oyle of Turpentyne, which hath many vertues, in sundry grieffes: take of cleare Turpentyne, what quantitie you wyll, and for euery pound put thræ ounces of the ashes of a hard or strong wood, which after the myring togither, & put into a Retort, set on a Furnace: and in the begynning distyll with a soft fyre, vntyll all the moysture be drawne: after increase the heate with a stronger fyre, vntyl al the oyle be distylled & come. Which kæpe diligently in a glasse, for this is the simple oyle of Turpentyne, which serueth vnto many grieffes: & healeth simple woũds in. xviiii. howres, by applying the oyle vpon. It is ryght profitable & auaylyable in sinewes shrunck, procæding of a cold cause: in taking onedram of it by the mouth with white wine or other wine, procureth the pacient to pysse spædily, & dissolueth all the windynesse of the body. This also helpeth stitches in the sides: & marueilously, cureth pestilent Agues, by mynistring the same quantity (aboue taught) by the mouth: and by annoynting the mouth of the stomack with it, causeth a good digestion. This borrowed out of the Italian secretes, of Gabriell Fallopio.

Another of the same mans, I haue distylled (sayth Fallopio) in Padna, an oyle out of Turpentyne in the same maner, with washed in sand myred, which so letted that the Turpentine dyd not hastily ascend: this I tryed, to be a marueylous oyle in wounds.

A compounde oyle of Turpentine, against the crampe, and other open paynes, take of cleare Turpentyne one pounde, of oyle Olyue tenne ounces, of Frankensencs, of Sarcocolla, of Mastick, and of Saffron, of eache one ounce, of Panis porcini, of Cauda equina or horse tayles, and of Madder, of eache one ounce, of earth wormes washed thræ ounces, all these incorporate well togyther in a panne, ouer a very soft fyre: which then powring into a Retort of glasse, distyll in the begynning with a soft fyre: after increase the fyre vnto the ende of the worke. Which ended, seperate the oyle from the water, and the oyle kæpe dilygently in a glasse. For this is a myraculous lycour, against the crampe: and marueylous sone healeth woundes, bruses, and other grieffes of

the bodie. This out of the secretes, of Gabriell Fallopio.

An oyle out of Turpentyne (Larigna) marueylous against the shryncking of members, if members be annoynted with it, borrowed out of an vnknowne writer, to the Auchour. Ye take of Turpentyne one parte, of Vitryoll calcyned one parte, of Apples dryed and brought to powder without skynne or paring one part, of oyle Dryue eke parte, of burnte Tyles one parte, all these fynelie brought to powder, and myxed togyther, he let stande in a potte glased, in a hotte place, for fowreteene dayes, sturring it about each daye. After the whole he distylled by descention, in a vessell (which most diligently he luted, of thrée fyngers thycknesse) and through dryed it, before the occupying.

An oyle to be drawne out of Turpentnie with Sage, is on this wyse prepared & done, which preuayleth against the palsie of the members, left after an Apoplexie, or Hemiplexie. Let be put into a glasse Cucurbite, named a Retorte, of the greene Sage leaues finely shred, about one pound, to which adde the same quantitye of Turpentine, which may suffice to the forming of a certayne paste with the Sage, that the same may be handled with the handes, that is, that of the one there may be as much, as of the other, and so much in the ende, that after both myxed there be no more, than may fyll two thyrde partes of the glasse Retort. This before remembred, that the Retort be dilygently & strongelie luted about, after vse and art. Then set the bellie of the Retorte within the Furnace, fastned and luted dilygentlie in the ioynt after art, that no ayre breath forth. And let your Receauer be of a sufficient bygnesse, and strong, for if it shall otherwyse bee ouer small, then through the vehemencie of the spyrites, it wyll lyghtlie breake. In the begynning procéde with a softe fyre, and with the same fyre perseuere or continew so long, vntyll all the moysture of the Sage shall be distilled & come, for after the same, there is no daunger in the force of the fyre. But whyles the dystyllacion is in doing, the neck of the Retort wyll be vehemently hote: when as in it shall no other be contayned or remaine, then the excrementes of the Sage, and the remnaunt or Feces of the Turpétine, which are none other, than that named Colophonia:

the

the necke shall then be cooled, although it may appeare very hote, in that no more doth after ascende, which may heate the necke. Yet that the whole distyllacion may be performed and done by a easier way, and with lesser danger, and that the fyre also may by a better meanes be gouerned according to the necessitie and wyl of the workeman.


For that cause are here two furnaces placed, standing one by the other, of which the one serueth for the fyre, & the other is for the Retort: this (for the Retort) receyueth the fyrie heate, by an apte hole framed vnto it, placed in the myddle betwæne both, which may one whyles shutte, and another whyles open, according to the necessitie of the worke, through the helpe of a certayne plate or wyndowe of yron, hydde betwæne both the Furnaces.

And when any matter is in the distylling, both the Furnaces in the meane time ought to be closed and shutte in all places, except certayne vent holes in both the Furnaces, that the fume may so passe by them. And that these Furnaces, may appeare playner to vnderstanding, conceyue this figure, here aboue discrybed. With this oyle (purchased by the meanes aboue taught) the payned members ought moderatelie to be annoynted.

An oyle by distillacion of the shyppe pytch, annointed on places, doth auayle vnto the ertenuation of resolued & weake members, yet doth it not lyke resolue, as the pytche lying a long tyme togyther. An oyle out of the whyte pytche, by distyllacion may be gotten, ryght precious: this borrowed out of an Empericke, vnknowne to the Auchour.

## Of the oyles gotten out of Barkes.

### The.xviij.Chapter.

A Water or oyle of Cynamon, is to be requyred and coueted before other waters, and Oyles: as the Cynamon it selfe in respect to other spyces. And the Cynamon is of a subtyll heate, through which it especially auayleth in the wynter, in that it strengthneth then more the stomacke, and marueylously putteth away all euyll and corrupt moystures of the stomacke, and defendeth it from corrupting at all: it also sharpeneth the sight, and openeth any maner stopping of the veynes, and marueylously comforteth the heart. But an oyle distylled of it, doth answerr in generall to a naturall baulme, which within helpeth all putrifaction, and without the body cureth all freshe woundes or vlcers. And the distylled water mightily auayleth in all colde diseases, as well of men, as women, especially which haue a stomacke so affected, that they haue no appetyte. When the spirites also bee weakned, or the pacient weake, a draft of this water, with a litle of good Malmesie, or of the iuyce of the Pomegranate, taken by the mouth, wonderfully auayleth and helpeth. Men in a maner dead, by dropping or powring a droppe or two into the mouth, doth recouer the person in a swoone or traunce: especially which to olde men many tymes hapneth, this is the presentest remedy. Mydwiues and other motherlye women with vs, carry of this water with them, and vse of the same with prosperous successe, to yong women in the daungerous traueyle of chylde. For both in the hastening, and helping forward of the byrth, it is the worthyest remedy. The sundry maners, that a water and oyle may be distylled & gotten out of the Cynamon, shal by a few examples here be vttered. Some there be which stiepe the Cinamon before in Rose water, others in whyte wyne: many drawe it in a Cucurbyte luted about, but then is the substaunce lightly burned. If the same be distylled in a bladder (which the Apotecaryes vse) it can not then be done without the great quantity of Cynamon. The best maner and waye of drawing these, is in the vapour of boyling water: but as touching the rehersall of these, is here sufficient.

The

The Poticaries (certaine yeares past) were wont, to steepe the Cynamon for certayne dayes, in Rose water; as that which regarded the heart, and was alwayes applyed for the recouerie of strength: and for that a lyttle quantity of the water, hath not his smell, the water is estimed of the lesser value with many. And for that cause better it is, that the Cynamō be steyed before the distyllation, in olde pleasaunt whyte wyne, for a certayne tyme: For on such wyse prepared, the distylled water is caused the excellenter, and in piercing more effectuous.

The maner of preparing a water out of Cynamon, which Gesnerus receiued of a certaine friend of his, that made great tryals, and often distylled the same. Let one pound of chosen Cynamon be gotten, which beat so fyne, that the powder may passe through a fine sieue, yet the whole you may not worke to powder: after put al into a Cucurbite, on which powre of the water of Borrage of Bugloſſe, of Endiue, and of baulme, of each halfe a pynt; these let stand to infuse in a glasse close stopped, for fowre or fiue daies. After out of this Cucurbite or glasse body, let the whole be shyfted into a copper body, which you shall place in a Furnace with his head set vpon, & cowling beake fastned to after art: and beware that the body stand not ouer nigh the fyre, but that an yron plate full of holes, be fyred in the myddle betweene, that the fyre may so vent through, and the vapour be sent vpwarde. First kyndle or beginne with a soft fyre, vntyll the distyllacion be somewhat come, but increase after the fyre bygger and bygger, that it may the spedilyer distyll forth. When a measure is come or dystilled forth, seperate ý a part, as principal, setting vnder another Receauer, for ý same which next distylleth & is gathered, is much inferiour to the first, and may serue for new Cinamon, to be steyed in the same. And in the same maner, may a water be distilled out of Cloues. Where to be noted, that a maner and way of cowling be vsed: as when the water begimneth to wax hote, to drawe forth the same, and powre in colder water.

A water of Cinamō, if any wyl distyl by a bladder made of copper, togyther with a pype fyred to it, passing through a vessell of cold water: a great quantity then shal be distylled togyther, for it would not easily be drawne in a small quantity. But in a Cucur-

bite dilygently luted, this speciall care is to be had, that your stuffe burne not to the bottome, whereby your water then distylling forth may sauour of the burning. That if the fyre shall be hoter increased, an oyle also distylleth, and so much the more, if the Cynamon shall be stieped in good whyte wyne. A water distylled in a Cucurbite, is gathered whyte in the receauer.

I doe take (sayth the Authour) a due quantity of Cynamon, euen so much as I thinck good, and put the same into a Cucurbite or glasse body not luted, togyther with water, to stiepe for certayne dayes, after I distyll the substaunce by the vapour of boyling water, in such sort that the Cucurbite in which the Cynamon is contayned, doth not touch the water, as the lyke Manardus teacheth: and on such wyse I distylled and gathered a cleare water, not troubled, nor the spirites also of the Cynamon heated to much. Sometymes when I would haue the water myghtyer, I then adde to it a lytle of Gynger. And in this maner, a certaine Poticarie (with the Authour) distylleth the water of Cynamon.

Certayne others there be, which follow & vse this maner: take of water sixtæne partes, of Cynamon one parte, which grosely was powdred togyther, the same after put into a Cucurbite to stiepe close stopped, for a certayne tyme, as eyther fowre, or fiue dayes: after this set on the head close to the body, and distyll the substaunce with a most temperate heate in Balneo Mariæ, which excedeth not the heate of mans dryne in the fyrst cõming forth, for so may a most pleasaunt water be drawne and purchased. In the tyme of this boyling, may hote water be powred in, that a lyke quantity continew styll, for doubte of wasting away, and you shall gather into a Receauer the distinct waters: as the fyrst a mightie water, the second of lesser strength, and the thyrd feble. And in the lyke maner may all other spyces be ordered and dystilled; and many distyllers there be, which purchase by the same doing, an oyle and water.

Another maner brieflie, in purchasing the water of Cynamon: take of chosen Cynamon two ounces, of water, a fowrth part of a measure, of wyne so much, these after the myring, distyll, as aforeta ught.

Others prepare a water of Cynamon, after this mamer:

they

they take of Cynamon, one pounde grosely beaten, on which they powre a Sertarie and a halfe, that is (about a wyne quarte) of pure water, which close couered, they let stand to infuse, for. xviii. howres, after they set the body on a soft fyre, & distylled the water, euen as wee doe Aqua vitæ, by a pype passing thorowe a wodden vessell or tubbe fylled with colde water, which croketh or wryeth in an out (after the fygure here playner dyscribeth) least the spyrites should burne. This fourme also may serue all those distyllacions, which ought to be done by cooling meanes, thorow a vessell of colde water.

A certayne woman well practised, and skylfull in distyllation, prepared and drewe Cynamon water, on this wyse: but it lyttle dyffereth, from the wayes afore vttered: take of the best Cynamon fynelye brought to powder in a morter, but not searsed, halfe a pounde, this so charilye powre into the distyllatorye bodie, that none cleaue on the sydes falling in, on which powre one measure and a halfe of cleare Cunduice water, then set the headde close to the bodye: after distyll in the begynning with a verye softe fyre, and increase the fyre by lyttle and lyttle, as you see the droppes come, eyther quicke, or slowly: to the Nose of the Lymbecke or headde, let a Pype bee fastened (as afore taught, and demonstrated) passing or retching through colde water, at the ende of which a Receauer fastened.

When the water thus commeth, you shall neede three persons to stand by, the one and first to consider & tende the head, and pype, that he or shee alwayes coleth them, with lynnen cloathes wette in colde water & applied after discretion on the head and pype, the other standing by the Receauer, let him obserue and marke the colour of the water distylling into the receauer: the thyrde, that he marke and tende the glasse in such maner, as when neede shall be, to retche or put vnder spedily another Receauer, & to take the other againe, & stop dilygently. The water distilling hath fowre differences, for which cause it shal neede fowre sundry receiuers. The first water that cōmeth, is somewhat fattie and strong, and of this, is the best: and as this proceedeth in distylling, & a mylkie colour beginneth to come, then gather the second water, which in his fortitude lacketh of the first, or is of a weaker vertue: & when this colour is vanished, & that the water comming forth, as a water distylled out of other matters, remember & consider the thirde water, which must lyke be gathered a part or seuerall by it selfe. When this water shalbe turned into a yellowe colour, or chaunged yellowishe, gather then the fowrth water, which distylleth or commeth forth in a small quantity: and the worke is at an ende, when certayne droppes begynne to appeare of a redde colour, at which sight ceasse, for the rest behynd is of no force, nor serueth to any vse or purpose. Besides take heede, least through the force of the fyre your substance ouer high boyleth vp, & through the same may the distyllacion proceede amysse, & in daunger of losing the whole stuffe. Of which to be out of doubt, you shall auoyde & end that care (by god gouernment) in the space of one howre.

Three droppes of this water, myxed to other waters of lyke propertie aunswering, doe helpe the falling sicknesse. If with this, the veynes vnder the tongue be aptlie rubbed, doth helpe the palsie persons in a short tyme.

Out of the Cynamon may by distyllacion, but a lyttle oyle be gotten, for which cause in the stede of it, we may often vse the water of Cynamon, especially the same which is first gathered, for this hath singular properties contayned in it.

An oyle of Cynamon, is prepared & gotten on this wyse, borrowed out of a certaine written coppie, of an vnknowne Author:

take

take of the best Malmesie thrée measures, and the same distylled twyse ouer. After let it be a thyrd tyme, that one measure onelye resteth in the Cucurbite . Let it be distylled once agayne, that a lesser quantity may remaine in the Cucurbite. Then let it be yet once agayne distylled, that one measure onely remayneth: by so often repiticion shal you haue the wyne very wel rectifyed, which kéepe to your vse. The same done, take of Cynamon what quantity you thinke necessary, the same breake smally, after powre the Cynamon with the rectifyed wyne into a Cucurbite, that it may be two fingers aboue the Cinamon. Let the Cucurbite then be dilygently closed with a blynd Lymbecke, and setting it into Balneo Mariæ, make a soft fyre vnder for thrée dayes . Which time ended, powre ỳ wyne warely forth, in regarding that none of the Feces or grosser substaunce be powred forth withall, & the wyne kéepe a part. Then powre other rectifyed wyne vpon, and worke as you did with the other before. These done, mixe eyther Aqua vitæ or both togyther, in a Cucurbite, which dilygently couer with a head, and begyn to distyll with a very soft fyre, and so slow, that nynes stroks or knockes with the finger, may be made betwéene drop and drop falling: and on this wyse you shall continew, vnto the tyme that all the wyne be ascended: for in the bottome then of the glasse, you shall haue an oyle, which dilygently kéepe.

The maner of preparing and drawing a water of Cynamon, and an oyle of the same: which a most singular Phisition named Maister *Iohn Crato a Krafftheim*, gently opened and taught to the Aucthour.

*The. xix. Chapter.*

Take of the best and finest Cynamon, which beate very small, after the tying vp in a fine lynnen cloath, and this lytle bagge hanged within the vessell, in which water is conteyned in ỳ bottome, but in such sort that the water toucheth not the bagge, and the vessell in the meane tyme dilygently closed, which vessell set into a great potte, full of hote and scalding water, in such maner, that the water, which is contayned in the same vessel: in which the Cynamon hangeth, may boyle: and let the Cynamon hang in this

this maner for a certaine space, in that or ouer that hote vapour, vntyll the Cynamon hath sufficiently drawne and gathered to it of moysture. After the Cynamon thus prepared and moystned with the vapour of the boyling water, let it be agayne beaten ouer, and as it were, a certayne paste made thereof, and the same togyther with the impressed lycour, which it before gathered and receyued, let be put into a Lymbecke: if nede shall requyre, you may yet powre in some more hote water, but ȳ lesser water you powre in or occuppye, so much the worthier water of Cinamon you shall possesse, and somwhat also of the Dyle. But if you couet to haue a more store of water, and lesse precious, then powre in the more water, as certayne (at this daye) doe, to purchase them rather a more gayne, then mennes commoditye and health: but ordering it thus, you shall then obtayne, eyther none, or very lytle of the Dyle.


A. Representeth the couer of that pot, in which the Cynamon is hanged: this couer, if it haue within a head pynce, made of purpose, in the myddle as it were, of the hollownesse, lyke to that pynne set in the toppe of a Helmette, or rather as this fygure more playnlie demonstrateth, to which the bagge may aptlyer be fastned, and hang by that meanes the iustlyer in the myddle. That if the same lyke can not be gotten or wrought, in putting a stycke ouerthwart the head of the potte, it may to the stycke be tyed and hang. And the couer stoppe dilygently about, that no ayre breath forth.

B. B. Doth here representent the emptie hollownesse of the vessell.

C. Doth here shewe the bagge fylled with the Cynamon.

E. Expresseth the tunnell pype, by which the water, if that any fayleth or nedeth, may be powred in, but the hole after

diligently

dilygently stopped.

F. F Is here the great potte full of water, which conteyneth and receyueth the vessell, into which the Cynamon is put.

If the vessell receyuing the lycour distylled, be large, there needeth not to drawe the water by the pype of the Helmette, except the Receauer ware hote, and then let a lynnen cloath wette in colde water be applyed vpon, which by that meanes, shall persourme and yelde the same vse. In the same maner, as the water of Cynamon is prepared and drawne, may also the Annise, the Fennell, the Cummyne, &c. be distylled and gotten.

The distylled oyles of Gums, and Rosens, haue another maner and way, and requyre an inspection in the putrifying: for a man must dilygently beware and foresee, that the fyre be made very soft vnder, and the same styl or continually a lyke, for if the spirite once beginneth to breath forth, the oyle and whole worke is losse. And vnto vse, must not the ponde, but ryuer water be taken.

Againe the oyle of Cynamon, certaine doe affyrme, that the same to be prepared and made of some, with Aqua vitæ: and that it ought to be applied to them that are encombred with the falling sicknesse, by gyuing of the oyle for thræ monethes, as daylye a droppe with Maiorome water, or some other lyke.

An oyle out of the ryndes of the Orenoges dryed, is made most singular: but whether the same ought only be done in the Sun, or by distyllacion properly, as yet is not knowne to the Authour. But this the Authour learned and knew, that the Oyle is whytishe and swete smelling, and hath very lytle sowrenesse, or in a maner nothing at all, that the Authour could taste or fele.

An oyle out of the ryndes of Nuttes: take the drye ryndes of Nuttes, which after the beating in a morter, put into a Retorte very well luted about, the same set ouer a fyre not ouer bygge, & you shall then drawe forth an Oyle and water out of the ryndes. After shall you seperate the oyle, from the water, by Balneo Mariæ. And last, you shal purge the oyle, by distylling of it in a smal glasse in Sande, thræ or fowre tymes ouer. This is in a maner better, then the oyle of Vitryoll, especially in the pestilence, and in poyson. G. Ras.

## Of the oyle of Tartare, which is the drye Lyes of wyne prepared.

*The. xx. Chapter.*

An oyle of Tartare is on this wyse drawne & made: take of the Tartare of the whyte wyne, or Malmesie, if you can get the same (for it shall be ye better) as much as you think good, the same calcyne in a glasse Furnace: vntyl it be so white as Peale: which done, prepare & get a marble stone into a moyst place, this so order, that it may seme to hang, on which lay your Tartare calcyned, that wyl of it selfe dyssolue & conuert into oyle, within fire or eyght dayes, which gather and let runne through a strayner or ypocrasse bagge, into a vessell or panne set right vnder, & this wyl be whyte of colour, which keepe in a glasse close stopped. This is the true oyle of Tartare, but the same is most strong & corrosiue: when any womã wyll vse of this to bewtifye the face, let hir then myre a litle of it with some other water proper to the face, with which wash morning & euening the face, for it corrodeth & clenseth all maner spots of ye face, cleareth & whyteneth the face, and taketh awaye the rednesse of the same. This oyle cleareth the hands, of any fowle spots: it mundifieth matrie & fowle vlcers, by washing them sundry tymes with it. This also helpeth the euyl dispositions of the stomak: by taking one scruple of it, with two ounces of rosed Hony, and three ounces of Rose water by the mouth, in the morning fasting. This besides serueth for fixation, in Alchimye matters. This borrowed out of the Italian secretes, of that singular Gabriell Fallopio.

Another oyle of Tartare, borrowed out of the same Authour: take of Tartare, cleauing to the sydes of the vessels, especially of the whyte wyne, which beaten before, calcyne in an earthen pan;

after

after the calcynation, beate againe, which being put into an ypocrasse bagge, hang in a colde & moyst seller, setting vnder a deepe glased panne: the same let there hang for fire, or eight dayes, vntyll you see the oyle come. This oyle thus purchased, helpeth all maner of spottes of the face, maketh a cleare, & smooth skynne: it healeth the fowle scruffe, scabbes, & ryngwormes, the redneſſe of the face, through a salt matter, and such lyke.

An oyle of Tartare that auayleth against the pusches, or lyttle wheales of the eyes, proceeding of the Leprie. Take of Tartare beaten, three poundes, this put into a glased potte with twentye ounces of vineger, boyle for halfe an howres space, which in the meane tyme dilygently skym, after take the pot from the fyre, in stepping it dilygently, that no vapour breath forth. Then set the potte againe on whote ymbers or hote coales, which let there so long boyle, or calcyne, vntyll the Tartare may be brought into powder againe. The same after the colling, or being colde, bring to powder, which then powre into a Sugar strayner, or ypocrasse bagge, and hang it in a cold and moyst place, or wyne seller, some glased panne set vnder. The vse of this oyle, is on this wyse: let the pacient before enter into bathe, & at night when he goeth to bedde, annoynt the places vnder the eyes, where the wheales or bladders appeare, & couer them dilygently with a lynnen cloath, that they may not be touched of the ayre before the drying vp of it. This continew in lyke order, morning and euening, for eyght dayes togyther.

For to calcine the Tartare on a sodaine, that with nyter it may be whyte, which auayleth aygainst wartes: out of a writte Germaine boke. Take of salt peter & Tartare brought to powder, of each a lyke quantity. After heate an earthen pan not glased, into which powre the nyter and Tartare, & when they make a noise, & shalbe through burnt, they become speedily whyte. This Tartare thus calcyned, after the tying in a bagge, you shall hang in a moyst Seller, and an Oyle wyll dystyll forth into the panne standing vnder. This oyle thus gathered, doth remoue & put away the wartes on the handes, and other parts, if with it they be annointed. Here is to be noted, that when you shall myre lesser togither of nyter, then of the Tartare, the substance after the calcynation, wyll not be so whyte; although fowre ounces of salt

peter,

peter, with one pound of Tartare, myxed togyther, may calcyne the Tartare, but not reduce it into a whyteneſſe, but that the ſame wyll after remayne blacke, out of which an oyle notwithſtanding is wont alſo to be diſtylled.

Of the oyles that are drawne out of woodes.

*The.xxj. Chapter.*

THat an oyle may be drawne or gotten out of any woodde: take the ſmall chyppes of eyther the Guaicum, the Pyne tree, the Aſhe, or Juniper tree, which ordered by two pottes, diſtyll after by diſcention (as afore was taught) or happily as you know, and you ſhall purchaſe without doubte oyle abundantly. But if you wyll, that it ſhould be mightyer wrought, and that the ſame may be worthier, diſtyl then the ſubſtance by a Retort, and your oyle ſhal after be very ſayre, and piercing, and ſone entering, where ſo euer it is applyed.

An oyle out of the wood Guaicum, or (that better ſucceeded) out of the Holly wood (ſayth Manardus) I vſed in the French grieffes or vlcers, or in Aches: vnto which vſe, doth the oyle alſo out of the Juniper woodde, not a lytle auayle.

An oyle out of the wood of the Aſhe tree, is prepared & made in the ſame maner, as out of the Guaicum: the vſe of it ſerueth, in a colde ache of the ioyntes, and bringeth to a ſcarre the excoriatiōs: it doth properly diſſolue and put away the whyte morphew, and maketh it appeare blacke. And in the lyke maner, may an oyle be gotten, out of all woddes: this Rogerius. Such an oyle beſydes, cureth the palſie perſons. Manardus alſo reporteth, that the oyle of the Aſhe wood, not onely annoynted, but drunckе alſo, to helpe the perſons diſeaſed with the Splene or Wylt.

An oyle out of the yuie woodde, howe the ſame may be prepared & gotten, was afore taught in the place, where wee inſtructed

the

the maner of drawing an oyle, out of the Junyper berryes, borrowed out of Rogerius.

An oyle out of the Junyper wodde, is obtayned in the same maner, as the oyle out of the yuie wodde, that remoueth or repelleth the causes of coldnesse, and the type or sygure of the quartayne: but more singuler and especiall it is, by annoynting from the nauell, vnto the priuie place: for it auayleth and hath the propertie, to comfort the kydneys, and matrice, and to dryye vp the moysture of it, and to prepare also the partie mate vnto conception: this Rogerius.

The Oyle of Juniper, doth auayle in Fistulaes, in cuttes of the skyn, in that named, Malum mortuum: the Serpigo & Canker of the Legges, in wounds & euyll vlcers. Take of the small chyppes of the Juniper wood, a sufficient quantitie, which put into a bigge glased pot or great pytcher glased within, & fylling the pot full, whose mouth ought to be narrowe: after make a deepe hole in the earth, and prepare the walles of it with potters earth, after set the other potte glased within to the bottome of the hole, and vpryght standing, hauing a large mouth, and couered with a plate stricken full of small holes, after fence and stoppe the mouthes of these two pottes, set one within the other, with potters earth, that no ayre breath forth of neyther potte, which couered close about with earth, kyndle, and maintayne the fyre cleare for thée howres, vntyll ye shall haue yelded the best oyle of the Junyper wodde, into the lesser and shorter vessell standing vnder.

An oyle of the Junyper wodde rectified, is wrought in the first distyllation by discention: after the whole powred into a glasse bodie, distylled ouer agayne, and that vpward, in Balneo Mariæ, which although it be the slower waye, yet is it the comelyer maner, and causeth a bewtyfuller oyle, then eyther in Sand or ashes, in that it causeth the oyle readyer in them.

An oyle out of the small chyppes or pieces of the wodde which the Germaines name Hobelspon, prepared and drawne on this wyse, helpeth sundrie griefes of the eyes: take of the good mother of Pearles, which laye for a nyght, eyther in a wyne Seller, or into colde water, after let it be throughly dryed: which done, to this mother of pearles, put in so many chyppes of the

wood

wood as the potte wyll well receyue, the same drawe with a fire by descention, or by (a shorter way) kyndle the chyppes, & an oyle wyll come, of a yellow colour for the eyes.

Of the oyles gotten out of Paper, and the pieces of lynnen cloath.

*The. xxij. Chapter.*

AN oyle out of Paper is thus purchased, take a pewter dyshe, in which put so much paper as you mynde to burne: after the paper burnt, you shall finde a yelowishe some running out of the dyshe, the same gather, and annoynt the wryncled or folded eyelyddes: or otherwyse vse for the spottes, the whitneses, and other grieffes of the eyes.

An oyle otherwise purchased out of paper, make a long hood rolled togither of whyte paper, the very top of which cutte of: and the sharpe ende folded many tymes about, holde with a payre of shæres or long nyppers, on such wise that the broder edge & ende hang or be within the dyshe, vntyll the halfe, or greater part be burnte, yet suffer not the flame to fall into the dyshe, vnto the ende of the worke.

An oyle out of lynnen pieces, take a fine lynnen cloath clean washed, the same kindle or burne ouer a pewter dysh, & a canstick oyle wyll come, with which annoynt vlcers: after dissolue chalke in vyneger, into the maner of a whyte oyntment, with which annoynt rounde about, as a defensiue to the place.


Of the oyles out of Beastes, or their partes, togyther with an Epistle of *Arnoldus de villa noua* of mans blood distylled.

*The. xxiij. Chapter.*

MY dearelye beloued friend Maister Iacobus, of late you required of mee, that I would open to you my secrete of manne blood, which the dyuine powe fauouring and helping mee, an by my owne industry (althoug not wholy) and by many experi ences, with the manifold labor bestowed, I haue founde som

worthy practises, of which I haue tried, and those by my letters, I mind to vtter to you. And although I haue bœn a long time occupyed about the same, yet for that I now ware aged, & set rancour or enuie aside, for that cause, will I fully open to you, what I many times, haue experienced, by this worthy secrete. Therfore giue eare, and heare the chosen secretes, and wordes of my mouth in that the holy Ghost, where (it him best liketh) breatheth his diuine gifte, and of this, let it be recluded in the pitte of a penitent breast, if any will make common, or reueile this secret, to either a foliche, or negligent person, which the auncient in times past, so carefully and busily sought, and yet could not attaine the same yea they many wayes practised, and yet could not retche to, nor purchase the same high secret. For it is a celestiall gift, reuealed to vs vnworthy of God, which neither ẏ Phisitions before knew, nor the Philosophers also which laboured in the dœpe secretes of Alchymie, found. But I take God to witnesse, that by sundry traueiles, which a I long time haue bestowed (as you know) in the secrete Art of Alchymie, haue nowe brought to passe, that I haue knowen by experience, such an efficacie to be of this matter, that ẏ full to vtter of the singuler vertues of it, my wittes will not extend, & for that cause I reclude thē, in the pit of a penitent breast.

To come to the matter, conceaue this secrete, ẏ is, mans blood, and let the blood be of healthfull men, about xxx. yœres of age, out of which draw according to Art, the fowre Elements, as you wel haue learned and know by the rules of Alchymie, and diligently stoppe eche Element a part, that no ayre breath forth.

For the water of it auayleth in all sicknesses, aswell hotte as colde, in ẏ the same is of a hid nature & propertie, & reduceth vnto a temperament the qualitie decayed, and doth especially auaile in pacients corrupted in the spirituall members, & expelleth poyson from the heart. It hath also the vertue to enlarge, and moysten the Arters, & this I say, through the manifest working, that it dissolueth the grosse flewme contained in ẏ Lungs, without harme, and the same vlcered (no mightie matter hindering) it throughly healeth. And briefely, all matters found in the Lungs, and spirituall members, this singularly purgeth, & preserueth those purged. It clenseth the blood, without any other medicine ministred. It cureth also, any flure of the belly, and spœdily delyuereth and

healeth any impostume of the side.

The Ayre also distylled of it, much auayleth vnto the aforesaid matters, & perhaps more, then the water, & doth especially auayle in young persons, that they may persever & continue in the same state of strength & youthfull comlinesse, if they vse now & than of it, & in a little quantitie at a time. And it is in a manner of such a vertue, that it suffereth the blood by no meanes to putrifie, nor flewme to superabound or haue the ouerhand, nor that choller to burne. Further it doth increase blood aboue measure, and for that cause, it behoueth such vsing it, to blede often by vaine. The same Element besides doth open the vaine & synewes, & if any vertue shall be deminished in them, this reduceth it vnto a new temperament. I haue besides these proued (saith the Authour) that if a young person, before the state and rypnesse of his age, as in the growing tyme, shall haue the sight perished, let hym euery day put one droppe of this Element into the eye, and kepe him quiet for a moneth togither, shall recouer his sight without doubt. If in any member also, any superfluous matter consisteth, or commeth apt to putrifying, this forthwith dissolueth and taketh it awaye, and if it findeth any thing, that is diminished, it strengtheth the same by restoring. And this Element auayleth in the Apoplexie, the falling sicknesse, the dymnesse of sight, the mygryme, the gyddinesse of the head, and in all these it ought to be ministred with some apt electuarie, availing vnto the purpose.

But the fyre purchased of it, is more precious and marueylousser, and auayleth vnto all those, which the ayre helpeth, yea and vnto that which more is, of the man dead, that it restored to lyfe, this is here so ment and vnderstanded. That if in the howre of death (yet resting or yering) be giuen of this fyre, vnto the waight or quantitie of a wheate graine, distempered or myred with wine, in such maner entered downe, that it be past ỳ throte, it shall forthwith cause the person to reuyue againe, & shall at the instant enter to the heart it selfe, in expelling the superfluous humours, and with this reuyueth the naturall heate of his Lyuer, and quickneth so all the partes, that it moueth the pacient & very weake person, as it were within an howre to speake, and to dispose and vtter his will, &c. And on this maner, I sale (sayeth the Authour) a myracle wrought on the noble Earle and deputie of

Paris,

Paris, which before laye in a manner as dead, and immediately after he had receaued this downe, he came agayne to himselfe somewhat, and within an howre after ayed. And this I ministred, and tryed in many the lyke. If olde men also vse of this fyre euerie daye, in a lyttle quantitie, it maketh olde age lusticie, and to continew in lyke estate a long tyme, in that this cheareth their heartes, in such manner: that they wyll thincke themselues to possesse Iuuenyle heartes and courages. And for that cause thys fyre, is named the Elixir vitæ: yet is not this the Alchimisters Elixir, in that this is prepared and drawen of putrifyed blood. If the same also were made of putrifyed blood, then mans nature would ouermuch abhorre such a medicine. This conceaue, that if the Elementes shalbe distilled a seconde time ouer, they shall then be most excellent, & through them may a man lyue, vnto ý vttermost peryode of his life, without disease or sickenesse, if of these be vsed, euery other day. And such a skill and knowledge consisteth in these last distillations, euen as is in the distillations of Alchymie.

Here note of this mans blood, that I doe myre the same freshe drawen, wyth the strongest and best Aqua vitæ, and doe distill it, and the same shall serue, for the fyrst Elemente. And vpon the Feces, I powre another most strong water of lyfe, and distyll in lyke manner, and the same shall be, for the seconde Elemente. Here somewhat (sæmeth to lacke) and thys I prowe, sayth the Auchour, in that he wryteth, let a latten cuppe bée made, and set on a Table, and if poyson be layde or set nére to it, the cuppe wil then chaunge into sundry colours, like to manie lynes, &c: and on such wyse is poyson knowen to be there present, and a like matter of the Ague.

A most holy Dyle prepared and made of deade mens bones, seruyng vnto all griefes, and often prowed of the Auchour, after a dewe Purgation, take of the great bones of deade men, breakyng them into small pieces, which after suffer to be glowing hotte in the fyre, and beyng so fyerie hotte, quence them spædily in a panne or potte, fylled wyth auncient oyle Olyue, and assone as you haue put them into the Dyle, forthwyth stoppe close the mouth of your potte, with a proper couer, as

the lyke we taught, in the making of the Philosophers Oyle. Which bones leaue thus to stiepe and soke in the Oyle for certayne howres (whether fire, or eyght howers, or more) these bones thus ordred, (without any part of the oyle, yet resting behynde in the pot) beate fyner to a powder, which alone put into a Retort, and distyll it lyke to the Oyle of the Philosophers, afore taught, which kape in a glasse, and vse after knowledge. For this worketh a mighty matter, vnto all paynes of the ioyntes, experienced.

An Oyle of bones, helping the falling sicknesse: Take the hinder seame bones of dead men (named Sutura labdorides) those put vnto calcyning, vntyl they be glowing hote, after let them be quenched in oyle Olyue, and then brought to powder, as afore taught of the other bones aboue, and lyke vsed in the distyllacion: this is a most singuler medicine and remedy, by annoynting the apt place.

An Oyle of mens bones, by discention, that mightily auayleth against the gowte: of experience.

An oyle drawne out of the excrements of chyldren, that auayleth in the fowle matterie scabbes of the head: distyll thyse ouer in a glasse Lymbecke the excrementes or ordure of chyldren, and with the Oyle (that you shall draw of the same) apply hote on the grieued place or affected parte: but before you shall clyppe nere away, or shaue away the heyre, and shall washe the affected place with sharpe lye, prepared and made after this maner: take of the ashes made of the Oke branches a reasonable quantity, on which powre a lyke quantitye aunswering of water, this couer with a cloath close, letting it so stande to infuse for a daye and a halfe, into this water then put in one handfull of the whyte wheate eares: which done, washe the affected parte, once a daye, with the sayde water or lye, letting it drye in, after annoynt the place, as aboue taught.

An Oyle out of mannes ordure, doth cure the Canker, and mortifyeth the Fistula. Of the properties of the water, drawne out of mans ordure, reade among the waters out of Beastes.

An Oyle or fatnesse, gotten out of a fatte Cowse, auayleth against the colde ioynt ache, & gowte: and I beléue also (sayth the Authour)

Antimonium, is nowe by great experience, well accoumpted of and vsed verie common among men, and with great prayses ertolled. For there are thre kynds of remedies, prepared of the Antymonie: which eyther gyuen within ỳ body, or applied without, doe cause myracles. Of which the one and first, named the oyle and Quintessence: the other and seconde, the Powder: and the third the glasse and precious stone.

## Of the oyle of Antymonie.

*The xxv. chapter.*

THe preparing and making of an Oyle of Antymonie, which I receyued and learned of a certayne friend, is on this wyse: take of crude Antymonie, and of crude Tartare, of each halfe a pound, these after the beating togyther in a morter, or labouring on a stone, put into a pot well glased before, the mouth of which let be close couered, with a couer & lute, that no ayre after breath forth, and the pot so prepared, giue to the potter, to set among other pottes to bake in his Furnace. For by this burning it is made a paste, and blackishe or swartishe redde of colour, rounde formed, and easily brought to powder: which after the potte is through colde, & the pot opened, let the substaunce be taken forth, beaten, & brought agayne into fine powder, after powred againe into another pot well glased, on which powre distylled vineger so much, that it may lie two fingers breadth above the substance: this pot then set on a Furnace to be heated, that the vyneger may approche & drawe to a rednesse, and with the same coloured. And it ought to stande on the Furnace, for thre or fowre howers, the vyneger after shyfted into a distyllatory of glasse, & other vineger powred vpon: and the same so often doe (I suppose fyre, or eyght tymes) vntyll the vyneger be no more coloured. All that coloured vineger powred forth, distyll by a Lymbecke, that the vyneger may so be seperated by distyllacion, & the redde substaunce abyde or remaine in the bottome. Which done, breake the glasse, taking the whole forth, which cleaueth or sticketh to the glasse, & put into an ypocrase bagge made of whyte cloth, the same hang in a cold & moyst Seller, where the oyle wyll distyll forth drop by drop, into a glasse standing vnder. And in this maner, was a certayne Practisioner, wont often to prepare and make the same.

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An oyle of Antimonie also is gotten after this maner, cõmunicated to Gesnerus, by a most skylful practisioner, in the making of this matter. Let ꝟ Antimonie be brought into most fine powder, and powred into a glasse bodie, on which a most sharpe wyne vyneger powred, and the same distylled, stepe on a soft heate of fire, (least the glasse breake) so long tyme, vntyll the vineger be chaunged redde. The same thus coloured, powre into another glasse, and on the Feces powre new distylled vineger, vntyll the same in lyke maner hath purchased a redde colour. These powrings vpon, and addicions of new vineger on the Feces, ought so often to be repeated, vntyl the powders send out of them no more rednesse. The vineger all gathered ought to be distylled with a soft fyre, vntyll the rednesse begynning a lytle & lytle to thicken, seame to aryse & appeare in the head. Then are the vessels to be coled, & the redde lycour, set to dygest vnder hote horse downg for vi dayes, vntyl it attayneth ꝟ perfite forme of an oyle. The same some affyrme, to be so swet as sugar: to ease al paines of woũds, & to heale them perfitly as certayne wryte: besydes it doth marueylously cure troublesome and tedious vlcers, & such Cankred.

Another secrete of Antimonie, which also vnto the white work, not meanly auayleth: take af Antimonie brought to powder, vi. ounces, of Tartare calcyned. iv. ounces, these after the myring togyther, put into a goldsmythes melting pot, which closely luted & stopped, set into a Furnace for two howres, & it wyl well be calcyned. the same after it be coled, and the mouth of the pot opened, you shall finde the substance in the pot, to be of a darcke ashie colour, myred with certayne yellow spottes. This then beaten in a morter, put into hote water, and boyled in an yron panne, let the whole be after distylled by fyltering, which distylleth lyke to lye. The first water yssewing is redde & troubled, which poured after on the Feces, wyll distyll & be gathered cleare. This water then euaporate in a glasse Cucurbite in sande, vntyll the substance be left drye, or the moysture resolued. But this matter left in the sande distyll, as first with a soft fyre, after with a stronger, vntyll the spirites of the Antimonie begyn to ascend, & begyn as it were to colour the necke of the Lymbeck lyke golde. Then let the matter in it selfe, be cyrculated. Some report, that if thynne syluer plates be layd in this that they are wholye gylded, & appeare like golde, in such maner, that rubbed with the touch stone

appeare as gold. But I suppose (sayth the Authour) that it wyll be farre better, if the first troubled water coloured be kept a part: and new powred on the Feces: for peraduenture the seconde and thyrd water, would draw & carry with them more of the rednesse of the Antimonie, which after gathered into one, may then be drawne with a soft fyre, vntyll the oylie rednesse appearing.

Another maner, which a certaine practiſioner often exercised & vsed: let first the rednesse of the Antimonie, drawne many tymes by the distylled vineger, as is aboue taught, & let the exhaltacion of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre, and the redde powder preserued in the bottome. Let the Quintessence then of wyne be powred to it, & stande to cyrculate togyther for forty dayes: this after may safely be ministred by the mouth, into the bodie.

Another maner, of the same Author: take the Tartare calcyned vnto a whytnesse, let it runne with the Antimonie in a goldsmithes Crucible, this after brought into powder, dissolue in hote water: and you shal so finde a certayne rednesse to swym aboue ẏ water, all which gathered, & put into a retort, a water first yssueth, & a most bewtiful redde oyle after foloweth, let ẏ same be cyrculated for xl. dayes, & the best oyle of Antimonie wyl thē be purchased, lesse corrosiue. And this maner, who that can vnderstand and compasse, shall attaine a rytch oyle, singular in many causes.

Another oyle of Antimonie, learned of a Frenche Empericke: take of Antimonie two poūds, of Tartare, i of salt nyter, of each thræ ounces, of copper Incisi one pound, al these grinded togither, put after into a glasse body, & not vnglased body, which set into a furnace, make a great fire for thræ howres. After ẏ cooling of the vessell by the owne accord, breake the vessel, & you shal find in the bottom ẏ Mercurie of the Antimonie seperated from ẏ brimstone, which you shal seperate from the vpper: this done, burne after the vpper face so lōg, vntyl it become impalpable, & of a redde colour, ẏ same thē put into a glasse Lymbeck wel luted, if it afore be dissolued in most strong vineger. Which distyll after the maner & order of strong water, & you shall possesse a most precious oyle lyke to blood. Note, that the Mercurie drawne out of the Antimonie, is a most pure golde, with which if you wyll colour, take then of the oyle of Antimonie one ounce, of Æris vsti, & of Viridis æris, of each thræ ūces, of Vermilion or Cinnabaris fiftene ounces, of

salt

alt nyter fiue ounces, of the aboueſayd whyte gold fowre poũds, theſe put into an earthen veſſel wel luted, and ſet in an open furnace, with fyre for fire howers, and you ſhall then finde a cytrine maſſe: which put vnto the royall cemente, after vnto Capella, and you ſhal obtayne moſt pure golde. But theſe royall cements, and the Capellas alſo, doe goldſmythes prepare and make.

Another diſcription of the Oyle of Antymonie, not to be contempned, cõmunicated to Geſnerus by a ſkylfull practiſioner, and very ſtudious in theſe matters. Take of Antymonie three poũds or fowre, which diſſolue in a goldſmythes pot, that it may rũne. After powre a meaſure of vineger into an earthen glaſed veſſell: which done, and the Antymonie molten, let him then inſtyll by great care & diligence, a little of this molten Antymonie into the vineger (taking diligent care, that you inſtyll not to much at one tyme, in that the veſſell then breaking, you ſhould loſe both oyle & your labour) & a red fume wyl breath forth, & the vineger alſo wyl become ſo red as blood. So that by times, & a litle & lytle, and euen by drops as it were, muſt the whole Antimonie be thus inſtilled. For ye ſame is in a glaſſe bodie, that the vineger floting aboue it, muſt alwayes be ſeperated, & ſo often, as it is molten in the goldſmythes veſſell. The Antimonie then muſt be againe molten in the Crucible, as afore, & as the ſame ſhall be molten, it muſt then by lytle and lytle be inſtylled into the vineger, as aboue taught, & the ſame ought to be repeated ſeuen tymes, that it may ſo drawe and gather both the property and redneſſe. The vineger is conſumed by the ſame order, & for that cauſe muſt other vineger be poured vpon (for if the pot or veſſell ſhall remayne eyther empte, or be ouer fylled, the veſſell breaketh: for which cauſe, you muſt eſpecially take hede of the erteſſe) leaſt the veſſell by ſuch meanes breaketh. That if it ſhall be repeated ſeuen tymes, let the redde vineger in a glaſſe body diligently luted, be diſtilled in aſhes: and a whyte vineger wyl yſſew, but the oyle remaineth behynd in the botteme. Which in this wyſe done, and the ſpring or Cunduite water left ſo with the oyle for a tyme, that ſoftly powred forth, and diſtylled againe, the ſaueur of the vineger may ſo be taken from the oyle. The ſame after it ſhall be thus twyſe together ordred, that is, the ſecond tyme Cunduite water ſhal be powred vpon, & by diſtyllacion ſhall after ſeperate the ſame, you

shall then obtayne a swéete oyle of Antimonie, in the bottome of the Cucurbite or glasse bodie. But this forme and maner of dystylling, can not so well be vttered and discrybed in wordes, as by demonstracion to the eye, and syght of the same done.

This waye and manner also of making the Oyle of Antimonie, is not to be contempned: which as it should seame, Theophrastus Paracelsus, accoumpted for a rare secrete. He toke of Antimonie halfe a pounde, of Sugarcandie fire ounces, these brought to fine powder, distyl in sande, or in Balneo, according to arte. Of this oyle take one ounce, of Aloes succotryne halfe an ounce, of Amber two drams, of Saffron thrée drams, these after reduce into a masse, of which make small pylles, according to discretion: let thrée of these be mynistred or gyuen by the mouth, with the conserue of Borrage, before the fytte of the Ague, and the pacient procured to sweate, if it be possible.

I heare of an oyle of Antimonie, to be distylled in the worthy Citie of Vlmes in Germanie, by a notable Phisition, in the lyke order and maner, as the strong water (or water of seperation) is wont to be made. Which afore wrought into most fine powder, and myxt with a small quantity of good Aqua vitæ: for thus prepared, it may aptlie be applyed and giuen by the mouth, for the healing of vlcers within the bodie. Such an oyle also is exercysed and vsed of the Chyrurgians, in the Cittie of Norimberge, which applyed, doth forthwith eate or take away superfluous, or rotten flesche. This oyle of the Antimonie is prepared, with the salt Gemme, and Ammoniacum.

Another maner of oyle there is, which a certayne practisioner druncke before mée (but certayne affyrme the same not to bée an oyle, but rather a certayne washing or Lye) yet I suppose the same (sayth the Auchour) to be distylled. Others affyrme it to be prepared, lyke the oyle of Nitryoll: of which matter, reade more in that booke named Cœlum Philosophorum, where the maner of such a preparing, and this oyle is fully taught. And I heare (sayth the Auchour) that the Chyrurgians of Norimberge doe much and often vse this oyle.

There is besydes a certayne oyle prepared and made, which by reason of the rednesse, is named the blood of Stibium, which oyle is most singular vnto creeping vlcers, and maligne to cure,

for this dryeth & taketh away all the malignity of them: and this oile is made after this maner, out of the learned Fallopio of Mettals or mynes. They take (sayth he) the Regulum of Antimonie, which is here ment the Antimonie, fyue or sixe tymes molten & cooled. For they take the Stibium, melting it, and letting it cole, which they agayne melt, and cole the same, & procede after this maner, vnto the fyft, or syxt time: so ye the Stibium which the last tyme remaineth cooled & compact, they name Regulū. Now they take this Regulum, & soften it on a marble, on which they powre the distilled vineger, & when the same shall be very well softned: they put into an ypocrasse bagge to fylter, and powre distilled vineger vpon, vntyl the Antimonie shal be wholy dyssolued & molten through, and that nothing remayneth behynd in the fylter or bagge, but all fyltred into the vessell set vnder. They after take the strayning, or that lycour, and put it into a Lymbeck, & drawe forth a lycor: which drawne, there remaineth a certayne substāce in the bottome of the Lymbeck, lyke to a redde feces, which they take, & put into a fyltring cloath, hanging it in a moyst place, that the feces may so melt (through the moysture of the place) into a vessell standing vnder: and the same which melteth and runneth through, is the oyle, which otherwyse is named the blood of the Antimonie, a medycine (as aboue vttered) the notablest vnto creping, and wicked vlcers.

An oyle of Antimonie, which is the flower of all mettalles, redde in colour, as the Rubyne (for so doth some, commend it) it may safelye be taken by the mouth, vnto the waygbt of three graines: for in tast it is sweete, pertaking most lightly of a sharpnesse: he valewed fowre drams waygbt of it, at two Crownes. He knew lytle vse or none of it, yet inuented he (at the first) to sell the same of a great pryce. I my selfe tasted (sayth the Auchour) & found a certaine swetnesse of it, & saw the rednesse tending vnto a sanguine colour: and a droppe or two let fall into water, went to the bottome. This out of a letter sent vnto Gesnerus.

Another redde oyle of Antimonie, the aboue sayd person hath, which I (sayth the Auchour) neuer saw, vnlike to the first colour, and of a burning qualitye, whose smallest portion prouoked the bladder, & burned, that vnto this daye, the least portion of it, dare not safely be gyuen, through the wicked quality not sufficiently

corrected (whether of the crude qualitie, I can not iustly report.) This oyle powred to Aqua fortis (through the vitriol, the Alome, and salt peter) it stayneth Mercurie of a yellow colour. These I vnderstode of him, in that I could not come to the sight of it: he estæmed or valued half an ounce of this oyle: at a Florayne. This I learned by the letters of a certayne Phisition vnto Gesnerus.

The oyle or Quintessence of Antimonie, when the same is prepared and made after a dewe fourme and maner, is a most precious medycine, to be vsed as well within the bodie, as without, and the quantity of one drop giuen at a tyme by the mouth, eyther with wyne, or broth, or any other distylled water, doth as well emptie the bodie by vomytting, as downewarde by syege: & this giuen to a sicke person, doth throughly cure him of any crude, and maligne kynde of sicknesse: as by tryall, a further truth may be knowne. And this locally applyed on wicked vlcers, doth marueylously clense them. The making of which oyle or quintessēce, is on this wyse: take a quantity of the strongest vineger, the same distyl thrise ouer, to which ad of Antimonie so much as you wyl, brought to fine powder, these put togyther in a body of glasse, but let the vyneger flote three fingers aboue the Antimonie, then sturre them very wel togither, & setting the body on hote imbers, let the substaunce boyle a lytle space, vntyll the vineger be come redde, which after the being redde, let then setle, vntyl it appeare cleare, the same empty into another body, and on the feces powre the lyke quantity of distylled vineger, as afore taught: the same a whyles boyle, & empty after into another body: & doe on this maner so often, vntyl the vineger wyl no more be changed, & become redde: this done, the feces throw away, and all the redde vineger gathered, powre into a crooke necked body or Retort, that is verie well luted, and distyll the vyneger, which wyll yslew forth cleare & whyte: but take dilygent heede, when the redde droppes begynne to distyll: at the sight of which, draw away the receauer with the vyneger, putting vnder another glasse, and the fyre increase stronger & stronger, vnto the ende of the worke, or that all the substance be yslewed forth: for this come, is the quintessence of the Antimonie, which diligently keepe in a glasse close stopped, that no ayre breath forth. And this is the myraculous oyle, that mortifyeth all kynds of rotten and wicked vlcers: for by bathing

on them with the sayde oyle, are mortifyed, for which cause this healeth them in a short tyme, and with easinesse: and gyuen besydes with any lycour by the mouth, doth heale any wicked sicknesse, as aboue vttred. So that this Quintessence of Antimonie, may be accoumpted and named a holy lycour, and precious for the health of mans body. This borrowed out of the singuler practyses of the greke, Leonard Fiorauant.

Of the same, doth a certayne Phisition thus wryte: I fynde the oyle of Antimonie to be prepared and made, by Stibium most finely brought to powder, and so often washed and infused in dystyll vineger, vntyl it wyl no more colour nor stayne the fingers, which after sublyme: for this they say, to auayle against the vlcered Canker, that it crepeth no further: and so to let or staye, that the Canker eateth nor payneth any more.

An oyle of Antimonie of the Alchymistes, vnto the colouring of Luna or Syluer, is on this wyse prepared, as I found the same wrytten (sayth the Auchour) in an olde Alchymy booke. Take a a quantity of vineger three tymes distylled ouer, in this dyssolue of salt artyficiall one part, of salt Alkali two partes, after the dyssoluing, distyll a strong water. Then take of Antimonie, so much as you shal thinck nedeful, powring of the sayd water vpon, and distilled with a soft fyre, powre vpon the water againe, & this doe for fowre times togither. In the end, when ẏ moisture shal asced, & that whytishe fumes appeare, then by increasing the fire stronger & stronger, you shall purchase the true oyle of Antimonie. Of this oile take three parts, of ẏ oyle of the Sun one part, of the oile of Mercurie one part, these put vnto firing, doth colour & change the Mone, Mercurie, & Iupiter prepared, into ẏ Sun most perfit.

Of the preparation of Antimonie, that is lyke seene through as the glasse, and the sundry effects of the same powder.

*The.xxvj.Chapter.*

A Certaine practisioner in the Citie of Vlma in Germany, chose the Stibium, that had long strakes within, which the longer they were, so much the better he accoumpted it: & he toke away the vpper part, or his spume, he after tenne or fowretene dayes, grynded the Stibium on a marble with vineger, for one day styll or continually: but in the nyght he letteth it alwayes drye, and the next daye he alwayes gryndeth it agayne.

The precious stone of Antimonie, cleare through as the Jacynt, they prepare and make after this maner: the fine powder of the Stibium they put into a goldsmithes Crucible, couering the same with another Crucible, which two they close & fast lute together with strong lute, letting ẏ lute drye. After they set the Crucibles on the fyre and couer them wholie, vntyll the powders melt and runne within: this masse then taken out, & brought to fine powder, they thus cõmyt to the fyre, for two or three tymes together, and at the thyrd time, they powre the lyquide masse, on a smooth Marble stone, which sone conealeth and is harde, and is transparent or to be seene through, euen as a precious stone or glasse. It is sufficiently burned or calcyned, by thyse doing ouer, and at the thyrd tyme molten, and powred forth.

Another preparatiõ of Antimonie, not much dyffering from the same, which Matthiolus in his second ediciõ of Dioscorides discribeth, sauing that he addeth also certaine other things, where here nothing at al is mixed. Take of crude Antimonie, the same grind very fine on a stone, which put into a small Crucible, not glased, setting it vnto a soft fyre, that the same may putrify & be clensed:

and stur it continually with an Iron spattle, vntill the substance begin to gather vp rounde, which then remoue or take away, and grind the like on a stone, as afore, & put into the Crucible, setting the same to the fire againe, & let this so often times be done, vntil the pouder be chaunged & come vnto an Ashie white color, & this will be, about the x. or twelf, or more times. After let this be put into a like Crucible, ý the goldsmythes commonly vse, & the same Artly couered, set into coales, that they may lie burning three fingers aboue the Crucible, for on such wise, shal the substãce melt & be decocted sufficiẽtly, within the space of half an howre, the same after take forth, & powre into thin plates in a latton basen, & cooled, keepe diligently in a dry bore. For you shal haue, ý you desire.

A certaine preparation of Antimonie, which many hyde for a most great secret, & this discription did a notable Phisition send vnto Gesnerus, who was a singuler frend of Gesnerus. After that the Stibiũ is calcyned, it must so oftẽ be powred forth, as the same may be molten, in a Crucible. And ý same ought so often be molten, as any impure matter remaineth in it, & for that cause, the spume alwayes gathered away. And at the last melting, but litle of the spume must be taken away, & the same part to which the spume cleaueth, (as a cloude) must be throwen away. The same is rightly prepared, ý is cleare and to be sẽn through, in a maner without any spot, after the forme of a Jacint, which nerer draweth or approcheth to a yelow, thẽ vnto a red & blackish colour. And the same the paler it appereth, so much the better it is, so that it be pure, without any cloude, or blacke spotte.

An Antimonie like to glasse, ý may be sẽn through, & draweth to a redneſſe, cõmunicated to Gesnerus as a secret, by a singuler Phisition. First take of Antimonie finely brought to pouder (on a stone, or Marble) so much as you thinke nedeful, the same put into a new earthen pot not glased, which set on a meane fire, in such order, that it may seeme to leane on the one side, as the pots that burne the leade, & to stur after the substance about with a spatle. But when ý matter beginneth first to fume (of the fume shal you beware, as you wold of poison, if you be wise) which after powre on a Marble, & grind about, vntill the same be cold. This thẽ put againe into the pot, sturring the same (as aboue taught) & when it beginneth to fume, powre it forth & grind ý same, as afore rehear-

sed. This so ofte repeate, vntill it approcheth to a browne colour, or otherwise is as black as glasse, which is performed in a maner by the tenth time repeated. The take of crude Antimonie half an ounce, which melt at a strong fire, and of the browne Antimonie burnt & brought to pouder, as aboue vttered, fowre ounces, these by litle & litle put into a Crucible, vnto ye time the halfe ounce of of the Antimonie molte, & the whole be powred in, which so melt togither, & when it shal be a whiles thus molte, powre ye substace on a smooth & cold stone. The same cooled melt againe, & repeate the like, vntil it sheweth as glasse of a firic colour, or like to a Rubine. That if you shal diligently marke, & follow this order, you can not erre (beleue me) sayth the Authour.

Of the Antimonie thus prepared, they mixe a few graines (either fiue, or fixe) with one scruple of the iuyce of blacke Elleboze artificially drawen, or moze, & they forme pilles of ye same, which they name the pilles of life. ye do marueilous matters, as they report. And ye the reader should not be frustrate of any matter, nor of the preparatio of this iuyce, for ye cause I wil not here disdaine to write the same, ye al me may conceiue, that there consisteth nothing in me worthy memory, ye I refrain to vtter, & make knowe to the world, so wel of mine owne practises, as those learned and purchased of ye singuler Gesnerus, to the benefite of all yeung students, & fauourers of good knowledge. Therfore vnderstand, that the iuyce of the Elleboze is thus drawe, let one pound of ye blacke Elleboze be steiped in hot water for certain howres, the same the shifted forth, powre vpon other freshe water, & the same repeate iiij. or v. times, & in the end that water, which is no moze bitter, boile vnto a thicknesse of honie. About the middle of this boiling, adde of the iuyce of Alkakengi or winter cherries purified, two ounces & a half, but about the ende, of Annise sedes, & of Cinamo of each one ounce, of fennel sedes half an ounce, of the flowres of Nymphæe or the water lilie two ounces (where must be considered, whether these ought not to enter in the substaunce but rather to be put in the last infusion of the Elleboze, and to be strayned togyther, that the water alone maye after bee boyled vnto a consumption) in the ende must a litle Pasticke be added, or at least in the forming of the Pylles. This procureth three or foure stoles wythout griefe, & causeth the belly to remaine sufficient

solluble many dayes after. A certaine person requyred a great value to be giuen him, for a dose of these.

Another maner of preparing the Antimonie, that a certayne practisioner, which prepared the same for his Ladie, had learned: & this by happe he left briefly noted in wryting: he bought (sayth the Authour) of Stimmeos fowre ounces and a halfe, that is, one quarter of a pounde & better of our waygbt, the same brought to powder & searsed: he melted in a whyte earthen pot (the mouth of it couered with a great burning coale, so layd vpon, that the same could not fall of) vpon the coales into the fyre: and when this was through cold, he dilygently cõsidered whether any other myxture of matter consisted in it, that approched to Tynne, or rather somwhat like Tinne (being altogither of the same kind) which many tymes the lyke happeth in the Antimonie seperated, and is easily discerned & knowne: which vnlesse the same be remoued & cleared away, it permytteth not the Antimonie, or rather so hynderetb, when the same is molten, that it can not be transparent or sæne cleare through: but we foũd no such matter in this Stimmi or Stibium: that if he had sæne or knowne before the lyke, he would then not haue molten it. But now this blacke substaunce brought againe to pouder, he powred into a Crucible made of the best earth, new, and neuer wetted, and set on a meane fyre to calcyne, vnto the performance of which matter, he vsed almost a day & a halfe, and sturred the same al the whyles with a large spattle of yron, styll and continually about (but some, as I remember, do calcyne the same in an earthen skellet or pan) but he rather supposed the colour to come the darcker through the yron vessell (and the whyles dyd a most wicked sauour of Brimstone continually breath forth) through which (he reported) ý whyles he was thus busied, the same did often molest & grieue his head, in such maner as if a fyt of sicknesse should incontinent folow. Now this is perceyued and knowne to be sufficiently calcyned, when it no more sendeth forth the sauour of Brimstome, and that the same appeareth of an ashie colour, nor can after in the calcyning be burned. The pot in the ende sheweth burned, and although it be cract and hath a cleft in it (as the lyke he reporteth, his pot had) yet may the same last and seruе vnto the ende of the worke, vnlesse the cleft shall ware and be greater. After these, let it be taken forth, and

brought

brought agayne to fine powder in a morter, & powred in a Crucible for an howre space almost, and fyre made to it for halfe an howres tyme, this fyre after dyminishe by lytle and lytle: that if there yet consisteth or remaineth any strange matter behynd, the same may eyther be taken away, or purged in the flying away. The Crucible must be couered with another pot, that it may the soner be molten. When this shall be through colde, adde to it one dram of Chrysocolla, which brought to powder, shalbe mixed in a morter, and the whole powred into a crucible, that it may be molten, then occupy a long yron spattle, or rodde, in that a certayne peryll inseweth by touching the substance, howsoeuer it were, if we may beleue him. An the melting or rũning, which is hardly done at the first (in that for an howre or more standing in the fire, with great coales layd round about, & blowne after with a bygge payre of bellowes, the Crucible, all the whyles appearing redde hote, the substaunce scarcely melted in that space (yet after the same was moltẽ, he powred it on a marble or smoth stone, according to length, or rather in thicke and round plates. The colour of the stone, in the first melting, is whytish. The second melting, and al the others, succeede & come much soner. After the first melting, it begynneth nert to appeare and shew of a darck yellow colour: which lytle or nothing altereth, but abydeth in the same colour in a maner, after the firt tyme molten. When the matter powred forth, is through cold, it must agayne be brought to fyne powder in a morter, and molten.

Another maner of preparing the Stibium, take what quantity you wyll, the same bring to powder: but first wash it well in cold cunduite water, vntyl in the same washing this appeareth pure, after wash this againe in the water of Roses, & the blessed thistle, which let the substance drincke in. This powder then set in the Sunne, vntyll it cleaueth togither in gobbettes or bygge pieces: which agayne bringing into fyne powder, powre into a Crucible. The same melt, with a soft fyre: which as sone as a yellow vapour, and in the colour of Arsenicke, begynneth to breath forth, and that purple spumes or fomes swell or rise vp to the brymme, increase the fyre, adding a certayne quantity of each, answering to the substance, of salt nyter, of the vrine of a sanguine or redde man, dyssolued togither with that named Hydrargyrũ, and spitle

of

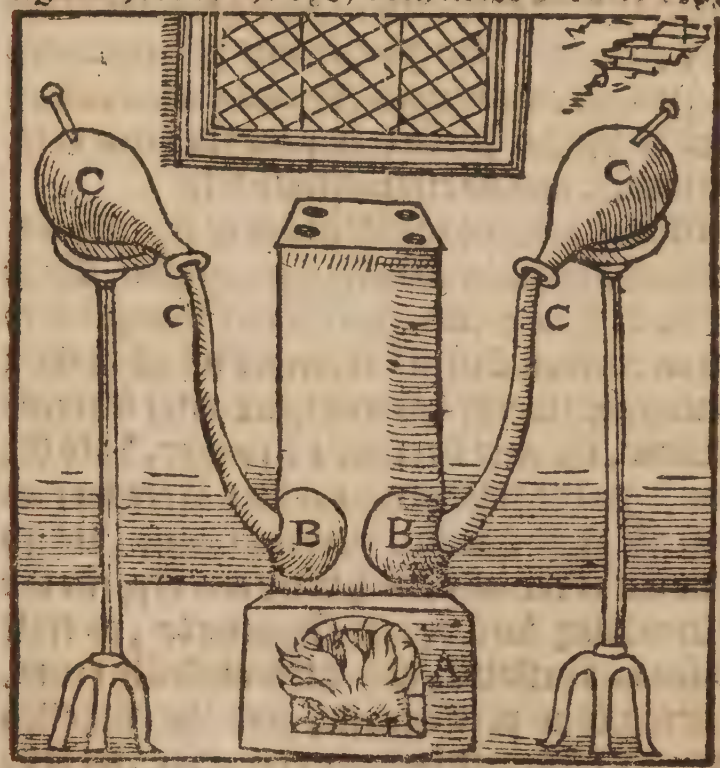
of the same man, so nygh as you can, that these may so be fyred: which thus ordred, and mixed in equal portions agreeable, sturre about with an yron, or steele rodde, vntyll all the greene, & yellow vapors in a maner, be breathed forth. The clāmynesse & glewish cleauing to of it, you shall thus correct, in that the same which otherwyse was not perfitely lyquide, but stycketh or cleaueth to only, lyke glew, shall you cause to melt & run. By the syde of the Crucible, you shal set a marble stone, and in the sturring softly about with the rodde, powre the liquide matter forth with a brode spattle on a smooth marble stone, when the tyme requyreth. For the vppermost and most frothie by a great deale powre forth, the myddle (being the purer) next, and the lowest more drossie or fuller of Feces, powre last forth with the spattle, the same which runneth whole in the powring forth, myre not with the vpper spumes, or the middle parts mixe not with the lowest (in that the myddle parts be iudged the better) for which cause, you must dyligently seperate them, in powring forth vntyll the whole be emptied. But after what maner & how this may be learned & known these wyl sufficiently instruct & shew, both in the ringing or soūd, & Syluer bryghtnesse of the mydle partes. But in the sturring about and powring forth, least the wicked and venemous fume, & that drye spirite entereth into the mouth and nosethrelles, a man must carefully beware, for ý the same sauour is in a maner deadlye: so that many there be, which drawe a bladder on the face, to eschew this euyll. Now so much as shall be of the purest, and of that note (as in the ringing & clearenesse) put into a glasse, which couer with burning water fire tymes rectifyed, the same distyll (whether by a Retorte) and a redde water wyll first yssewe, this drawe awaye, and put vnder another Receauer, gathering the same which shall distyll forth. At last, in the wynter or colder time (that this may so much the better gather & thicken tegither) dygge in the groūd of a stable, a furrow of two fote in depenesse, ý same cast & make into a square rome of three fote euery way, this groūd purge with burning coales & Bay berryes cast amōg, after the cleansing of the place, strawe then horse dong meanly moyst, a fote hygh: in which set the glasse (that the lycour is contained, which yssewed in the former distillacion) and couer it (the pype of the same, which shall be put into the Receauer, stoppe dylygently

lrgently with the Philosophers lute) & at the fowrth day you shal vncouer the glasse, putting about & couering it with freshe dung. And when all is come, that wyll yssew forth, you haue purchased the thycke lycour, resembling or drawing nere to the lycour of Amber. Which powre into christaline & sylverlyke plates, these set abrode, in a cold & cleare skye, the North wind then blowing, that they may thycken & fryse (for these wyll then be lyke as wée haue séene) in the end we haue melted them with so lytle a heate, as the Gum is molten: they annoynt with this, desperate Cankers left as incurable, the palsie members, the Apoplexie, & ioynt aches: and they inwardly mynister two or thrée graynes at the most, finely brought to powder. And I heare that he gaue to the person infected with ẏ plague, not bleeding by vaine afore, which shortly after dyed: but to another I heard, he gaue the same dose, but letting him blood before, and he escaped with lyfe.

How the redde spirites is drawne or gotten out of Antimonie, is the most rare secrete, of a certaine notable Chyrurgian. Take of pure Antimonie two or thrée poũds, this dryed & brought into fine powder, put into an earthen Cucurbite, vnder which make a soft fire in the beginning, for twenty howers space, after increase your fire somewhat hoter, the nert stronger & stronger, vnto the ende of. xxxvi. howers. In the belly of the earthen Receauer or Cucurbite, on the syde a high, fasten in a wodden pynne, which now and then drawne out of the hole, doth vtter and expresse the colour of the spirite breathing further and cleauing to, as fyrst whyte, next yellowishe and yellowe, and last manifestly redde. This sublymation being thus perfourmed, and the vesselles through colde (the powder sublymed by force of the fyre) let it be purged from the Receauer eyther with a feather, or soft Pares sote, and put into a Retorte, which set into Balneo Mariæ, where let a seconde exhaltacion be wrought, which also receyue and gather in a glasse or earthen receauer. For in the same maner shall you purchase a powder wholie sanguine in color. And the receauers into which the spirites or fume of the Antimonie breatheth, ought alwayes o be cooled, with Lynnen cloathes wet in cold water & applyed vpon. For the Receauers cooled often, doe by that meanes, draw to thē so much ẏ sooner, the fume of the Antimony.

Then

Then the bellyes of the receauers ought to be set vpwardes, and the mouthes into which the Cucurbites are fired, placed downewardes, as the figure hereafter playner demonstrateth. The Cucurbyte into which the sublymed Antimonie must be put, ought to be fensed with the lute of wysedome. But the Cucurbytes receauing, ought to be fourmed through the lute, to indure the fyre. Let theyr neckes be long, in a maner of an arme length: and the belly by that reason large, least stuffed or filled with the spirites it breaketh. But let the necke be so large, that the hande to the elbow may easily be put in, and drawne out againe, euen as this figure here to the eye, doth more perfitly expresse.




A. Doth here represēt the furnace, & place of the fyre, for the preparation of ỳ Antimonie vnto remedies, in a better maner, then Matthiolus instructeth.

B. B Expresse the Cucurbytes, containing the Antimonie in fine powder, formed of strōg potters clay.

C. The necke of the Cucurbites, tēding vpwarde, and carrying forth the fume or spirite of the Antimonie, into the receauing vesselles. And they ought to be rayled vpward, and stayd on some proper shealfe, or on the lyke that the figure doth here shew, or els on a fourme. The vessels in which the pegges of wood appeare, by which a iudgement is had & learned in the drawing forth of them, howe the fyre ought & must be moderated, as eyther increased or lessened. And these pegs serue in the stede of tappes of wood: that they may the readyer be opened or drawne forth, whereby the colour of the Antimone isublymed may be scene, &c.

This pouder ought to be ministred, but a little in quantie, at a time, yet how much (& a perfit dose, doth the Auchour not know) to be giuē in the pleuresie, the stoppings of the breast, in the purging of flewme, & in the french disease, with ỳ waters answering to each, &c. There be some which affirme, that they can cure the persons infected with ỳ french disease, within thrée or iiij. dayes, after this maner. They include or set the pacient within a Pype or Butte (that his head may be quite without) & sitting on a stole bored with many holes, vnder which they laye a thicke plate of Iron meanly or but lightly heated, & on the same straw of ỳ pouder, that the fume of it may ascend & compasse about all the body, & enter into the body by the lower partes, & they will the pacient thus to sweate there for thrée howres, if he can beare or suffer it, but if (in no wise) he cannot, thē let the pacient the oftner repeate this kind or maner of sweating. For in so many dayes space shal the fowle disease be wholly cleared, as the pacient will exercise & vse this maner of sweating. And this, did a notable Capitaine report to the Auchour, that he sawe and knew tryed on sunday, to great admyration, &c.

Stimmi or Stibium is molten in a white earthen Crucible, & set on a fire, for certaine howres (perhaps ten, yet doth not Gesnerus expresse the same) which after the through cooling, melt agayne, as afore taught, & through colde, repeate a thirde & fourth time, so that you shal not nede to labour it (as the Auchour supposeth) on a Marble stone, & on such wise, is his vapour by little & little consumed, & the colour in the ende chaūged into a yelow, & after this maner, is the pouder yelow, wholly subtil, & light, which is stronger in vertue, then the glasse, or the stone of Stibium. For two or thrée graines of this in fine pouder, shalbe sufficient to be ministred at one time by the mouth The stone of Stibium is brought to pouder, yet the same is grosser, & not so light and yelow, as the other, of which may seuen graines, & more, be giuen at a time.

## Of the Antimonie prepared, the iudgement of the learned, and of the vse of it.

### *The xxvij. Chapter.*

Of the Antimonie prepared, which shineth like to glasse, doth a certaine learned man thus iudge, as seemeth by the letters

vnto

vnto Gesnerus: I haue (sayth he) throughly reuolued & called vnto iudgement the essence of the red Antimonie prepared, & I finde that this glasse, not to be the same of ẏ old Philosophers, of which they write so many matters, although of ẏ like it may be made, in that it is more earthly & of the groser partes, for which cause, although we trie and finde out sundry properties of it or that this hath, yet doth it but little possesse of the selfe same vertues, which the auncient ascribe to their proper glasse. And this is named the glasse of the Philosophers, although (in very dede) it be no glasse but rather a certaine naturall Sugar, and that swete, & cleare or to be seene through like Christall, and colde, as the yse, coniealed. The preparation of this Antimonie, is not the selfe same, or a like framed with all persons, by which reason it doth not cause nor worke a like effect. That if we could attaine, and purchase a trewe and sure preparation of this Antimonie, it were a singuler treasure wenne.

Of the vse of the Antimonie, as he hath experienced, for on such wise Gesnerus writeth The Antimonie prepared (as Matthiolus instructeth) I gaue in the yere 1563. and in the .xxij. day of January, to a Melancholy person, sore vexed, which had often assayd to destroy himselfe, & a fleshie young man, fiue graynes almost in pouder, mixed with a litle conserue of Roses & wine, framed in a bale or dose (ẏ lay before on bed for thre or foure dayes, without eating in a manner any meate, & could scarcely lift vp his head, but with a certaine turning about, & imagined that he sawe deuills, through which he came sorowfull & fearefull, & with sighes calling on God) within an howre after, ẏ a fat brothe was giuen him, he strõgly vomited, & within a whiles after, he made sundry sieges or stoles together, yet felt he after a mighty tormenting & vexing about the heart & belly, with a grieuous headach sore molesting, ẏ he neuer indured ẏ like in al his life time, as he reported, (yet increased neuertheleſſe the sicknesse, Melancholy lurcking in him, & he became after marueilous thirstie & drye, to the qualifying of which, he had drunke ouer much water with wine) he refrained besides supper, & slept nothing, but lay groning and sighing al the night, & vomited againe the morrow following, to the staying of which I gaue him Rob de Ribes with the syrupe of Quintes, & the syrupe of Roses, with wyne and water warmed

togyther, and cordiall matters I applyed on the breast. The next day following was giuen to him brothe, whether he would or no, after which he slept almost an howre, and he began then to ware better. Neuertheleſſe I applyed to the forehead, a linnen clothe wet in the water of Roses, Lettuce, the oyle of Roses, & vineger, which I cōmanded a good whyles before to be done, but they had neglected it. And I minded to haue ministred to him of the oyle of vitriol, if he had not amended or recouered somwhat, & perhaps ý conserue or syrupe of Nymphea, I had giuen. The same night, I willed to be giuē him a litle quantitie of new Triacle after myd night, if the vomiting ceasſed not, or ý he slept not, but they gaue him to litle a quantitie of it. Here note, ý I onely licking my fingers, whiles I mixed ý medicine, within two howres after, felt an aking, & swimming or giddinesse of the head, & cast much water & spittell of my stomack, with a litle gryping & paine in ý bottome of my belly, especially of the right syde, and prouoking myselfe to vomite, I dranck after of the syrupe of wormewood warmed, & amended. The same Antimonie was cleare, & of a yelow colour, & to be sane through as a precious stone, or Glasse, & lightly broken betwæne the tæth. In the Hospitall of Tygurie in Germanie, to a certaine other person madde, Gesnerus gaue of ý Stibium prepared, and cleare as glasse, & nothing of the fumyng matter in it, sixe graines in fine pouder, & when he was about to vomite, he (vpon the eating of breade) sent the matter downward so that he felt but a little paine in the belly, yet this after wrought and caused, fowre sieges or stoies. But the nexte day after he sayde and complayned, that hys heade marueylously grieued hym. Gesnerus also gaue to a dropsye person, sixe graynes of the Stibium prepared, darcke and fumyng a lyttle, which after was grieuously vered about the hearte, the payne contynewing vnto the nexte morrowe, and he purged vpward, and downeward, but little in quantitie.

A certaine notable, & singuler preparer of the Antimonie wrote vnto Gesnerus, ý he had giuē, more thē to foure hundreth persons of euery kind and age, this his Antimonie, not only without any harme, but with prosperous successe. He gaue of this to fiue takē with the pestilent Ague, who after recouered to health. He also affyrmeth it to be a present remedy, in the Plague, but who that

mindeth

minded to receiue of ý Antimonie, may neither before, nor after the taking of it, blede by vaine. Of this his Antimonie he sent certaine partes, being of thræ sundry colours, differing one from the other, of which the same, that was of a red colour, he preferred before the others, in ý the same tarried a longer time in the fire, that it might attaine the colour, and so the vertue breathed forth. But for that it is a dæper red to fire, for ý cause must a greater dose or quantitie be ministred. The same person gaue of the red Antimonie, to a certaine man strong of body, fiue graines, but to such which were meane of strength, and to women, he ministred only foure graines. And to the persons weake of body, only thræ graines. But if any shalbe of a mightie strong complexion, thē to him may sixe graines be safely applyed, but he thinketh not good to minister aboue this dose, where necessitie requireth, it may be ministred at any time of the day, yea at midnight if næde shalbe, so that it be receaued fiue or sixe howres after meate, & before or rather after the taking, to fast two or thræ howres. But where necessitie doth not so vrge or require, the aptest time in giuing of it, shalbe in the morning, an howre before the sunne rising, I minister (saith he) this Antimonie against al Agues, the dropsie, the Jaundise, the bloody scouring, the Melancholy of womē, rewmes the paines of the head, ý french disease singularly, a costiue belly, the flewme & fulnesse of the breast & stomacke, a stincking breath procēding of the corruption of the stomacke, poysons, fransynesse & many other diseases, these hetherto be his. Against the falling sicknesse, take of the pouder of Antimonie, of Dragons blood, of Castorie, of each two drams, these brought to pouder and mixed, minister after Arte, this also put vnder the tongue of a chylde, if næde requireth.

Gesnerus also hath thus noted, by the iudgement and opinion of others, of the maner of vsing of the same. The dose of Stimmeos or Stibium to be prepared & giuen to the strong persons, must be in waight either fiue or sixe graines, but to persons weake of strength, only thræ or foure graines, mixed with Sugar Roset, or Violets. To childrē being foure, fiue, or sixe yeares olde, giue but one graine waight & a halfe, in the Rob or syrupe of Wallwort or elder flowers. To slender old women, one graine, with milke. For this worketh within an howre, or halfe an howre, after the

taking

taking. This also may be ministred (as some report) to womē with Chyld, without peryll or harme (which I marueylously doubt.)

They which mynd to receiue the Antimonie prepared, let them take it with a fasting stomack, not eating any meat after, for seuen or eyght howers: but within a whyles after the taking, let the person drincke a lytle quantity warme, of the broth of Ciceruia. And keepe within the house, for two dayes space, & moderately drinck ỳ tyme. Some vse of the Stibium being onely most finely brought to powder and calcyned, with ashes or Lyme in the same maner, but it rather seemeth safer, that it be sundry tymes molten afore.

This helpeth sicknesses, and first the pestilence, and those also which be infected with it, some after the same is ministred: it is giuen besydes to purge, for the preseruation of health. It is also a singular medicine, against poisons drunck. It secondarily helpeth thē, which be cōtinually vexed with headach. It thirdly staieth rewms, falling to the Lungs. It fowrthly, helpeth the grieffes, & paines of the stomacke, & weakenesse of the same. It doth fiftly remedy, the dropsie. This sixtly, helpeth the hard fetching of breath, and hardnesse to breath. This seuenthly, doth cure, the particular palsie. And eyghtly, this helpeth ỳ falling sicknesse. Nynthly, this cureth quartaine Agues. The tenth is, that the same remedieth ỳ Melancholy, the franticke, and madde persons. The eleuenth, whose bodies doe inclyne to a kynd of Lepzie, & be affected with a fowle scabbe. Many prepare and make pylles of Stibium, after this maner. Take of Aloes halfe an ounce, of Cynamon halfe a dram, of Cloues halfe a scruple, of Mastycke halfe a dram, these artly myxed, make a masse of the whole with Rosewater. Take of this masse, vnto the quantitie of three Tares, to which myxe three graynes of the Stibium prepared, and with Rosewater or wyne, frame to the forme of a pyll, which minister in two or three pylles.

A certayne secrete of a skylfull practisioner, in the cure of that piece of flesche aboue in the nose causing a stincke, with Antimonie prepared. Take of the powder of the Antimonie prepared, after make a tent, which annoynt with an oyntment seruing to the purpose, the same then rolle in the sayd powder, & put vp to the flesh in the nose: for this spædily cureth, & it is experienced many tymes. After the vse or taking of Antimonie, vnto the comforting of the stomacke, certayne are wont to gyue, these medicines folowing.

Take of the pleasant spiced wine, named Hypacras, two parts, of the Inlep folowing, one part: in these mixed togither, dyp a toast of white bread, on which after straw of the powder of the electuary of the thræ Sãders, & so much of ỳ pouders of the mynt & wormwood. The Inlep, is on this wise: take thræ parts of ỳ Aqua vitæ drawn through a parchment skyn wet with the oyle of Annise sædes, or with some other swæte smelling oyle, & the same distylled by the vapour only of Balneo Mariæ, & of Rosewater two parts. In the Aqua vitæ let a few cloues be infused for a night, which mixed togyther, adde to sugar, so much as shall suffice. The French men are wont to giue some Cawdell, or broath, after the taking of the Antimony, when the person fæleth him selfe prouoked to vomyt, that he may the easilyer vomyt. This gathered out of the letters, of a certayne notable phisition, vnto the singular Gesnerus.

A certaine Empericke affyrmeth, that it may at all tymes or alwayes be safely giuen to the sick of the quartaine: & he also vttreth certayne proper experiments of the same. For he gaue of the same, to a certayne dropsie person, & had good successe. Yet he affyrmeth, that this pacient at the first, was in great danger. Of whom when we requyred to know the cause of this, he answered, that he could not purchase the Antimony, sufficiently prepared.

To conclude, a certayne practisioner affyrmeth, that the Antimonie is and may safely be taken: for this kynd of medicine (as he alledgeth) hath the same property of nature, that it rayseth or sendeth away no benigne and profitable humour in the body, but expelleth only the noyouse: & the same eyther by sweate, which where it appeareth, occasion is then moued, eyther by vomyt, or by stole.

Certayne do marueylously extol the vse of Antimony, & suppose it to passe or excel al other remedies, in thẽ which be infected with the pestilence: but I (sayth a most singular man) in his letters vnto ỳ learned Gesnerus, which haue the Antimony as well prepared, as they haue, know much harme done to many in ỳ giuing of it. For in ỳ taking of it, it greuously afflicteth or tormẽteth the hart, which is especially caused & wrought in pestilent Agues, this is certaine.

Of the vse of Antimony, a certayne other learned man thus writeth vnto D. Gesnerus: it answereth in all, as gold to lyse, both in the preparation & vse. The Antimony in the vse, but not in the preparation, that it expressetheth or resembleth not the Iacint, it manifesteth.

sesteth. I nows haue first prepared it, and in the preparation of the same, certayne, haue tryed it, as a perfite matter. So that in they? report of practise, and proper preparatiō trusting, gaue thrée graynes of it to a certayne person, who within two howers and a halfe after, vomyted fyre tymes, and went thrée tymes to the stole, procuring no? leauing after it any harme.

Of the Antimony prepared, & his vse, another certayne learned thus wryteth vnto D. Gesnerus. I here send to you but a smal pece of Stibium prepared, as the learned Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides instructeth, of which he vttereth a nūber of notable vertues. that if those were certayne & true, who I beseche you were happyer than I: which may by this medicine rydde o? deliuer my self, from that my continual, & cruel sicknesse, as he reporteth there a story of a certayne person incombred with much windinesse of body, like cured. But I haue vsed the powder of this (vnto this day) & gyuen it more then to twenty persons, hauing sundry diseases: in all which, this first procured vomyting, and after sundry great sieges o? stoles, & those without griefe in the body after remayning, as Matthiolus in the same place affyrmeth. And although certayne, of thē became after better, yet were none wholy cleared of they? sicknesse. For which cause, whether the same perhaps may often be ministred, I now doubt. But our noble persons much alow & commend it, seing it taken in so smal a quantity, doth so singularly & throughly purge corrupt humours. I am wont (sayth he) to myre this poyson, with most pleasant conserues, and iuyces: in such maner, that without any procurement to vomyt, they may the wyllinger and lightlyer swallow downe the same. I my selfe (sayth he) haue synce vsed o? taken of it, to the quātity of two graynes, where I otherwise gaue thrée graynes, and fo? truth, without any griefe in a maner: and I fyrst vomyted aboue half a pynt of grēne choller, with most tough flewme: after I made nyne sufficient stoles, but the sicknesse nothing abated of these, but I rather after a few daies became wo?ser (so ý I customably affected with the Melācholy disease in my flāk) was cōstrained, to cease frō taking any purging medicine, whether they shal be vehementer o? gentler, &c. That if any be apter o? easier to vomit vpward, & harder to purge downward, o? at ý least indifferēt, to this person may you safely minister two o? thrée grayns waight of this Stibiū. But to thē which hardly & painfully vomit, & haue a loose belly, o? be of a slender & weake nature, this ministred,

is not without peryll. The same which hytherto I haue studiously obserued: haue I in my letters, faythfull wrytten to you.

Againe another certaine Phisition, wryteth vnto D. Gesnerus, of ỳ vse of Antimony prepared. I send here to you Antimony, as you requyred the same of mee, prepared by the fyre, & brought to powder, & in that I would not purchase now the whole to send you. I for that cause send you two sortes: the one which declineth vnto a blacknesse, is the self same, that here with vs was often ministred to many. Of the vse of this, I can report ỳ the same neuer harmed: but I suppose there is another, far better & worthyer. They which vse the same, doe giue of it in the forme of pyls, making an incorporatiõ with an apt syrupe. They giue these pyls a lytle before meat, ỳ the meate may so insew sone after the taking of the medicine, for by such meanes they affirme them to be reteyned, & the working of this to be then strong. But they be many tymes cast vp againe, before their proper working, if a longer space or time be deferred, betwæne the taking of the medicine, and the meate orderly dressed.

## Of the oyle of Brymstone.

*The.xxviij.Chapter.*

ALthough brimstone appereth dry & hard in sight, & for that may seme to be quite without moisture, insomuch as no oylie substance cã be drawne out of it: yet the same for truth, is not so drye, & hote, but ỳ by the mixtion of elements, a certaine moisture, and the same fatty, by which truly it consisteth in this forme, it doth & may contayne to it adioyned: for an oyle is distylled out of it, as sometymes absolutely & by it selfe, without the myxing togither of any other simples: but somtimes other simples, are mixed also to it.

An oile out of brimstone alone, as Brasanolus affirmeth, distilled & gathered marueilously by force of fire, & vse. But ỳ best should be, if any (sayth he) would purchase ỳ sweating of the brimstone, which in brymstony places, out of hyls, as a flowre sendeth it forth: yet it may & ought to be named the flowre of the brimstone: for as ỳ dew, euen so doth the sweate vssue forth of the stones. When I (sayth he) accompanied our most noble Duke to Naples, vnto the mighty Charles Emperour, in the yeare. 1535. & being there, labored to sée those hote bathes named Baiæ, & other darke pyts of boiling water, where among the mountaynes lyeth or is a godly valley, in the myddle of which doth a water boyle most hote, and in another Angle of it, is there a pytte boyling, the grounde or soyle of this

vallie appeareth blew, & compassed with mountaines round about: certayne Children were there, which I sawe wype the hylles with theyr fingers, who after thrusting the fingers into the mouth, lycked them swætly: which (when I saw) I demaũded what the chyldren then dyd, & answere was made mæ, that they dyd eate Brymstone, & that it was most swæte: then began I to taste that flowre, which did sweate out of the stones lyke dew: and I found this to be most swæte, insomuch that the same morning I would eate none other thing at my dinner, sauing bread, & that most swæt flowre of Brimstone: and this is the very same, out of which the most perfite oyle should be made. And in another place he writeth againe, where he vseth the lyke words: an oyle of Brymstone may be distylled as well out of the myne stone, that is, the Brymstone not tryed by the fyre, as out of the same moltẽ of the fyre. But the best oyle to be cõ-

iectured, is drawne out of the flowre of brymstone: but out of the Brymstone tryed by fyre, that is purysied & fined, or purged from the stones & earth, by force of the fyre is better, & out of the same, which hath not bene molten or tried of the fyre, is a good oyle distilled and gathered. The oile a part & simple is thus distylled: prepare before any other thing, a great head of glasse, or of white earth glased within, after the fourme of the head of a Tinne Rose stylatorie, with a Nose, being large beneath and narrow aboue, & hauing a knobbe to hang by: which so tye vp, that the same may hang frée from the touching of any other thing in that place, and vnder it set another vessell, narrower then the compasse of the bel or head, become eyther of white earth or yron, into which powre your brymstone in fyne powder. And let your Vell hang so

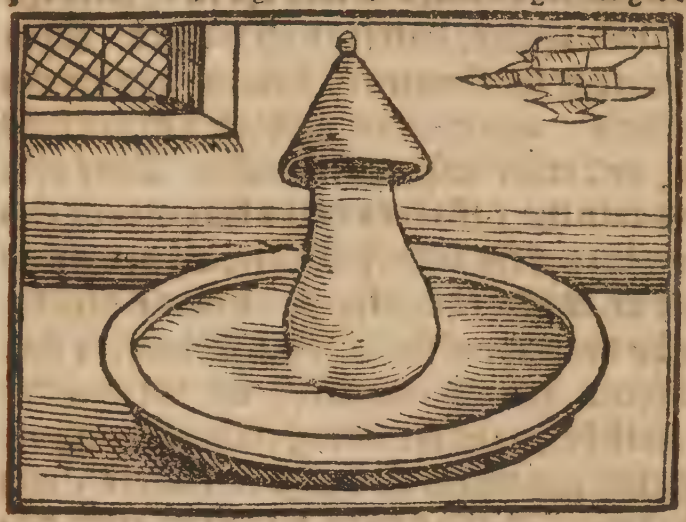
high from the vessell vnder it, that the smoke going out, choketh or putteth not out the fire, but that the smoke may wholly go vp & be receiued within the Bell, which if you hang the same two or thre fingers distant, from the vessell set vnder, it will wel come to passe, and to the nose set a receauer, hauing a little Muske in it dissolued in Rosewater, these done, kindle the Brimstone in such maner, that the fume or smoke whiles it burneth, may ascend & ryse all within the head, and the Brimstone ought to be sturred sometimes, that it may burne the fresher. And this conceiue, that neyther any water or oyle will distill, vntill the time, it maketh a certaine thicke cote or crust within the Bell, round about, this Crust will be somtimes a whole day, or it be throughly made, & the oyle then beginneth to distill which diligently gather. And this note, that neuer nothing distilleth forthe, vntill a thicke cote or crust be gathered & made rounde about the Bell, and when the Brimstone fayleth in the dishe, or vessel set vnder, then by litle and lytle powre in of the Brimstone, that it may orderly burne, which spent, poure in more after the same manner, and this doe so long, vntill you see, that you haue gathered a darke red oyle, which diligently keepe in a glasse. And this conceiue, that of fyue poundes of Brimstone, you shall hardly gather one ounce of oyle. And your Brimstone beaten must not be powred in all at once, but by litle & litle, as it wasteth. And this is one of the rare medicynes, that so long time hath beene hyd, and is also of such efficacy, and vertue, that scarcely any man will beleaue the marueylous effectes, onlesse he had or shoulde see the wounderfull matters, that this doth. For I (sayth the famous Leonard Fiorauant) neuer vsed this lycour, but that it singularly wrought, especially mynistred by the mouth. And this oyle thus swetned, beyng very sowre or eager in taste, may be made potable or to be druncke, if it be mixed with waters agreable, and proper to the matter, or rather with any pleasaunt Syrope, and the quantitie at one time to be ministred, is fowre graynes, vnto fire, and not aboue. It may be incorporated or accompanyed with all maner of Electuaries, and kinde of Pylles, and worke a further benefite and helpe so mixed, then ministred alone. This helpeth all sicknesses, aswell the hote, as the colde, &c. And is a most effectuous oyle in easing of the teth ach, and whytning of the teth. For this doth vehemently drye vp the moysture of them. A certayne person of

great

great report, vsed the same in the french vlcers, and of the yard, for although this in the beginning byteth somewhat, yet doth it after take away the payne and vlcer. The heate of it is qualified, with the whyte of an egge beaten, and squirted in and vpon, or with the oyntment of Ceruse applyed vpon or butter often washed. This cureth also the wicked vlcers of the Gumes or Iawes, and mouth in Chyldren, vnto Canckers, and wartes (whych I in my selfe prosperously haue tryed) and other desperate diseases. This oyle of Brymstone is applyed into the Fistulaes of the fundament and Buttocke, and other members of the body, with a syring or squyrte and the heate, if any such be, is after qualifyed, as aboue taught, and it fylleth Fistulaes by the helpe of the whyte Elleboze, & this experienced. This besydes orderly ministred by the mouthe with any apte Syrupe, doth helpe the sheuering colde of the Ague, in that after the takyng, thys prouoketh the bodye to sweate, and purgeth much matter by vryne, it also dryeth vp all the euill humours of the stomacke, and healeth all Agues, which come by accident of cold, it dissolueth the stone in the kydneys, & applying of it on vlcers, spædily cureth thē, in that this heateth & dryeth. And this oyle doth, all the abouesayd matters myraculously, as ý Author reporteth, who many times prowed them, and had singuler successe.

Matthiolus hath also a discription of the oyle of Brimstone, in a maner like to this, sauing that there is a certaine difference of the vessels. Let a large mouthed glasse hauing a long taile retching out (like to ý lampe hanging in a Church) be set into sand or Ashes in a bole or other vessell of wood, that the same may stand steddie & vpright. Then about the edge of the glasse, let an yron vessell bee hanged (in height thrée fingers frō the glasse) being eyther round or square, & bored through in fowre places, where let yron wiars be thrust downe, to the brim or edge of the glasse, in surh maner, done that ý vessell in no maner toucheth the glasse, but the wyars onely, and aboue the glasse let a long and dæpe pot be hanged, that at the least, a foote, which may receiue the fume ascending, that it may distill againe by the neather edges of ý pot into ý glasse standing vnder. A man must in the meane time whiles ý Brimstone burneth poure on new pouder by litle & litle with a spone, & the plate (whose neather part draweth vnto the bigneße & forme of the ioynt of the thomb) lay in burning hot, & poure alwaies new brimstone in vntil

one or two pound be consumed. That if the oyle thus succedeth or commeth not, in that the Brimstone perhappes shall be ouer drye, the pot which inward receyued the fume, set into a cold and moyst place, and the oyle within two dayes wyll so be gathered.



Isabella Cortesa vttereth an apte maner, of the making of the oyle of Brimstone: take of cytryne Brymstone a certayn quãtity, which bring into fine pouder, ẏ same then powre into an earthen pot neyled, lyke to that which the Pottecarie putteth his oyntment into, this set vpryght, fylling it in a maner full, or neare to. After hang ouer a Bell of glasse, lyke to the forme of a Lampe, as you sée here figured. This done, set the vessell on an earthen platter glased, into which then put an yron plate redde hote, on the sayd brimstone, and forthwith hang ouer the sayd Bell: in such maner, that it toucheth not the mouth of the vessell standing vnder, whereby the oyle may so distyll round about, and fall into the platter. For the sayd brymstone doth then make a sufficient smoke al about the Bell, through which is caused, that the oyle distylleth downe, & into the platter. If so be you hang the Bell in such order, that it fully couereth the mouth of the vessell, and be the breadth of a knyfe haft distaunt from it, & the vessell standing in a large platter very fayre within, that the oyle may fall into it, which ordered on such wyse, let so remayne, vntyll all the Brymstone be burned in the vessell. After shyft the oyle into a glasse, which kéepe to your vse.

The Brimstone (as a certaine practisioner reporteth) doth not dystyll by a glasse, hanged on hygh, but cleaueth & sticketh to the sides of the glasse. For that cause, let a lytle Aqua vitæ be powred into the glasse, so much, as wyl only wet all the sydes of the glasse round about, in rolling the Aqua vitæ to all the sydes & parts of the glasse round about. After let the whole glasse be keuered with a wodden bole, a shéete of paper put betwéene, that no ayre breath forth, and

set into a colde & moyst place for certayne dayes, vntyl all the matter so setled in the bottome, and distylled by a glasse Lymbecke. Or if the whole matter be cleare, powre it then into another long necked cleare glasse, and let it be seperated, that the oyles may so be seperated.

Another maner out of Sulphure vyue, which a certayne Phisition vttered to the Auchour: first the brymstone ought to be a lytle calcyned, but warely that it be not burned, or set on fyre, in such maner that it may almost be brought into powder. After distyl the same by ascention, for it then easily ascendeth. But he affyrmed, that hard it is, to prepare this oyle: nor that he could well discribe the maner of the same, but that a present sight in the doing is rerequyred. Vnto D. Gesnerus from a certayne place, was a small piece of brimstone sublimed sent, out of which an oyle was drawn: which is the lyke astringent, as the oyle of vitryoll, & is rather of a watery substaunce, than oylie, which I marueyle at. This borrowed out of a certayne Epistle, vnto Doctour Gesnerus.

Agayne vnto D. Gesnerus, wrote an old friend, and learned man, thus of the oyle of brymstone. Let the brymstone not yet tryed on the fyre, be kyndled in an earthen pan, and on the pan standing on a Treuet, hang a head, as some name it, or a Bell (being of glasse) and pargeted with lute: that it may receyue the fume of the brimstone, which within it is thyckned into an oyle, and by the pype or Nose of the Bell stylleth forth into a Receauer standing vnder, which so gathereth the oyle distylling.

Another way: certayne doe make it, after another maner: vnto one part of the powder of Brymstone, they adde another part of flynt stones lyke brought to powder: this myxture powre into a Retort, and set ouer a very soft fyre, they so drawe a singuler oyle. Which oile in what maner diseases it may be vsed, and with what it may be gyuen in eache, and in what quantitie and howe, shall briefly be here vnder vttered.

This oyle is vsed in cold diseases, whose cause procede and are the humours eyther cold or putryfyed, or in whome much wynde consisteth, as in rotten Agues, Tertians, Quotidians, and Quartaynes: in the Pestilence, in wounds, in vlcers, espetially hollow and wynding, in many griefes of the brayne, the mouth, the teeth, the stomacke, the Lyuer, the Mylt, the Matrice, the bladder, the

bowelles,

Bowelles, and ioyntes: to those also which procéde, of the abundance of humour, or of putrifying.

And a lytle of this oyle is ministred, with a distilled lycour, or decoction of a congruent hearbe, according to the qualitye of euery part and disease. This is the maner of the measure, a Hennes quyl must be dypped into the oyle, and quicklyer drawne out agayne, & what that hãgeth on the quyl, of the fatnesse or oyle, the same temper in eyther syrupe, or distylled lycour, & gine to drinck to the sick.

And with what, this may be conioyned in eache disease: in the quotidiã Ague, in the wine of the decoction of Rosemary, or mint, a lytle before the fyt. In the Tertian, with the decoction of Centorie in wyne. In the quartaine, with the water of Buglosse. In the Pestilence, with the wyne of the decoction of Radishe, to which a lytle Triacle & Methridate is mixed. In the vlcers & sores of the mouth, a feather or fine bombasie wette in the oyle, and the same softlye apply on the vlcered place, for in the repeating sundry tymes, this oyle doth so throughly heale the euyll. And druncke of such as are molested with the falling sicknesse, in the decoction of Byttonie and Pyonie, spædily helpeth. To such vered with the cough, with Nettle sede and Psope boyled in wyne. In the abundaunce of flewme, with the water of wormewood. In the payne of the stomacke, and great gutte of winde, with the water of Camomyll. In the coldnesse of the Lyuer and dropsie, with the water of Ireos, Celondyne, and Pony. In the stoppings and griefe of the Mylt, with Aqua tamaricis. In ý French disease, with fumiterre water, and broome flowers. Against wormes, in the long grasse or wormwood water. In the griefe of the Matrice, with wyne of the decoction of byttonie and Mugwort. In the staying backe of vryne, with wine of the decoction of garlike. Unto the cold gowte, with the water of Chamæpytyos. And in al these, the like maner must be vsed, as afore was vttered, of the quyll or feather dypped in the oyle, and forthwith tempered in an apte lycour. But in wounds and vlcers, the affected place must be annoynted with the oyle, and that gentlye with a feather. The toth that aketh, must be dressed with the same softly. But if all the tæth payne and ake, then let the pacient holde a space & washe the mouth, with the hote decoction of mynts, myxed with a droppe or two of the oyle.

An oyle of brimstone, inuented of a certayne Phisition of Rome,

and

and borrowed out of a written booke in the Italian tongue. An oile of brymstone, is easily and some prepared, & gotten with a Bell of glasse: but the better, & perfiter maner, is this. Let the brymstone be finely brought to powder, and so much of the Pumeyse stone in fine powder, which two myred togyther & put into a Retort, fasten to it a sufficient large and bygge Receauer, and within two dayes space, by a most soft fire, you shall distyll & gather the oyle of brymstone: which of the Italians is named oile De grata or De regestro. And the pouder of ye Pumeise is added, that the brimstone may not ascend, & that it may also send the vapors sooner yward. The selfe same properties in a maner are assigned to it, which a lytle afore we recyted, sauing that in a few, we noted this diuersity. That it cureth wounds, by taking of the pouder of the leaues of the Oke, of Pympernel, of Egrimonie, of Campheric, & of S. Iohns wort, al which well beaten togither, seath in wyne, & to the straining mixe a lytle of this oyle, or at least so much, as may be for the malice, and greatnesse of the wound. And with this decoqion, let ye fresh wound, or old vlcer be washed, and they are spedily cured. In the French disease, after a sufficient purgation, auayleth the oyle ordred in the same maner, as aboue taught. These truly, and al the others afore wrytten, which are to be applyed here: are reported, to be all experiēced, by a singular phisitiō of the Emperors at Bononie, & of another notable phiſion at Rome.

An Odoriferouse or swete smelling oyle of brimstone, & potable or to be drūcke, which healeth & cureth in a maner all diseases & grieffs how wicked & desperate so euer they bee: borrowed out of the Italiā booke of secrets, of the singuler Fallopio.

Let

Let the Brymstone be grosely brought to powder, which put into an earthen vessell, ouer which hang a head or Bell with a Nose, being two or three fingers distant from the vessell, and to the Nose set a Receauer, in which let a lytle of pure Myrke dyssolued in Rosewater be put. Which done, kyndle the Brymstone, and the fume shall so ascend & be receyued within the head. But before the Brymstone distylleth wyll a certayne Coate or thynne skynne as it were be gathered within the head (which nothing wyll distyl, before this Coate shall be thus gathered rounde about the head) remembring alwayes to adde or powre in of the Brimstone, by lytle and lytle, as the other afore shall be consumed. This oyle thus dystylled, is caused sweete smelling, yet very sowre in tast. But the same that it may be potable or to be drunck, and well delyghted to be taken by the mouth, let a inlyppe be made of Hony, in the same maner as commonly is made of Sugar, into which instyll so much of the oyle of Brymstone now made, as shal be needefull to the purpose, and that the same be not ouer sowre to take. This drunck prouoketh sweate and vryne, it cutteth a sunder and dygesteth all the wicked humours of the stomacke, all Agues, which inuade with a colde, it helpeth, it dyssolueth the stones of the kydneys, & cureth all kynde of vlcers, if they be applyed with this oyle: in that of the proper nature, this heateth and dryeth. And all these, the oyle of brymstone, prepared in the abouesayd maner, I haue found to performe by a sure and infaliyble experience.

Another maner, but the same by distyllacion, vttered by the same Auchour, the ioynts before dilygently luted and sealed, & followed with a soft fyre, euer increasing the fyre by lytle & lytle in a meane maner. In this maner is and oyle distylled, of singuler vertues. First the same expelleth all maner of inward impostumes of the body, vnto the vpper face of it: if of the same be taken for thre or fowre dayes, euery morning fasting one dram (consider that the same quantity, it be ouer much for one tyme) with broth, or wyne, or any such lycour. This auayleth in the harde fetching of breath, helpeth the cough, the rewme, the euyll dispositions of the Lyuer, any maner of scabbe, and cureth especially the pestilence. It is a treasure also, to vlcers and wounds.

Another maner: let some yron vessell be taken which may be sealed with a Lymbecke, fyre fingers or a lytle more hygh, and the

same in the neather part downeward by two fyngers, let it haue a large hole of theée fyngers broade, by which let the Brimstone be powred in, on this vessell set a Limbeck pergeted about with lute, after by the hole a low let the Brimstone be kindled, and burne so long as you thinke nedefull, and a lycour will after distill & yslew forth droppe by droppe. And this maner although it be tedious, yet is it not to be contemned.

An oyle of Brimstone also is made by descention vnto the Chymistick workes, in this maner. Let one part of the Cytrine Brimstone brought to pouder, and put into an earthen vessel, be molten with a soft fire, to which mixe so much of Roche Alome melted the like at the fire. After grinde both togither, putting the whole into a discentorie standing vnder the earth set into an apt pitte made for the only purpose, on which coales burning layd, & the same which shall thē be gathered, keepe to your vse, this out of Diod. Euchyont.

An oyle of Brimstone, is thus compowned, take of Brimstone, calcyned two poundes, which infuse in vineger, that the vyneger may flote fowre or fire fingers aboue, the same after bury in horse dung for fowre wekes, at the end, distil it with a strong fire, for the spyrit of the Brimstone doth then ascend with the vineger, which bury againe in horse dung for two or thrée dayes, after let the vyneger be euaporated in a large vessell hauing a wyde mouth, & the spirit and oyle of the Brimstone will then abide in the bottom. The same oyle bury againe in horse dung for eight dayes, which after distill by a Limbecke, and in the ende let it be buried for a moneth, for on such wise shall the oyle of Brumstone be purifyed. And it is of great vertue, yet but thræ droppes giuen at a time. This dung also of the horse, must allwayes be renewed.

An oyle of Naphtæ, that is, of Brimstone vncombystible or neuer burned, which is of the spirites vnseperated, and clarifyed, is prepared and made after this manner, take of the Naphtæ, that is, of any cytrine Brimstone, one part, of salt Armoniacke fiue partes, these two beate, & mixe togither. After adde to them of the commō oyle a little, which then temper togither after the forme of paste, or of a thicke sauce. These then put into a Cucurbite, & a humour after wil distil with a soft fire, of great vertue vnto many matters. But to the first distillation ended, adde of common salt fiue partes, of vnsleaked lyme fiue partes, then a paste made of these distill agayne,

gaine, & thus do for fowre times, and at euery time prowe with a candell or otherwise, vntil it burneth not. For with such an oyle of Naphtæ, is Mercurie sublimed, and Arsenicke sublimed purifyed, and made cleare, auailing vehemently vnto the white worke.

An oile of Brimstone without distillatiõ, against the paine of the goute, prepared & made after this maner, borrowed out of a writtẽ booke. Take of sulphure viue, two poũds, of the yolks of egges. xxb. in nũber, these beaten & labored togither, put into an yron possenet, boyling these with a soft fire, and when the substance beginneth to burne, leane the yron pan on the one side, and the same which is lyquid, will then yssew forth, & you shall so purchase, that you desire.

An Oyle of Sulphure or Brimstone, without distillation, doth Brassanolus thus prepare, take of Cytrine Brimstone, & of Turpẽtine, of eche thrée oũces, of good wine thrée ounces, of oyle of Roses one pynt, boyle these togither with a soft fire vnto the consumption of the wine, what that after remaineth, is the oyle of Brimstone.

Otherwise and that sooner, is on this wyse prepared, take a strong lye, or the lycour made of vnquenched lime stieped in it, that will well beare an egge aboue. In this strong lye, let the Brymstone boyle so long, vntill a fatnesse shall appeare on the vpper face of the lye, and that the Feces shall fall to the bottome, then as it were by a skymming of, is this fatnesse gathered.

Or let the Brymstone brought to fyne pouder, and powred into hote water, boyle so long, vntill the earthly parte be setled, and that the Oylie swymmeth aboue on the face of the water, whych practise was reported to me to be done, whiles I was in Venice.

Or take of the oyle of Lyne sæde two partes, into which put one part of Sulphure viue, these after the diligent miring togither, burie in dung for two dayes, in a vessell close stopped, and it will be cleare and fayre.

## Of the oyle of Vitrioll, and of the making of the Oyle of Vitrioll, out of Valerius Cordus in a maner.

*The xxix. Chapter.*

THe Oyle of Vitrioll, which of some is named the Oyle of lyfe, or Artificiall Melancholy, and that many affyrme to make of it

a kynde of Aurum potabile or potable Golde, in that the myne of Vytrioll, is a kynde of the myne of Golde, desyred both of the Physitions and Chymistes. And it is also at this day much exercysed and vsed of many Phisitions in sundry purposes, for which cause, as a most rare and singuler secrete, kepte wyth them couered and vnknowen. And this is none other, than an Alome qualitie and substaunce, drawne out of the Vytrioll by Arte, and a lyttle myxed with Brymstone. For the same Vytrioll of what manner it is made, doth appeare to consiste of a triple myxture, as of much Alome, some ruste, and a lyttle Brymstone. For the Alome water in Mettalles, distylling by the Copper vaynes and Marchasite, attayneth a rustie or cankred qualitye, and a Brimstonye, whych resteth myxed to the Marchasite, that by lyttle and lyttle gathereth, or by industrie is boyled vnto a thickenesse. But in the distylling, the Alemmie and Sulphurie vapour onely doe ascende, and the rustie qualitie (by that meanes) left behinde in the bottome of the Retorte, through which is caused, that this oyle hath of Alome, and not the taste of Ruste in it. And there are two diuersities of this oyle, as a sharpe and swete. The eager or sharpe Oyle consisteth of a double myxture, that is, of much Alome, and a lyttle Brymstone. But the swete, doth simply consiste of Brymstone. In that it is none other, then a lyquid Brimstone, drawen out of the eager Oyle. For which cause not the Alome in taste at all, but the Brymstone is perceyued. And both is to be prepared and made with great care and diligence, in forymyng an apt Furnace, and applying of a Retorte, and receauer agreable, for the aptnesse of the Instrumentes (as certayne Chymistes affyrme) procureth a maistrie. These hytherto Cordus. But in this place, what the auncient Philosophers vnderstode by the name of the oyle of Vitrioll, whose discriptions we minde here to vtter, whether the same any otherwise, then that in the manner of preparing, may at the least differ, and not in the matter out of whych, those of any skyll and practyse in this Arte, nothing doubt. Seeyng this, besydes the other properties of it, in a manner innumerable, may also conteyne in it the vertue of corrodyng (which matter also that it may be made apparant of the same, in that this can not bee wrought and kepte but in the beste Venice glasse, that the cankred lyppes annoynted of the same oyle maye

be

be consumed) of this, the vse of it at any time, cã not be daũgerous. For that cause I suppose (sayth he) that this oyle of the auncientes was prepared in another manner, and was much subtiller & without corroding, and distilled in Balneo Mariæ. But for so much as this maner is vnknowen, therefore the later practisioners from time to time inuented, diuerse and sundry preparations. Nor am I ignorant (sayth he) how nere vnto the perfection of these, the preparations agree, as that the pure & hurtfull, may be seperated from the vnpure & vnhurtful, the subtill and penetrable, from the grosse and immouable. For in what manner soeuer any matter, may be made subtiller, clearer & more penetrating, of these, doth it declare the greater vertues in action. In that the Feces of the simple elements, hinder the actions. And for that cause doe the auncient Philosophers, make mention of the reduction vnto the first matter, vnto which when it shall come, the matter attaineth an extreme subtilnesse, and the greatest also it yeldeth in the practiue worke. So that you neede not to doubt, but such an oyle of Vitrioll, which shal attaine the extreme subtilnesse in preparation, may in his actions to come, be not onely most perfite, but also nothing at all hurtfull, by which reason, if the practysioners in the preparation, shalbe eyther negligenter or slacker, through this may it be caused the more venimous, to the taking within the body. For how much the lesser the practysioner may erre or doth erre in the preparatiõ, and distillation of the same, or howe the oyle may be made perfitter, these three hereafter are diligently to be considered before all others. First, what maner of Vitrioll must or ought to be chosen, then how the same may be boyled, and what manner of calcination vsed. For it seemeth, that the same rule or order, which was afore vttred and taught in the preparation of Antimonie, may like be applied in the oyle of vitrioll. And the Antimonie (as they say) except it be diligently chosen, and very well calcyned after art, they in no wyse graunt, that the same rightly and without daunger may be ministred, for which cause they will it carefully to be prepared, that the venimous qualitie may so be auoyded.

## The true choosing of Vitrioll out of Valerius Cordus.

### *The.xxx. Chapter.*

SEing there be many kindes of Vitrioll, for this reason, must it fully and perfitely be vttered, what maner and kinde of Vitriol,

best answereth & agreeth to this worke. And although out of euery maner and kind of Vitrioll, an oyle by distillation may be drawē, yet a more yeelde of oyle, and the same worthier or more excellent then the others, is distilled out of the blew or greene Vitriol, in that this contayneth much of the fugitiue Brimstone, through which it is much holpen, that the oyle may the easier & lightlyer ascende. It is also to be noted, that the growē Vitrioll, and especially the Hungarian, to be better and rather chosen, then the made or counterfaited. The same besides is rather to be chosē, which cleaueth in great clusters, & is conieated in greater lumpes. For that the small broken Vitrioll, and in a maner to pouder, must be reiected as vnprofitable in this case, euen as that also, which gathered through the iniurie of the sunne, or aire, a whitnesse, & dustie hoarinesse. But the learned Fallopio, and singuler practisioner Leonard Fiorauant, doe rather commend and preferre the Romaine, then the Germaine Vitriol, to this vse, seing the same containeth somwhat of the yron in it.

## The maner of seething of the Vitrioll out of Cordus.

*The xxxi. Chapter.*

FOr as much as the Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moysture in it, which weakneth or hindereth the oyle, and can not without a long time, and great paynes, be seperated by distillation from the Oyls, the same compendiousser waye must (of this) be inuented by whych in a shorte space of tyme, that moysture maye bee consumed, least the long tarryaunce maye cause a wearinesse to the practisioner. Therefore take of the aforesayde Vitryoll, twelue poundes, whych powred into a great newe potte, and well nealed, set into the Furnace deepe, vpon burning coales, where, when the same shall begynne to melte and seeth, sturre wyth a spattle, that the whole maye be myred with the molten, and vntyll that be like molten, which suffer so long to seethe, vntill no bubble or small bladder at all appeareth, and that the whole bee thickened, after the potte wyth the Vitryoll taken forthe of the Furnace, suffer to cole, neyther in a moyste, nor wyndie place, but in a dry and warme.

The Vytrioll beyng through colde, take out of the pot, and consider whether the vpper face of it be throughout reddyshe. For the rednesse of it, is a sure note of the perfite sœthing, that it may the easier be calcyned.

## The maner of calcining of the Vitrioll, out of the same Auchthour.

*The xxxij. Chapter.*

THe Vitryoll taken out of the potte, breake into small partes, and in a morter most fynely bryng to pouder, after powre a thyrde, or fourth part of it, into a newe and strongc nealed potte, which set againe into a deepe Furnace, as aboue vttered, & burne a whyles, vntyll it be come redder, after take the potte from the fyre, and sturring it, see whether the Vitrioll be sufficiently calcyned. For if in the potte appeareth after the manner of quicksyluer, or molten leade, and that it casteth or sendeth forth leapyng bubbles, you may then conceyue that the Vitrioll is sufficiently burned. Then powre it into the great and new potte afore heated, and it will run forth as it were lyquid, or vnto the maner of quicksyluer. And what that remaineth of the Vitrioll, burne in like maner orderly, that it may wholy be calcyned, when it shall thus be burned and colde, let it be mixed agayne very well in a morter, in such maner labouring and sturring of it, that you raise not vp the pouder or dust, which might offend the mouth, and nosethrelles. After you haue performed all these, and powring the Vitrioll into a Ballance, consider and know iustly the waight. For if it be fyre pounds, which is the half of the same, that you first began to sœth, yet remaynyng, then haue you well handled, and rightly done all things, that ought to be performed.

## Of the making, and forme of the Furnace.

*The xxxiij Chapter.*

FIrst an apt Furnace, must be framed and made, of Tyles layde flatte, for howe thicker the walles be made, so much the stronger is the fyre caused within, & the heate longer kept. The walles also of this Furnace, ought to stand fowre square, & of a like thicknesse rounde about, and the hollow space within, must be of two spanne lengthes, lacking the thirde part of a spanne, which done, it

must

must then be builte vp within, and in the toppe, after this maner, that the fyrst and lowest parte or hollownesse, be builte halfe a foote hygh, wyth strange yron barres thycke layde, whych the waygh of the burning coales can not bende. The seconde space or


hollownesse made, aboue the yron grate (for a resting) ought to be two foote hygh, and through the foresyde a square hole artly made, iuste by the grate, to put the coales in with a lyttle shouell. After by the myddle space, regardyng the Furnace in the selfe same myddle, let a fowre square yron barre be layde ouerthwarte, in bygnesse or thycknesse of a thombe, which may well beare the Retorte layde vpon. Then on the lefte syde of the Furnace, must a hole be lefte open, through which the necke of the Retorte may be drawen.

## The distillation of the Vitrioll.

### *The.xxxiij.Chapter.*

After you haue thus built & prepared the Furnace, chose then a bigge Retort, & that apt to the purpose, being of Venice glasse made, if it be possible to be gotten, which diligently & strongly lute about, into the same poure al the Vitrioll (as by example the fyre poundes afore prepared and calcyned) yet that a fourth parte of the Retort remayne emptie, whereby the spirites may the easyer

ascende from the Vitriol, after vpon the yron barre layde ouer-thwarte, Lute spredde, and a sharde of a potte or tyle layde iuste vpon the mydde of the barre, beyng lyke luted, on which set the Retorte thus fastned, that the belly of it may bee placed, iuste lying in the mydde of the Furnace. And let the beake or necke of the Retorte retche wythout, and stoupe downewarde, and the hole also through which the necke passeth, diligently stoppe with Lute. After take fyue Tyles, with which make a kyuer on the Furnace, that the Retort may so lye hyd vnder that couer. This couer then spredde ouer with lute euerye where, sauing fowre holes lefte open, and that in eache corner one, for the fume or smoke to passe, beyng so large, that a thombe maye well passe in and out, in eache hole. After make fowre couers sufficent broade (for the holes) of stronge Lute, wyth which stoppe or couer the holes, as neede requireth. These beyng done, thrust the mouth within the necke of a great receauer set vnder, beyng lyke of Venice glasse, which howe greater the same shalbe, so much the freelyer it will receaue the spyrites entred, but if the receauer bee small, then is it daungereus, least the plentie of spyrites stretched abroade, maye breake the glasse. Also powre into the receauer of very cleere water sixteene ounces, in that the water sone receiueth the spirites vnto it, and prohibiteth or defendeth that the receauer be not broken, and let these bee diligently luted togither in ý ioynt taking carefull heede besydes, that nothing fall after into the receauer, seeing the oyle staineth it into a red colour. When you haue perfeymed all these, let the lute dry for a night, and if any chops or clifts do appeere, let those be pargeted ouer with lute, & the same morning after make a gentle fyre in the beginning, of pure & great coales, setting opē one of the holes aboue, by which the fume may passe, and let the fire within a whiles, be increased by litle and litle vnto euening, at which time the second hole must be opened. And marke then diligently, whether any spirites appeare, which yssew forth of the Retort, after ý forme of a white smoke, breathed into ý receiuer. In ý night folowing be marueilous carefull, that the fire slacke or abate not, but rather sharper, yet but a litle more increased, so that the fire after increased keepe in that force: & in the nexte daye open the thyrde hole, increasing still the fyre, vntill the necke

of

of the Retort glowe like a burning coale, in the seconde nyght following increase the fyre, and after mydde nyght open the fourth hole, when the fyre shall be growen and come vnto the greatest heate, you shall then sée the spyrites yssew forthe, euen lyke to cloudes heaped togither, which when they be at the poynt to cease, open all the passages and ventes of the Furnace, and without ceasing powre in coales with a small shouell, vntill the receauer also appeare glowing hote, in the meane time, and presently be very carefull, that no cold nor moyst matter, fall by negligence, or by hap on the receiuer. These besides ought to be wrought, in a close rome where neyther wette, nor winde may enter. And the fire must so long be maintained, vntyll no spirites at all be left in the Vitrioll, which by sight may easily be discerned, when no more spyrites yssew forthe, let the fire die and goe out by it selfe, and suffer the whole worke to rest and cole, for a whole night and a daye. After draw away the receyuer with the whole lycour in it, and set aside close stopped, vntill you shall seperate the oyle from the water, beholde then the Retort broken, and sée whether the deade heade be blacke, for this is a note of the worke performed.

A seperation of the water infused.

*The xxxv. Chapter.*

FOr as much as in the receyuer, is water conteyned, togyther with the oyle of Vitryoll: the same must be seperated, that the lycour of the Vitrioll may be set vp, and reserued pure. And this is seperated by distillation in Balneo Mariæ, or in fine syfted Ashes, but saffer is the doing, in Balneo Mariæ. For which cause powre all the lycour which is in the receauer, into a Cucurbite of Venice glasse, setting on the head made of the like glasse, which diligently lute in the ioynt round about. After make a soft fyre by litle and litle vnder Balneo, and suffer the water to yssew, vntil the eyghtéen ounces be come forth, that you powred in. If so be the Vitrioll shal not be well calcyned, then a more quantitie of water wil yssew. For which cause sée that these eightéen ounces, be large or downe wayght: when you haue done this, suffer the Balneū to cole and the water distilled forth throw away, but that which in Balneo shall remaine in the bottome of the Cucurbite, is the pure oyle of

Vitrioll, yet hath it for the more part a red colour, for which cause must it be rectified, after the forme and maner folowing.

A rectifying of the oyle of Vitrioll.

*The xxxvj. Chapter.*

TAke a Retort of Venice glasse, which diligently fence with lute after powre into it, ẏ oyle which is contained in the Cucurbite. That Retort set into a lesser furnace, & into a deepe pan, filled with pure and washed Sande, which like distill in the Sand, as you did in Balneo, in sharpning and increasing the fire by litle and litle, that the droppes may leasurely fall. Thrust the mouth of the Retort into the necke of the receauer made of the same glasse, and the iovnt diligently close with the best lute, ẏ no matter breath forth, when the whole shalbe distilled forth of the Retort, suffer it to cole & after the taking away, powre it againe into a pure Venice glasse which hath a narrow mouth, & set the same charely vp close stopped as a present remedy in many diseases, that is, the sharpe oyle of vitrioll, whose vertues and propertie shall here vnder be vttered.

The vertues of the oyle of Vitrioll.

*The xxxvij. Chapter.*

THe pure and not mixed, ought not, nor may be ministred or takē within the body, for through the mighty sharpnesse therof, after the maner of fire, this burneth all places within the body, where ẏ same toucheth. It doth also corrode all things, except glasse, and the fattie substances, as the ware & pitch, yea the colour of lyquid oyles this chaungeth, except the colour of the oyle of Mace, to which if it bee myred, procureth a sanguine colour. If the Oyle also bee contained within two vessels, and that the one hath a colde substaunce in it, and sodaynely mixed to the same, will after boyle so feruently of the owne accord, ẏ you shal scarcely be able, to hold the glasse in your hand. The oyle shed downe, boyleth on the grounde, euen as a kynde of Melancholy, whereof this is named the artificiall Melancholie. For lyke as the Melancholy, euen so doth this oyle comforte the stomacke, and doth moueth and procureth an appetyte to meate, heateth a colde stomacke, consumeth all maner flewme, cutteth a sunder the grosse and clammy humours, helpeth the collicke and perrillous flyxe Dysenteria, extinguisheth

or qualifyeth the thyrst, and burnyng heate of the inner members in Agues, it stayeth belching spædily, and putteth away the desire to vomite, and the abhorring of meate, but this must be orderly myred with some other apte matters. For the better and readyer conceauing of this artely myxture, learne an example or two here vnder vttered.

Take of the oyle of Mace, and of cleare Turpentine, of eache twelue droppes, of the water of Annyse sædes, and of Fennell, of eche two ounces, of the syrupe of Lycorise one ounce, of the oyle of Vitrioll thræ or foure droppes, these after the diligent myring together, taste, if the whole hath a sharpnesse with it, which astonieth not the tæthe then is it well, but if the potion be not soure or sharpe, instill one or two droppes more, prœuing the same by taste how it is, after drincke the same safely, against the stone. Or thus.

Take of ỳ syrop of mintes, one ounce, of the water of Cynamon thræ ounces, and a halfe, of the oyle of Cynamon two droppes, and of the oyle of Vitrioll thræ droppes, these after the diligent mixing minister safely, vnto the weakenesse of stomacke.

Or thus, take of the syrupe, of the iuyce or infusion of Violettes, one ounce, of the water of Cynamon, one ounce, of Barly thræ ounces, and of the oyle of Vitrioll, thræ or foure droppes, these after the mixing, drawetb and causeth a red colour, and taste of an eager or sowre wine, aromatysed with Cynnamon, this drinke, against the heate, and drieth of feuers or Agues.

Of the sowre oyle of Vitrioll, how the same may be made sweete to taste.

*The xxxviij. Chapter.*

AT the begynnyng of this Chapiter of the oyle of Vytrioll, wæ sufficiently vttered, the oyle of Vitryoll to be sowre, and to consiste of a double myxture, as of much Alome, and a lytle Brimstone. For which cause, when you wil haue out the eager or sowre, drawe a swæte oyle, the same is none otherwise wrought and caused, then that the brimstone be seperated frō the Alome, By which appæreth, that the swæte oyle of Vitryoll, is none other, than the oyle of Brimstone, or the Brymstone it selfe reduced into a lyquide substaunce, and thys properlie maye be named an oyle.

For it is both fattie and vnctuous, euen as the Brimstone it selfe, which into an oyle, and not into water dissolueth or melteth. The maner now of seperation, after inseweth.

The maner of seperating the oyle.

*The xxxix. Chapter.*

TAke of the most sharpe or eager burning wyne, and thrise sublymed, syxe ounces, of the eager Oyle of Vitriol, so much, these myxe togyther in a Venice glasse, which after powre into a small Cucurbite with a narrowe necke and mouth, the mouth then close or stoppe with the surest lute, and let the same so stand, for a whole moneth or two. After powre the whole into a Cucurbite, on which set the head, and lute immediatly the ioynt, that no matter breathe forth (this head ought to be formed, after the maner of the fygure, here after described, and made of Venice glasse, aswell as the bodye) this so ordered, set then into a small Furnace, and couer it halfe way vp with sifted Ashes, to which after apply the receauer, and close diligently the ioynt with lute, then draw out the fire ounces of burnyng wyne, that you powred in before. That this may the safelyer be wrought and done, set the bodye into Balneum Mariæ, and the wyne onely doth then ascende, without the oyle, or the oyle remaineth behinde, when you shall haue drawen forth by Balneo, the fire ounces infused of the burnt wyne, the same which remaineth, set into a Furnace, couered halfe vp with Sande, and a cleare and emptie receauer, and the same not bigge set to, the ioynt after diligētly close with lute, vnder which kindle then a very soft or modest fire, and by litle and litle drawe or distill forth all the moysture, which was left in the Cucurbite, vntill no more moysture at al appereth in the bottom, euermore hauing regard & most great care, that you so gouerne the fire, that the lycour boyleth not vnto the gutter or pype of the head. For if it shal once boyle vp vnto this, you cannot after ceasse or stay the boyling, by no meanes possible, but that all hastily ysseweth into ẏ receiuer, to the losse of the whole oyle, in that this is wont verye easily and sone to boyle vp. But when you shal draw the same leasurely, you shal then obtaine your desire, & by & by after draw away the receauer with the licour for you haue purchased two substaunces, which you shal plainely see in it, as a waterie, and Oylie lycour, and fattie. These shall

you spædilye seperate, one from the other, in such maner, that no watery humour be left behynd in the oyle. For that the water left (if any such be) corrupteth the oile. And the oyle is wont most commonly to swymme aboue the water, especially if the burnt wyne be powred in afore, and shall be drawne altogyther by Balneo Mariæ: but you may by and by after discerne in the fæling, the oyle from the water. In that the oyle is fattie, but the water very lytle at all. The oyle thus seperated, dilygently kæpe stopped to your vse.

The fygure of the Cucurbite with the Limbecke or head annexed: which head must be framed and made of Venice glasse broken molten and wrought into the fourme, here vnder demonstrated.

*The xl. Chapter.*

THe vertues of it which is seperated, be altogyther the same, which of the Brimstone, but it perfourmeth all them effectuousser, in that through the lyquidnesse this doth easier penetrate vnto the proper actions, which the Brymstone cannot doe: for that it is otherwyse hyndered, through his solydnesse and thycknesse. And the same more may this oyle than the brimstone, that it auayleth besydes vnto all putrykactions of the body, and especially vnto the plague or Pestilence, vnto the clensing of the Lungs, in the pluresie, and apostume in the Lungs named Peripuenmonia, and harde or paynfull cough, matter in the body, and both grosse and clammy humours. For it may safely and without perryll, be taken within the body. This suffereth not the stone to ingender, neyther in the kydneys, nor in the bladder, and this healeth the vlcered bladder. The dose or quantity of it at a tyme, is one droppe, or two, or thræ, and tem-

pered

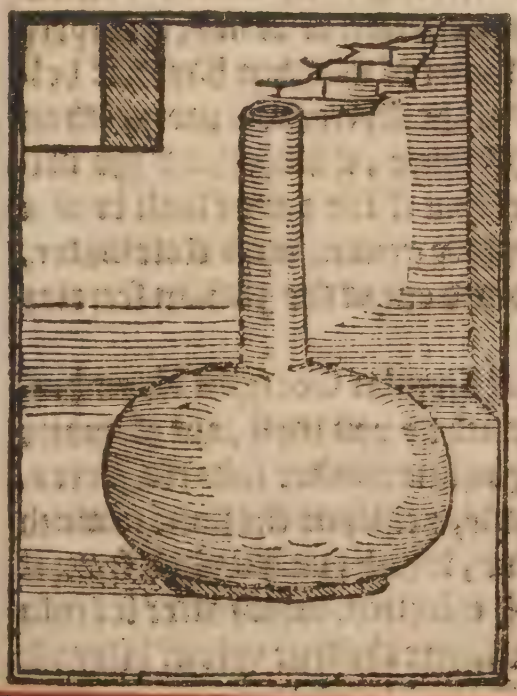
pered in a lytle wyne. It may also be prepared and myred, in round and square tables made of Sugar. And must dilygently be reserued, for out of one pound is but a litle of the eager oile drawn, and it lyghtly vanisheth away through the ayereall nature. These hytherto, or the most of them, borrowed out of the booke of Valerius Cordus, of the artificiall extractions.

An oyle of Vitryoll, prepared after this maner, according to the learned Fallopio, in his Italiã booke of the secrete remedies. Take of Romayne vitryoll, in that the Germayne is not to be vsed nor good: for this contayneth copper in it, and the Romayne hath yron: & this is the cause, why the one is good, and the other euyll: so that when any wyl mynister of the oyle to the sick, regard must be had: seeing the copper is an enemye to the stomacke, & the yron a friend, and much healthfull. Of this Romayne vitryoll take a quantity, which put or set in a Furnace of reuerbaration, letting it there so long remaine, vntil it be calcined vnto a redneſſe or become redde. After it shall thus be calcyned to a redneſſe or be redde, put the whole into a body of Venice glasse, strongly fensed with the lute of wysedome, and the glasse body ought to be made, after the forme of a lute, with a part of the belly flat, and set into a Furnace of reuerberation, after such maner, that a part of the necke hangeth without the Furnace, and tendeth downward somewhat, to which annexe the Receauer, dilygently stopped or closed in the ioynt with lute: then contynew a fyre for fowre whole dayes, and so many nyghtes, vntyl all the substaunce be yssewed forth, or that no more remayneth which may be distylled by force of the fyre. Which ended, the oyle wyll appeare very blacke, in a maner as Incke, this diligently keepe in a strong glasse close stopped, that no ayre breath forth. This maner of way is easie to be done, and the best. That synguler Fallopio, applyed and vsed of it after this maner, he first toke one pounde of the Inleppe of Violettes, and one pounde of the finest Aqua vitæ, and three ounces of Rosewater, in which eyght graynes of Musske dyssolued, and one dramme of the sayde Oyle, these myred togyther, formeth or maketh a diuyne composition in his working. For by gyuing one sponefull of it to a patient, fytted with a sharpe and hote Ague, is by & by after refreshed and cooled. And for the spytting of blood, the flure of the body, the

breaking

breaking of veynes in the breast, and a Reume, this minystred, doth spædily helpe. And of al these, the Author Fallopio hath sene, a most great and perfite experience, in sundry cases. And gyueth a most great commendation of it, &c.

Another manner, take of Vitryoll as much as you wyll or thyncke nædefull, the same calcyne in a potte, and calcyned bring to powder, the powder then powre into a Retort, powring vppon of the common Aqua fortis, that it may dryncke in, in a hote place, which let so stande for twentie and fowre howers or longer. The same after set into a Furnace, couering it with lute and Tyles, and that fowre vente holes be made, at eache corner one. These done, distyll first with so softe a fyre, that fowre musycall strokes may be made, betwæne droppe, and droppe falling: when no more water dystylleth, then must the fyre be increased: that the spyrytes may yssew forth, which shall followe to be an Dyle. After in Balneo Mariæ, seperate the water from the Dyle: and kæpe the same water, vntyll you wyll drawe the Dyle agayne. Then shall you purge the Dyle by a Retorte in a Furnace, in distylling with a great fyre. And you maye drawe, and cause the Dyle to bæ eyther whyte, redde, or yellowe: and this, according to the greatnesse and force of the fyre: This borrowed out of the synguler learned, G. Rascol.



Another maner, take a quantitie of Aqua vitæ, the same powre into a Lymbecke of Glasse well fensed with lute, and betwæne the Cucurbyte and couer or lydde, put fowre verye thynne Parchmentes: and dystyll the Aqua vitæ, vnto the halfe parte, or lesser. After take a quantytie of Vitryoll, which brought to fyne powder, powre into a Retorte dylygently luted, and distyll the same after Arte: the water which shal then be gathered, poure

agayne vpon the Feces to be drunckeen, and this doe for fowre tymes togyther, vntyll no more moysture wyll or can distyll forth. After grynde the Feces agayne, powring it into a lyke vessell well luted, with the Aqua vitæ lyke prepared, as aboue vttered: in such maner, that the Aqua vitæ be well two fyngers breadth aboue in the foresayde vessell well closed, and let it abyde on a soft fyre for syre howers, and this water kæpe a part: and powre agayne other Aqua vitæ vpon (for syre howers) as aboue vttered, and the same ought to be done a thyrde tyme. After take these thræ seuerall waters, and distyll them in Balneo Mariæ, with the Vitryoll abouesayde, and the water which shall then be gathered, throwe away if you wyll, and in the bottome shal you fynd the oyle resting. If any shall take of this oyle, vnto the quantity of seuen or eyght droppes with Malmesie, or whyte wyne, or oyle of Roses, or of Violettes, before dynner or meate, preserueth the body in health. With the water of Pympernell, it clenseth the blood, cheareth the heart, and mayntayneth naturall heate. With the decoction of Buglosse or the water of the same & Mastick, helpeth the giddinesse of the head. With the water of Sage, it auayleth against the crampe. With the waters of Maioram and Basill, it auayleth against the trembling of the heart. With the waters of Fennell and Mythie of the mountayne, it helpeth the weakenesse of sight. With the water of the flower De luce, it is good against the rewms of the head. With the water or the decoction of Roses, it stayeth the bleeding of the Nose. With the water of Mayden hayre, it helpeth the cough. With the water of the Cytrone, it procureth an appetyte. With the water of Byttonie, it healeth all the belchings, and paynes of the stomacke: that if the payne shall be of a hote cause, then shall the oyle be ryghtly gyuen, with Rosewater, and Diorrhodon Abba. This borrowed out of the Italian secretes of Ty. Ruscellus.

An oyle of vitryoll, learned of that singular Georgius Haymberferus: take of common vitryoll so much as you wyll, out of which distyll a water by a Lymbecke, as you know: after take the Feces, or earth of the vitryoll out of the glasse, & calcyne the same so much as is possible: then powre the water, which you distylled from it before, vpon the earth of the vitryoll calcyned, which after set into a drye wine Seller, and you shall attayne the true oyle of vitryoll.

But the earth of the vitriol calcined, ought afore to be wel brought to powder, & the water then powred vpon it. With this oyle, and vermylon, make as you knowe, vnto the coniealing of Mercurie. This first borrowed out of an olde Alchymy booke written.

Another maner: that you may make the oyle of vitryoll, take of Romayne vitryoll finely brought to powder, twentye poundes, which dissolue by lytle and litle on coales in a pot or panne not glased, and after the vitryoll shall be molten, suffer it after so long to boyle, vntyll it be well dryed. Which done, let it be diligently brought to powder, and powred into an other vessel not glased, but well and close couered, that no fylth nor dust fall into it. After this a cleare and vehement fyre of coales made, aboue & beneath it, that the vitryoll may become so redde as Vermylon: of this vitryoll brought and made so redde, take twelue poundes, which powre into a Retorte verye well luted: with his Receauer, lyke luted in the ioynt: and the fyrst day begynne with a soft fyre, but the seconde daye with a stronger fyre of coales onely, and the thyrde day, with a most strong fyre made of wood, shall you distyl the oyle of vitryol. It is here to be noted, that you must powre in a lytle Aqua vitæ into the Receauer, that the spyrites of the vitryoll may be retayned in it. And after the distyllacion ended, the same ought to be euaporated forth, the Receauer being set on coales, for on such wyse is the stynckinge vapour eleuated, and when no more vapour shall appeare, or greuously stincketh, then shall the oyle be left and remayne pure. The propertyes of this oyle, be in a maner innumerable. With the water of Tamaricis, it auayleth against the passions of the Spleene. With the water of Radishe, or powder of the Tables of marble stone, it auayleth against the stone, and all passions of the kydneys, & the stopping of them. With the waters of the Marygold and Veruayne, it auayleth agaynst the pestilence. With the waters of Sage and Buglosse, against the byt of Serpents. With Aqua vitæ, it is a singular remedy, for the superfluous course of womens termes. In the same maner giuen, it cureth the Tertian Ague. With the waters of cinquefoyle & Horehound, it helpeth the Quartayne. With the Ferne water [illegible]n, it kylleth the wormes within the body. With good Palmesse, or with Pympernell water, vnto the quantity of eyght droppes drunckc with a fasting stomacke, doth cheare the heart, mundifyeth the blood, re-

preſeth the Lepry, and both preſerueth & increaſeth natural heate. Taken with Fumyterre water, and the water of Mirobalanorũ Citrinorum, cureth ỳ Lepre. With the Maioram water, doth eaſe the headach, and kylleth the Lyce of the head. With the waters of Bugloſſe and Baulme, it taketh away the payne of the head, the mygrime, gyddineſſe, and dymneſſe of ſight. Taken after a purgation with the water of the whyte Lyllyes, purgeth the Letharge or ſleeping downryght. With the water of Rue, it lyke cureth the Letharge. With the water of Fennell, or ſmallache, or Acorus, it helpeth memory, and profiteth vnto the dyminiſhing or loſſe of vnderſtanding. With the water of Lettyce, or the whyte Poppie, it prouoketh ſleepe. With the water of Borrage or Bugloſſe, it profiteth the Melancholicke perſons. With the water of Nenuphar or the water Lyllies, & with the water of the Myrtylles, delyuereth frenſyneſſe, & a hote impoſtume, and profiteth in the pellycle of the brayne. With Aqua vitæ, after a purgation, taketh away the Apoplexie. With the water of Pyonie, delyuereth ỳ falling ſickneſſe. With the water of wylde myntes, it preuayleth againſt the palſie. With Sage water, helpeth the crampe. With the waters of Baſil and Maioram, deliuereth the trembling of the hart. With the water of Trifoyle, taketh away the payne of the body. With Fennell water, and water of the wythie of the mountayne, taketh away all maner of weakneſſe of ſyght. With the water of Sigillum ſalomonis, it auayleth againſt deſeneſſe, and rynging of the eares. With the water of Ireos, helpeth the rewme of the head. With the water of the Acorne cuppes, and cuppes of the Roſes, it ſtayeth the bleeding of the Noſe. With the water of Sage & Hyſope, auayleth againſt the Palſie. With the waters of Maiden heyre, and Hyſop, it helpeth the cough. With the water of Playntayne, preuayleth agaynſt the plewreſie, and ſuch which ſpytte blood, ſpedily helpeth. With the waters of Doder, and Mayden heyre, auayleth againſt the plewreſie. With the water of Roſes, or wyne of Pomegranates, auayleth againſt ſounding. With the water of the rinds of the Cytrone, recouereth the weakneſſe of appetyte. With mynt water, auayleth againſt the weakneſſe, and coldneſſe of ſtomacke. With the water of Myrtylles, quallyfieth agaynſt the payne of a hote ſtomacke. With the water of Purcelane, auayleth and extynguiſheth thyrſt. With the water of Byttonie, taketh awaye

belching, and payne of the stomacke: and if the payne be of a hote cause, it ought then to be gyuen with Rosewater, or with the powder of Diarrhodon abbatis. With the water of Quinces, it delyuereth vomyting, and if the same be with blod, let it then be giuen with Plantaine water, or with the water of shepperds purse, and powder of Diarrhodon abbatis. And if it be of a bayne broken in the breast, then applye with the Lyme of Egge shelles, and he shall be whole, in giuing it euery day fasting, for one whole moneth. With the water of Penny royall, and powder of Diarrhodon abbatis, after a purgation, auayleth against the inflamation of the stomacke. With the water of Scabious, taketh away the gryping of the body, which cõmeth of the cause of venome, and if the same be of another cause, then let it be gyuen with the water of Rue, and syrupe of Nenuphar. With the water of Rue, it helpeth the cholicke passion. With the water of Polyne or yarrow, preuayleth against the Pyles, and other passions beneath. With wormewood water, it auayleth against the bytte of venymous beastes. With Endyue or Egrymonie water, it delyuereth all the impostumes of the Lyuer, and helpeth the dropsie. With the water of Cyncquefoyle, it healeth the Jaundise. With the water of Mugwort, it auayleth against the passion of the Matrice, and the harde fetching of breath. With the water of Garlyke, it delyuereth the tothache. With the water of the wylde myntes, or Aqua vitæ, it taketh away the Sciaticke passion. With the water of the Colewortes, it delyuereth colde gowtes. With the waterr of the Pellytorie or Plantayne, it cureth hote Gowtes. With the water of Egrymonie, helpeth the palsie. With the water of Eupatorium, taketh away the passions of the mylt. With the water of Rosemarie, comforteth the stomack. With the water of Catmynt, stayeth the rewme, falling to the breast. And to conclude, it auayleth in all passions, if it be gyuen with the water agreable to the passion: and is also named potable Golde, and is precious in euery medycine, euen as Golde gyueth and worketh in all the Myneralles. With the water of Eytonie it auayleth agaynst the Ilyacke, and cholycke passion. With the water of Cresses and yarrowe, prouoketh vryne. This borrowed out of the Italian practises, of Iero. Ruscell.

Another maner of preparing the oyle of Vitryol, not much differing

ring from the fo:mer, & good, that he purchased of a certaine friend, which affy:med, that he knew a Chyrurgian, which with this only got his lyuing: translated out of a wrytten Copy, in the Germayne tongue. There be some (sayth he) which by force of the fyre draw an oyle of vitryol, out of ten or twelue pounds of the Romaine or Ungarian vitryoll, in a body well fensed with lute, or earthen pot vnglased, which they lay to one syde stouping, in that Furnace: with the receauer annered to it, & dyligently luted in the ioynt. Others when they haue distylled it by ascention, doe seperate the flewme from the oyle, and powre agayne the same flewme on ý dead head, and distyll it in the like maner aboue vttered, & the same they so often repeate, vntyl the vitryol shalbe wholy brought & made vnprofitable, & that no oyle at all remaineth or is contayned in it. And although the oiles drawne by these meanes, be profitable vnto many & sundry diseases: yet I (sayth he) ý the oyle may be applyed within the body, or vsed in any other maner, doe, in ý preparation of it, procede after this maner. I take also two new pottes vnglased, into one of ý which I powre the vitryol, & set to the fire, that the vitrioll may melte. And the water may also be powred to ý same, although it be not so requisite & necessary, and to be sturred togyther with a wodden spatle, & on such wyse to be through dryed by the fyre. In this fyrst calcynation, is the vitryoll purged from his venemousnesse. Then I bring the vitryoll agayne into powder, and syfte it through a fine sieue or sarce, that it may so be labored into very fine powder, & if any pece shal yet remaine vnbroke, I beat it again, &c. After doe I heate water, & the same very hote, doe I powre on the powder contayned or being in a vessell sufficient large & deepe, and sturre somtimes about with the wodden spattle, & let it so rest, that it may settle all the nyght folowing. In the morning after the setling, I take away, so nygh as I can, all the clearer and purer water resting aboue, but the troubled I distyll by fylter. On those Feces or groundes remayning after the distyllacion, I powre the scalding water agayne, and both sturre, & seperate, as aboue vttered: and I the same so often repeate, vntyll the vitryoll hath no bytternesse contayned or remayning in it, or is agreable to the water. This cleare Lye or water of the vitryoll, let it be boyled so long by the fyre, vntyll in the vessell the vitryoll be harde gathered togyther as a stone, and the water consumed.

Of the properties of the oyle of Vitriol, doth one of D. Gesnerus friendes thus wryte: The principall vertue of this oyle, is (Montane also affirming the same) that it causeth men not to appeare aged a long tyme, and most foule and corrupt téeth, this causeth fayre and strong, and the gummes also it procureth strong: if the téeth dayly are lightly rubbed with one or two drops of it: by which maner doing, a famous curtisan in Venice, preserued hir téeth from all filth and corruption, and maintained them steddie and fast many yeres: but Montane woulde not the oyle to be vsed vnto the remouing of fittes, and curing of sicknesses, without the addition of other simples or myxtures to it: for he had alwayes a regarde vnto those matters which were temperater, & surer in the giuing: these hitherto he: Ad morbum scorbunticum, a certaine person not without great rewarde vsed it prosperously.

Arnoldus of the vse of the oyle of Vitriol: Take of the best Triacle, to which adde a fewe droppes of the oyle of Vitriol, and let stande myxed togither vntill you will vse it: If any lieth grieuously sicke, and not vnto death, giue a French crowne weight of this myxture, but if the man be not ouer weake, then a little more: and drinck the whole meanly hote, with a little wyne fasting in the morning foure houres before meate: and if a lyttle shall happen to remayne in the bottome, the same rynsed wyth wyne, drincke in lyke maner: After this, the sicke well couered in bed, and wrapped about the heade, in such maner, that nothing of the whole bodye may appeare, sauing the mouth frée and vncouered: which done, let the pacient lye sweating, somuch as is possible for the space of foure houres, and sléepe in no wyse that tyme: The shéetes then chaunged, let the pacient yet abide in bedde for other thrée houres, not sweating, before he eateth any thing, then let him eate somewhat, and drincke good olde wyne after his meate.

After this medicine giuen, the Phisition maye vse other medicines, as the purging and comforting: The nature of this medicine is to diminishe all sickenesses, and to prepare the waye vnto health, and the same with expedition, and in a short time: doe in that maner, that the pacient may obey and kéepe a good dyet: The cure consisteth, that the pacient sweate rightly and plentifully for the foresayde foure houres: for this drinck rightly ministred, neuer fayleth nor beguyleth the Phisition: If the pacient after the ta-

king, be not cured, yet doth he cast vp (by vomiting) much euill matter offending.

In the Cholicke, Benedictus Victorius, thus vsed the oyle of Vitriol: he toke of Malmesie two drammes, of the oyle of Vitriol halfe a dramme: This is a marueylous experiment, if of the same, or the sayd quantitie be ministred at the instant time of the griefe, without an Ague: It also profiteth if the payned or grieued place be annointed with the oyle of Vitrioll, an apt playster or fomentation vsed before: An expert medicine of Alexis Pedemontanus, curing the swelling of the throte or Squince: Take of the oyle of the Romane Vitrioll, thrée droppes, which well myxed in wyne, gargill in the throte sundrie times: Two drops of the oyle mixed with Saxifrage water, and drincke, prouoke vryne: Against the euill vlcers of the legges, doth the water of Allum, myxed with a little of the oyle of Vitrioll auayle.

Against Agues, take the Vitrioll calcined and brought to pouder, on which poure Aqua vitæ, that it may excéde two fingers aboue, the same let so rest for thrée or foure days, after poure in other Aqua vitæ, & doe the lyke, then drawe forth the Aqua vitæ, of which giue two or thrée drops in a sufficient or congruent quantitie of water: A certaine person reported, that a lynnen cloth wet in the oyle of Vitrioll, and applyed for fire or seauen dayes on the forheade, doth helpe the grieuous payne of the heade: A potion made of the oyle of Vitrioll, with two drammes of Malmesie, doth deliuer the payne of the belly, and stomacke: So much of the oyle of Vitrioll dropped into faire water, as wil make the water sower, doth purge. A certayne practisioner cured with the same, the Collicke despayred or out of hope: and he gaue it in the fleumaticke Asthma, or straitnesse of breath, and in the perill of suffocation, for it hath profited with the vomiting: This gaue sometimes one dramme wyth good successe to all fleumaticke affectes, especially of the stomacke: For the taking away of wartes, this is a singular remedie: A certayne learned man supposed the oyle to helpe cornes in the féete, although the same not experienced.

Our Oyle of Vitrioll is thus made: Take of the better Vitrioll such a quantitie as you shall thinke néedefull, the same dissolue in hote water, after let that water cleare againe, and dystill it by a filter, the same which is dystilled, poure into a Copper vessell, or vessell

sell not glased: after poure it agayne into another vessell of glasse, set betwéene coales, that the glasse may be through redde: after dissolue it agayne as afore, the same dystill by a filter, and fully drye, vntill it be through redde: then let it be brought to very fine pouder, and of the Vitrioll in pouder, poure one pounde or two pounds into a Cucurbite or glasse bodie, and before you poure the same in, poure into the glasse hafe a cuppe full of good Aqua vitæ, wythout any fleume, after poure vpon the pouder of the Vitrioll, and set the mouth of one bodie against another, diligently luted in an apt furnace: beginning first with a soft fire, vntill white fumes shall appeare, after increase the fire, making a strong flame vnder it, and continuing the same vnto the ende of the worke: After take all that which shall be dystilled, and dystill the same in a Retort by sande: which gathered againe by dystillation, poure into the Retorte, and distil againe, & the same so often repeate, vntil no feces shal remaine in the Retort, then dystill it in Balneo strong boyling, and the Quintessence and fleume shall after be separated, and a pure oyle shall abyde in the bottome of the glasse: that if you shall not finde it sufficient pure, poure it agayne by it selfe into a Retort, and distill it once agayne by sand, and you shall then purchase the oyle rectified, which diligently stoppe and kéepe, for it is precious.

An ingenious preparation of the oyle of Vitrioll, prowed, and that perfite and sure, vttered by a singular practisioner, after thys maner, translated out of the Germaine tongue. Vnto the dystillation of the oyle, before any other matter, you must first build a furnace foure square, of the same largenesse, that in it may a great bodie luted, be easily placed or set, being of glasse, which wyll holde eyght or ten measures, and hauing a bygge and large belly: In the beginning buylde the Furnace a foote, or thereabout, highe from grounde, after place a grate at that heygth, being about a foote & a halfe distant: then by the middle of the furnace fire a long & strong yron barre, luted ouer with the best lute, and that it retcheth frō one side to the other of ẏ furnace: betwéene the grate and yron barre, place or ioyne the slowe harrie to the furnace, vnto one side, euen as this figure here ensuing,

doth playner demonstrate: and let the slowe harrie be of such a bygnesse, that the heade maye in a manner lye all without: which prepared and done, let the building of the furnace be rayſed or made a foote and a halfe aboue the yron barre, and left ſo open, vnto the tyme the glaſſe in which the Vitrioll ſhall be contayned, be ſet in the furnace. And note, that the ſame ſide from the ſlowe harrie, ought from the grate vnto the toppe to be open, vntill the glaſſe be ſet into the furnace: the furnace being prepared, take of Vitrioll thirtie or fortie poundes, according to the greatneſſe and capacitie of the glaſſe, and the Vitrioll poure into an vnglaſed pot, which ſet on the fire, that it may be exactly calcined, and that no moyſture remayneth in it, and that alſo it be brought to a redde colour, or hardned as a ſtone: the earthen veſſell then broken, and the Vitrioll thorowe cooled, let it be moſt finely brought to pouder in a morter, and that pouder poure into this great glaſſe, of which is aboue mentioned: This glaſſe thus filled with the Vitrioll, in the ſame part of the furnace which is open, let be layde along on the yron barre, the necke lying without, and turned downewarde ſo much as is poſſible, but in ſuch maner, that you ſhedde not out the Vitrioll, and let the necke alſo retch without the furnace, vnto the length of halfe a foote, wherby the receyuer may after be annexed to it, and the commodiouſer fenced about the ioynt with lute: which done, cloſe the open part of the furnace, from the grate vnto the very toppe, and the glaſſe diligently ioyne togither to the furnace with lute: when you ſhall thus come vnto the toppe, make in eche of the foure corners, a hole ſo large as the compaſſe of an egge, with an apt couer to eche, which may be ſet on, and taken away at pleaſure: let vent holes alſo be framed, and thoſe leſſer, yet no wyder than that the thumbe may eaſily paſſe in and out: after worke the furnace vp narrower and narrower, into pinnacle forme, that in the toppe a hole may be left ſo wyde, as you may well occupie the hand in and out, for which hole alſo frame a couer that maye couer it cloſe, and be taken of at pleaſure: after the furnace thus wholy framed and buylt, togither with the glaſſe bodie ioyned to it, and throughly perfourmed, you ſhall then annexe another great receyuer of glaſſe, that will well conteyne eyght or ten meaſures of licour, into the necke of this receyuer, let the other enter a good depth, and both by a diligent care, with the beſt lute, artly cloſe in the ioynt, after the common maner

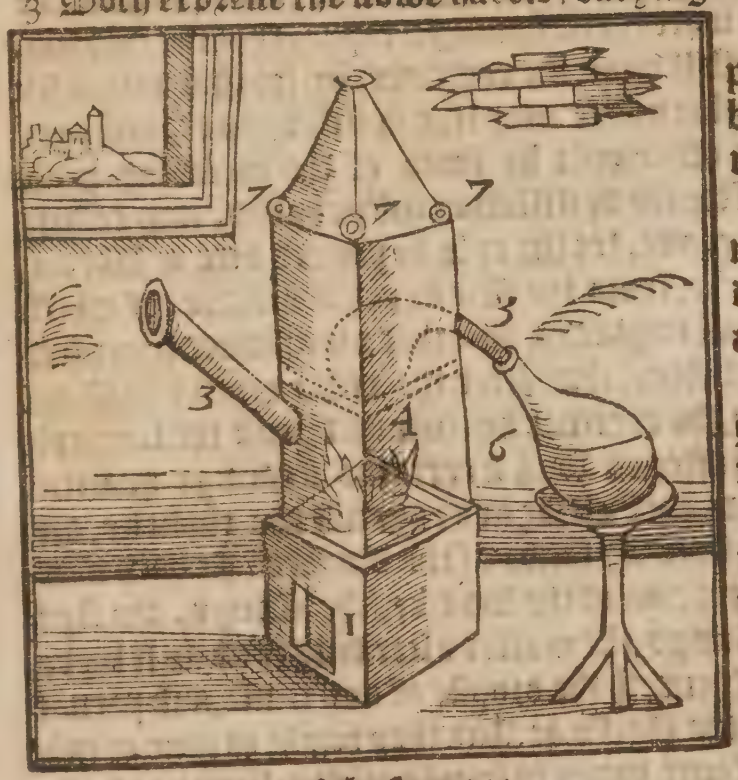
and

and custome: The figure hereafter folowing, doth manifestly vtter to the eye, this whole description of the furnace and vessels: where to be noted that the slowe harrie ought not so exactlye to touche the grate: but to be sufficient, if it carieth the coales to it.

1 Representeth the doore, by which the ayre entring in, doth maintayne the fire.

2 Signifieth the grate, on which the coales settle and lye.

3 Doth expresse the slowe harrie, carying in the coales.




4 Dothe shewe the place, in which the yron barre is fired, that beareth vp the glasse bodie.

5 Representeth the necke of the glasse bodie retching without, and turned downward.

6 Doth represent that great receyuer annexed to.

7 Doth plainly teach the foure vent holes of the furnace made in the Angles.

8 Doth manifestlye shewe the large hole being in the toppe of the furnace.

When all these are prepared, let the furnace be heated with a fire of coales, and the slowe harrie filled with great coales: and wyth a couer let it be close couered, and all the other vent holes, except the three small aboue mentioned. The doore also which is vnder the grate, and noted with the number one, must be halfe shutte, for the ayre sake, and to preserue the fire: In the beginning make a meane fire, and after shall a cleare oyle dystill: when the cleare colour of the oyle shall begiune to appeare darker, and the oyle after a maner troubled, then shall the fire be fortified, and a redde matter will insue, which must be forced forwarde, in fortifying the fire a little more, and the same in such maner, as by a hole which consisteth in the toppe, that you may poure in the coales, and fill the furnace vp

with them vnto the vent holes, which ought to be opened, and none of them left couered: and this dystillation must be continued so long as any matter distilleth, which indureth vnto.xxiiij.houres, yea, somtimes to thirtie houres: so that this must be followed without anye staying, vntill all be gathered, for in this manner shall you obtaine the most perfite oyle of Vitriol: and this maner, as a most certaine practise, sundrie tymes proued by a certaine notable practisioner: Where to be noted, that the receyuer ought to be cooled, by another vessell filled with colde water, and hauing a tappe, that the cold water may continually dystill vpon the receauer, or set this into a filtring vessell, that the colde water may like dystill vpon it, and coole so the receyuer, which otherwyse by force of the exceeding heate woulde sone burst. After the dystillation fullye ended, and cooling both of the furnace and glasse, let the oyle be poured into a Retort, & rectified in Balneo Mariæ, from the firie or redde matter, of which eche must be kept seuerall in glasses. Another practisioner supposeth it to be more skilfully handled, that after the redde matter shall appeare in the dystillation, the receiuer be chaunged, least the true oyle by any meanes may be affected with a certaine straunge qualitie. The vse of this oyle is against all Agues: against the cholicke, and strangurie: against the stone, or sande of the bladder: It doth marueyloully helpe the suffocation of the wombe, the Cough, the Apostume of the breast and lungs, the matter ascending, and as it were, suffocating the lungs. It cureth the dropsie of any cause, and preuaileth against the Goute, the Palsie.&c. And they ought to giue or take at a time, two, three, or foure drops in some dystilled water or wine, morning and euening.

Leonard Fiorauant, that singular practisioner, in his seconde booke of secrete practises, published in the Italian tongue, doth there vtter the maner of dystilling the oyle of Vitriol, which from the common maner doth differ nothing at all, sauing that the dystillation of the oyle at the eyght or tenth daye was perfourmed: and from the beginning, as it seemed, wrought with flame of fire, and the oyle dystilled, was blacke.

A compounde oyle of Vitriol, of the sayd Leonard Fiorauant prepared and made after this maner: Take of pure and whyte Sugar foure pounds, of Rhaponticke one pounde, of Ruberbe one ounce, of

Percu-

Mercurie flowers, one pound, these after the well beating together, frame into a paste: on which poure foure pyntes of the best Aqua vitæ, then poure all into a Retort, which diligently stoppe, and burie in hote horse dung for fire dayes, after the drawing forth, dystill the whole in Balneo Mariæ, vntil no more will issue forth. The feces then gotten forth of the Retort, put into a lynnen bagge, which wryng strongly and throughly in a presse: After take of Bugiosse water, of Fumiterrie, and of Scabious, of ech fire ounces, and with these waters, wash very well the feces pressed out, and wring them harde agayne in the presse, which done, throwe the feces awaye. And these two waters together, which you gathered by pressing forth, dystill so often ouer by a filter, vntil it appeareth sufficient cleare: after mixe it with the first water, and dystill all together in Balneo Mariæ. And when of those three you shall haue performed one water, then to ech pound or pynte of the water, adde halfe a scruple, or one whole dram (if néede be) of the finest oyle of Vitrioll, which diligently kéepe in a glasse, vnto vse. This excellent composition I prepared in the summer, and vsed it to many with singular successe: for it restoreth a weake or decayed stomacke, it helpeth the disease of the mylt, it mitigateth the payne of the heade and teeth, and many other matters, wh ch for breuitie are ouerpassed: But this cōposition is of so marvailous a working, that it may be put in the booke of the matuailous thinges of Phisicke. For thys kéepeth or maintayneth olde men in their proper strength: a matter greatly to be abashed and wondred at. And I can this auouch, that I haue séene many men and women, which by vsing it after my appoyntment and counsayle, are reuiued, and become luskyer of age to sée to: A matter in déede greatly to be maruailed at, and scarcely to be beléeued: and this composition also preserueth them long in health which vse to take of it. The maner of taking this excellent lycour, is on this wyse: that is, in the morning let halfe an ounce of it be taken fasting, and so colde as it is: and let the person after refrayne to eate for the space of foure houres, and the same day, vse to eate the best meats of sustinance: and this vsed for a time together, preserueth the person, as aboue vttered.

A corosiue oyle of Vitrioll: take of Romaine Vitrioll fire pounds, of common salt one pounds and a halfe, let these be calcined so long together, vntill they wave reede, which then take from the fire, and bring to pouder together, the whole deuide into three parts: after

ter get thrée glasse bodies, fashioned to a Lute, verye well fenced with the lute of wysedome, and into eche of these, poure a third part of the sayde Vitrioll rubified, and sette all the thrée bodies into one furnace of reuerberation: and make a fire vnder by little and little, vntill all the substance by force of the fire be drawen, which will be so blacke a substance as pycke, and many times floweth, or is long in the issuing forth: and when the same is come forth, kéepe it in a glasse sufficient large and thicke, that it burst not: with this lycour you may open all maner of impostumes, and clense all kynde of putrified vlcers, by wetting only on the vpper face with the sayde lycour, which doth cause spédily a marueylous working: and mortifieth cankers, and vlcers cankred, and doth many other matters besides: all which I haue many times tryed, and found euermore true and perfite: This borrowed out of the Italian secretes of the singular Fallopius.

Another of the same mans, otherwise prepared and drawne, named a compounde oyle of Vitrioll, and that most strong, on thys wyse: Take of Romaine Vitrioll fire poundes, of salt Armoniack, of Brimstone, of Vermilion, of Orpiment, and of Roche Allum, of eche fire ounces, let all be calcined (as we haue aboue vttered) vntil all the whole be come vnto a rednesse, and being thus rubified, let all be brought into fine ponder, and poured into a bodie (as aboue vttered) and let fire be continued vnder it for fire whole dayes, remembring before that the ioyntes be diligently luted: With this lycour may you depopulate or cut of any member, if you wette a large knyfe made of the wode of the Oliue trée in it, and marke the place about with the sayde wode where you will cut it of: this then is of such a force and efficacie, that it openeth the flesshe, euen as the same were done or cut with a rasour, and worketh the proper effect, without the shedding of any drop of blonde: And this caustickes is one of the worthyest secretes of all Chirurgerie, and proued very often of the singular Fallopius, and sundrie other Chirurgions, which haue wrought the selfe same effect, which I haue séene many times.

A naturall and most subtill oyle of Vitrioll, pleasaunt or swéete in taste, which is accounted for a miracle: Take of the Hungarian vitrioll foure poundes, which brought into very fine ponder, and dryed in a bodie, poure after into another bodie well fenced with lute, being well beaten togither, and thrust downe: Then poure vppon of

sublimed

sublymed wyne rectified, vnto the top of the foure poundes, which set to digest for fortie dayes, after dystill according to Arte: and you shall then sée the Oyle of Vitrioll swimme aboue the vpper part of the sublimed wyne: But the common oyle of Vitriol shall be mixed with his water, and for that cause néedeth rectifying: this borowed out a written booke.

An oyle of Vitrioll which mortifieth the Canker and Fistulaes, and old corrosiue vlcers especially, is made after this maner: Take of Romaine Vitrioll, burnt in a pame vnto a rednesse, one pounde, which bring to fine pouder, to it after adde, of oyle Olyue halfe a pynte, these poure togither into a glasse body, and sublime after the common maner: then let it be distilled with one bodie set against another, or by a Limbecke, in adding to it a little of Aqua vitæ well rectified, that the Oyle may ascende. &c.

Furnanellus of the oyle of Vitrioll, against the Canker, thus writeth: In extreme diseases, the extreme remedies are best: and sée ing the Canker is a disease of the same kynde, for that cause a man must apply extreme remedies to it, as is the oyle of Vitrioll which is made after this maner: Take of Vitrioll a sufficient quantitie, which after the through drying, and comming vnto a rednesse, and the same rubified, and brought to fine pouder, poure into a Limbecke, and dystill according to Arte: of this let be giuen in the first day fasting, one droppe, with thrée ounces of Buglosse water, and in the second day, two drops, with a greater quantitie of the water, and in such maner adding a drop of the water, vnto fiue dayes ende; These ended, let the extreme parts or edges of ẏ Canker be annoynted with the foresaid Oyle, vntill the matter of the canker be gotten out by the rote: and this medicine hath not bene tried of the Author, but obtayned of an Imperiche. A sirrupe digesting cankerous humors, is made of the iuice of Fumiterrie, of Borage, and of Scabious, of eche thrée ounces, of Endiue, and of Succorie, of eche two ounces, of Epithimi, of Senæ, and of the wyne of Pomegranates, of eche thrée ounces, of Sugar so much as shall suffice, to forme the sirrupe: and the solutiues belonging to the same, are, the Electuarie of Hamecke, Pilles de lapide Lazuli, pillu Iudæ, Senee, epithimum, and whaye wherein Senee is stæped.

Of the Oyles out of other Mettalles.

The

The.xxxix.Chapter.

AN oyle of Copper learned of a French Empericke: Take of burnt Copper two poundes, which finely brought to pouder, and poured into a glasse Cucurbite very well luted, and imbybed with the strong vinegar, the whole dystill in xxiiij.houres space, and you shall obtaine a most strong oyle, of a redde and greene colour.

An oyle of Saturne or Leade, is thus prepared and made, which is after an easie maner: Take of Ceruse which is Leade calcined, and boyle it with the strongest vinegar, after let the same settle or rest a time, and the vinegar shall become yelow of colour: the same then poure into a bodie, and euaporate the vinegar forth, and in the bottome will the oyle remayne: This oyle of Saturne is commended in olde vlcers, especially those (which Theophrastus nameth the vlcers of the face) of which kynde are, the Canker, and Fistulaes about the nose. I knewe (sayth the Authour) a woman who had hir nose almost eaten away with a wicked vlcer, & was throughly cured with this oyle alone: This oyle molten, ought to be applyed with a warmenesse, or by the furnace in the Winter tyme, and striked ouer with a fether. A certaine person sold halfe an ounce of this for a crowne of gold. The dose of it at a time, to be giuen inward with any lycour, is three graynes: and vsed both in the cholicke, & in fistulaes.

An oyle of Iron, vnderstode of a French Empericke: Take of the filings or beatings of the Iron about the Anuill finely laboured to pouder, so much as you will, the same imbibe with childes vryne, after calcine so often in the Furnace of reuerberation, vntill it be brought impalpable, and of a sanguine colour, then poure it into a glasse bodie well fenced with lute, and imbybe the substance againe, with the strongest dystilled vynegar, which dystill after the maner of Aqua fortis, by the space of.xxiiij.houres, euer increasing the fire, and you shall obtayne a thicke and very redde oyle. The experience of the oyle is, that the lamines of anye mettall rubified, if they be quenched in this oyle, forthwith receyue the colour of golde: so marueylous is the tincture, and peercing, and doth also congeale Mercurie diuinely, and doth many other affeces in the Arte of Alchimie. Besides, in Phisicke this worketh marueyloully, in that the same resolueth and healeth many infirmities, and especially the flux of the bodie, if so be a small quantitie be giuen by the mouth with anye sirrupe, or other like composition, which worketh a marueylous

helpe

helpe to the pacient that taketh it: so that I affirme the sayde oyle to be as a true Quintessence to our bodies, seeing it is so miraculous in his working.

An oyle out of Stéele, and the Adamant stone, is drawen after the same maner, as aboue taught of the Iron.

An oyle of Litarge, is holden and accounted for a great secrete, in that the same is marueylous in the clearing of spottes, and Morphewe, or other blemishes of the face, it maketh a small scarre, and putteth away the rednesse of them, borrowed out of a most auncient written booke: Take of Litarge finely brought to pouder, so much as shall suffice, the same dissolue by decoction in the strongest vinegar, many times togither, after euaporate the vinegar on the fire, and a blacke oyle shall remayne in the bottome: which then dissolue with hote water, by the stirring about with a sticke cleane scraped, and after dystill it by a woollen tongue, or by Fylter, and the oyle shal abyde in the bottome, which separated from the water, is singular in the working.

An oyle which is drawne out of Lyme, is marueylous: Take of vnsleaked lyme one whole péece, which infuse in common oyle vntill it be dissolued, and let the Lyme be brought to pouder, the whole after poured into a glasse Limbecke, and dystilled, an oyle will then issue, which shall be named the calcine oyle. &c.

An oyle drawne out of Bole Armoniacke, is taught in a certayne place of the works of the singular learned Theophrastus Paracelsus.

Of the preparing and making of the oyle of Amber, by the description of a singular phisition of Germanie, which freely described the historie also of the whole Amber, as shall appeare in the proper places.

*The.xl.Chapter.*

THe oyle of Amber is none other, than a most subtill, fat, & ayreal substance which cõsisteth in the Amber, drawne out by Art: and although it be not harde to purchase such an oyle, yet a special care & aptnesse of instruments is required vnto ẏ same art: for which cause must diligent héede be giuen that ẏ precepts following be obserued.

What maner of Amber must be chosen.

*The.xli.Chapter.*

ALthoughe it be agréeable to Arte, and ryght necessarye to chose the purest Amber, vnto the dystilling and drawing forth

forth of the oyle, and that it be the greater part of the Amber, for in taking the purer matter, a purer lycour also issueth forth, and the receyuer shall be filled with the lesser quantitie of the excrementall humour and refuse, and it besides shall not so easily be resolued with fire, and at one instant fall togither into the receyuer, if it shall be of the grosser partes, but shall dissolue and melt by little and little, and slowly, that the subtill substance which consisteth or is in it, may the beter be separated from the feces: yet in the slaking of it, maye the pouder and pæces be taken and vsed, in that those also yælde an Oyle, if they be rightly prepared and poured into the vessell. A man must besides obserue and knowe, that on the Amber poured into the Cucurbite, be very small flynt stones layde, and on them againe an other course of the Amber, and lyke an other bed of the flynt stones, and thus orderly to the ende.

## Of the Furnace and Instrumentes necessarie vnto the dystillation of the Amber.

*The.xlij.Chapter.*

IT much auayleth to haue apt and fitte instrumentes: And first, as touching the Furnace, let it be round, and two foote and a halfe high, but in breadth ouer, about two spannes: And let it be buylt eyther of Tyles, or Iron plates couered ouer with strong lute, and hauing two rounde holes in it, by which (as shall after be demonstrated) the Pypes of the Instrument set in the seconde place, may retch forth.

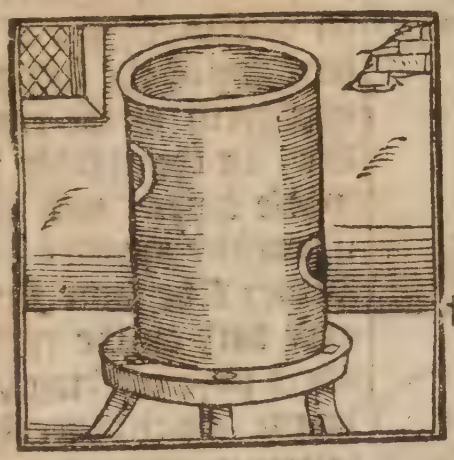
But let other two instruments of copper be prepared and made, and those couered or glased within, with tynne, especially the neather part, and let it haue the figure of a Cucurbite aboue, in heygth of one spanne and a halfe, compouned of one whole lamine or plate, and let the necke of it be thrust within the nether instrument, and enter a sufficient way within the same.

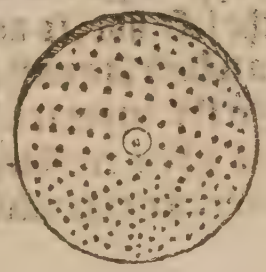
Let also a rounde couer be prepared of Copper, and full of holes stricken, that the Amber couered with it, maye issue and dystill liquide forth: but the nether instrument receyuing the Amber (for that it is a Dystillation by descention) let the same be framed rounde, hauing a necke which may receyue, & may contayne in it the necke of the Cucurbyte, and wyll well receyue thræ or foure measures of lycour, hauing two Pypes, of which let the one ascend and

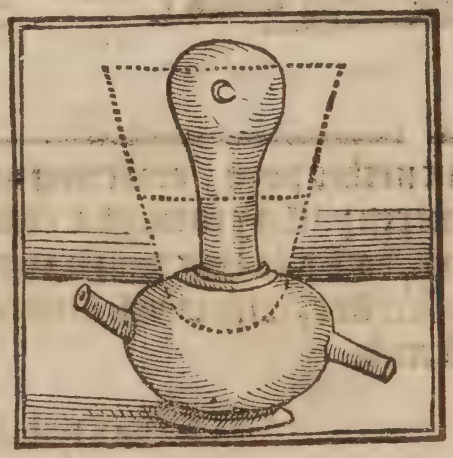
loke vpward, and the other deſcende and retch downeward, as theſe figures herevnder, doth playner expreſſe to the eye.

The Furnace.

♂ The vpper inſtrument or Cucurbite, into which the Amber with the flint ſtones is poured.







¶ The vpper hole retching vnto the other Pype.

† The nether hole by which the nether Pype iſſueth.

☞ The vpper Pype by which the hote water is poured in.

⋆ The nether Pype by which the oyle togither with the water iſſueth.

♀ The nether inſtrument here receyuing the refuſe and oyle.

A. The couer boared full of little hoales with which the Cucurbite is couered.

☾ A Cucurbite with the nether inſtrument conioyned, as if both preſently were to be ſet in the furnace.

The

The Furnace with all the necessaries vnto the dystillation.

In this figure, are all the necessarye instruments propouned, serving vnto the dystillation of this Oyle: The buylding of the furnace appeareth at the right side, in the middle of whose toppe, doth the Cucurbite appeare and shewe: The same Furnace hath on the ryght side, a pype retching vpwarde (which properlye is named ye vpper pype) stopped with a wodden stopple: In the same on the left side, is an apparant nether pype, reatching downewarde, to which is another pype annexed passing through a cooling vessell: In the myddle of the figure, doth a cooling vessell appeare, wyth hys pype retching vnto the left side, with which immediatly is the Receiuer committed and fastened.

## Of the Dystillation of the Amber.

*The.xliij.Chapter.*

After you haue prepared the Furnace, and all the Instruments necessarie to it: Take the nether instrument, which sette into the Furnace, doth drawe forth the pypes of it (that you sawe made in the former figure) and the same very well fence in the furnace with Tyles and Lute, and let there be a couer within made sufficient strong, that cannot be seene without, and that the fire lying on it cannot harme, and then poure so much water into it, vntill the water runneth forth of the Pype: After the Cucurbite filled by tourne with the Amber and flynt stones (layde by courses as afore taught) and fenced with lute, let not the Amber but rather

the

the course of flynt stones touche and be nert the couer, and couer the Cucurbite, then nayle or fasten stronglye the lydde rounde about the edge or sides with Iron nayles, that the couer through the force and mightie power of the heate maye not fall of: but rather be able well to beare the weyght of the substance: Which done, set the Cucurbite on the nether instrument, and the place where they be ioyned togither, fence diligently about with lute, that no vapour at all may issue forth: and stoppe the Pype ascending with a wooden stoppell, that you maye drawe the same forth, if the hote water must be taken forth, which shall then be done, if a little shall so hynder in it, that the Oyle cannot issue forth: To the nether Pype fasten another Tynne pype, or Copper Pype, passing thorowe a vessell filled with colde water, which when it shall be hote, poure in other colde water. And to the ende of that Pype set a Receyuer, hauing in it one wyne pynte of pure colde water, sufficient great and able to contayne both the Oyle and water: And let the Receyuer be of Glasse, or earth, glased wythin, and not of Copper, in that it lightly drawetb the oyle to a grænnesse through the Canker which consisteth in the Copper, and let all be marueylous well stopped: When all these shall be thus handled and done, about the Cucurbite, kyndle a gentle and soft fire of coales in the beginning, yeelding an equall heate leysurely out of all the parts, and increase the fire by little and little, vnto euening (for in one daye is the same Dystillation ended) vntill the whole Cucurbite be couered and hydde with burning coales. And this conceyue, that when the Cucurbyte is in a manner redde hote, then the Dystillation to be ended: so that then you maye withdrawe the fire, and let them stande all a night without fire, that they maye cole by themselues. After drawe forth the Cucurbite, and you shall finde it emptie of Amber, but the stones which yet remayne wythin blacke, couered as they were with sote: And in the bottome of the nether Instrument you shall discerne the Feces, or the refuse appearing lyke to Pitche, and the Oyle caryed through the Pype vnto the receyuer, swymming on the water, which both are to be reserued, vntill the oyle be rectified. And these hytherto maye suffice for the first dystillation.

Of

## Of the Rectification.

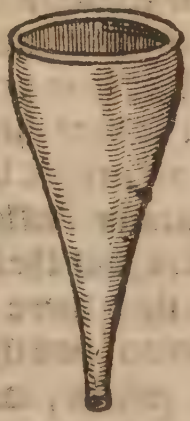
*The.xliij.Chapter.*

LEt vs nowe come vnto the seconde and last dystillation, which is wrought by ascension: and is the Rectifying of the oyle, that is, the separation of the pure from the vnpure, and perfourmed after this maner: Take a glasse Cucurbite, and poure into it the water with the oyle, that the belly of the same maye be filled vnto the necke, and set on in lyke maner a heade of glasse, which commit into Balneo, and you ought to gouerne all verye well, least the heate breaketh it, and poure into Balneo hote water. For the glasse thorowe hote, cannot endure the sodaine colling, but cracketh or breaketh incontinent, which prepared to distill, set then to the nose of the Lymbecke a glasse receyuer, and an oyle will issue forth most pure, myred with a little water: which also must be separated from the Oyle, by an instrument of glasse, after the instruction of Valerius Cordus, which maner he always vsed: or for lacke of the same, you maye vse the other instrument of glasse, much like to the Funnell: for this oyle euermore swimmeth aboue the water.

And this dystillation may also be done by sande in the same manner, if so be you fence the bodie before with lute, that the heate break not the glasse, but the purer & best cōmended, is that done by Balneo.

The Instrument of Valerius Cordus.


Another instrument of separating after the forme of a Funnell.



4. Is ye emptie space.
B. the pipe, by whiche ye aire entreth into ye emptie space.
2. the space of the oyle and water.
5. the pype by which the water issueth.

## Of the vertues and vtilitie of the rectified oyle.

*The.xlv.Chapter.*

THis Oyle in auncient tyme was named holye, for the marueylous and secrete vertues of it: for it hath the same properties,

perties which the Amber it selfe, but farre effectuouser. For what efficacie and vertue consisteth in fiue, sixe, or seauen poundes of the Amber, the same may be reduced easily into one pounde: By which reason it much auayleth in the falling sicknesse, in the Palsie, and Crampe, and mightily helpeth women molested wyth the suffocation of the Matrice, it comforteth also the yongling in the mothers wombe.

Of the Oyle of Amber, and the vertues of it, doth a certayne learned man thus write: it excedeth by his propertie (sayth he) all waters of lyfe, as they name them, and any maner of Aurum potabile, or potable golde, especially in the curing of the Apoplexie, and falling sickenesse.

## Of the Oyle of Tylestones.

*The xlvi. Chapter.*

THe Oyle Benedick, or Oyle of Tyle stones, hauing in it many vertues vnto colde griefes and diseases, and profitabler than a Baulme, by his vertue and subtilnesse, is prepared and drawne after this maner: Take of newe baked Tyles, that neuer water came vpon, such a quantitie as you thynke needefull, those beate so small as Fetches, Hempe, Milium, or else the pouder most finely sifted: After let it be poured into a glasse bodie, or other bodie, & mightily maintayned with fire, or strongly burned: which thus burned, poure into olde & cleere oyle Olyue, if it may be gotten, being in an earthen vessell glased: and let it so rest to infuse for vij. or x. dayes, and if any peces be grosse, beate those small, and poure the whole into a great Cucurbite, on which set a heade artely luted in the ioynt, and dystill wyth a soft fire: and this conceyue, that of one pounde of the Oyle, you shall gather but one ounce, whose naturall vertue excedeth, and is greater in effect than the naturall Baulme, in the curing of all cold sicknesses & griefs, & is hoter than it: & for that cause it is named oyle Benedick, or blessed oile, especially vnto ẏ curing of cold sicknesses, & the older the oyle shall be before the occupying, ẏ better will it work.

The true and certaine notes to knowe this Oyle assuredly, are these: that the oyle Olue holdeth or beareth vp (as it were) thys

oyle in the myddle of it: or stayeth it hanging about the bottome, and not touching the bottome, whereof this sheweth it selfe to be hoter and lighter than the oyle Olyue: and the same also which is not Artely drawne of Tyles, is heauye, so that if a drop be let fall into this purer oyle, it falleth to the bottome: and in this is the coldnesse and heauynesse of it knowne. Also this Oyle causeth or yeeldeth a strong sauour, and is redde in colour: and a drop of it besides poured in the hand, doth incontinent vanish away, & spreadeth all the hande: and if an yron rodde be annoynted with the same Oyle, and touched of any flame, doth forthwith burne: and kindled or flaming, doth not easily go out, nor is lightly quenched. When the distillation of this Oyle shall be fully performed, open then the vessell wittily after it shall be through colde, & draw forth the pouder of the Tyles resting in the bottome of the glasse, into which oyle after poure a quantitie of other pouder burned, if you mynde to purchase more of the Oyle, and dystill after the maner aboue taught: and the Oyle dystilled, keepe well in a glasse close stopped with ware.

There are here vttered xliij. vertues of the same, auayling in a colde cause, so well inward as outward. 1. First the Oyle restoreth all those members colde by any accident, if the harmed members be annoynted with it. 2. It healeth a wounde, if the proper herbe agreeable, be a little boyled in it. 3. This helpeth all ye clefts and chops happening on the handes and feete in the winter tyme. 4. The oyle helpeth sinewes weake through the Goute, or some other cause, and the trembling or shaking of the head and handes. 5. The Goute and ache of the ioyntes proceeding of a colde cause, the necke payning, & so stiffe, that it cannot turne hither & thither, is holpen with this oyle. 6. It breaketh into small peeces the stone of the bladder & kidneys, by annoynting on the places, & drinking often of the oyle with white wine. 7. It cureth also the excoriation of the bladder, so well within as without (which is knowne by the byting or fretting of the yard) by annointing on the proper place. 8. This helpeth the staying back of the vryne, and hardnesse in the making of water. 9. The oyle helpeth the passions of ye eares proceeding of a cold cause, as the deafenesse, the noyse or hissing, & the flure of euill humors to the eares, by applying a fine lynnen cloth

wet

wet in it wythin the eare. 10. This auayleth against the wormes eyther bred within, or crept in by hap. 11. This helpeth ye drawing of the mouth by a crampe: and the drawing or tormenting of the belly, & the griefes of the matrice in euery age: to the helpe of the Sciaticke payne, or ache of the hip, & paine of the kidneys & ridge bone, may be added those herbes, flowers & rootes of a hot nature, appropriated to them, as the Sage, the Penyroyall, the Wormewood, ye running Time, Organy, Betony, Hysop, & Dittany. 12. To euery push, and raw impostume not through rype, in that the raw it sone rypeneth, and the ripe sone or spedily dissolueth: to which if the Darnell roote, the yolk of an egge, and whyte Onyon rosted vnder hot ymbers, be artly applyed, doth greatly profite. 13. The oyle helpeth the hardnesse of the milt through ouermuch coldnes, in that it spedily moysneth & gently heateth it. 14. This oyle helpeth such molested with the falling sicknesse, if the nosthrill of the pacient be annoynted wyth it. 15. This helpeth the opilation or stopping of the brayne and nose, through a cold cause howsoeuer it shall happen, whether the eyes run or water, or the nosthrils be ful of flegme, if the proper places be annoynted with it, or that it be taken by the mouth. 16. It helpeth all maner of coldnesse of ye head and brayne: for annoynted with the oyle, it doth heate, & marueylously cõforteth. 17. This also annointed on the hinder part of the heade, doth helpe forgetfulnesse, & a weake memory. 18. It cureth the tooth ach, by rubbing or annoynting the gums with it. 19. The oyle drunke, helpeth the coldnesse of ye matrice, being also annointed both within and without, and the staying backe of the monthly termes. 20. It bringeth forth the deade yongling by opening the mouths of the veynes. 21. It auayleth or cureth the clotted bloud of a stripe, & dryeth vp the euill humors of barren women. 22. The oyle helpeth a cold cough, & stopping of the lungs, by drinking and annointing the breest with it, and it cureth a dry and weake cough, which is named the straytnesse of the breest, & dissolueth there the congealed humors, & openeth the pypes of the lunges: annoynted also on the watry eyes, cureth them, if the annoynting be done on the lids of the eyes. 23. The oyle cureth the swelling of the lids, the paine & rednesse through the swelling, or the abundance of bloude caused in them. 24. It also cureth ye bit of any venimous beast, as

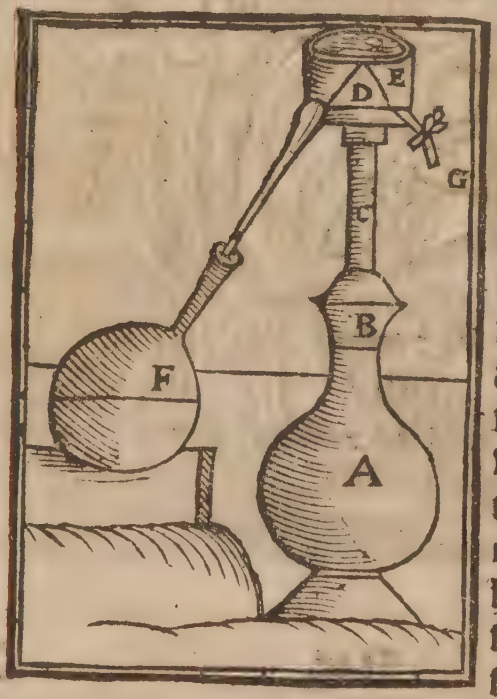
the Scorpion, the Spyder, the Waspe, ye Bee, the Snake, & Adder, if the stinged or poisoned place be annoynted with it. 25. The oyle helpeth swounding and weakenesse of the heart & stomacke, if of it be drunk with good wine. 26. The oile profiteth fishermen, if their nets be annoynted with it before they go to fishing, for it allureth and drawetb fishes in with the only sauour. 27. It auaileth against the drinking of Opium, or Henban. 28. This helpeth the griefe and payne of the fundament, & wormes: drunke and annoynted, especially if wormwood shall be admixed with it. 29. It helpeth the spitting of bloud, & pissing of bloud. 30. And whose bloud is congealed or clotted in the head, & the cause is of an impostume ingendred, or of a strype, if the place be annoynted with it, this helpeth in short tyme. 31. The oyle also auaileth and helpeth the person broken, by annointing, and applying of it in plaister forme, with the iuyce of wormwood. 32. This auayleth against a hard & drie scab of ye head, by annoynting the places with it. 33. This helpeth any Fistula. 34. The oyle helpeth the stone of the bladder and kidneyes, if the herbes agreeable vnto this, as the Saxifrage, Grummell seedes, Parsely seedes, Fennell seeds, & Gotes bloud be mixed with it, and giuen to drinke. And blessed be the Lord God who of his exceeding liberality hath prouided so many sundry helps, & varieties of things to mans frailtie. 35. If in the oyle Benedick, you shall boyle long pepper, & the graines of paradise, & Pelitorie, of ech one dram, and halfe a dram of Castorie, & with this shall annoint (the Edray) auayleth vnto coeating. 36. That a candell may not go out, neither with rayne nor the wynde: take a quantitie of silke or towe, & wet the same in the oyle Benedick, & with talow or wax make a candle, which may burne in the water. 37. The dung also of the Doue myxed with the oyle Benedick, & a drie stick annoynted with that mixture, & layde for a space in the hote Sunne, will kindle & burne of it selfe. 38. Take also of vnslaked Lyme & Brimstone, of ech a like quantitie, these temper or myxe with the oyle Benedick, and forme pylles of the whole, which throwe into a pot of water, and fire will issue forth of the water. That a thread may put out a candell burning, wynde it then about the candell: but annoynt it before with good Triacle, and it will put the light forth.

# ¶ The fourth Booke of Dyſtillations, *conteyning many ſingular ſecrete* Remedies.

# ¶ Of the dystilling of Aqua vitæ, or as some name it, burning water, and of the properties of the same.

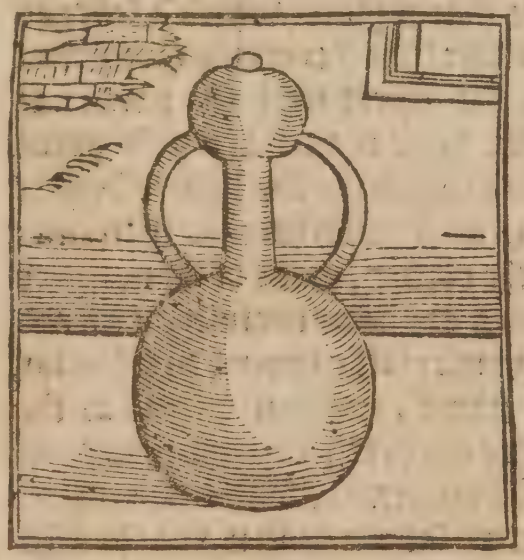
*The first Chapter.*

THe water which is dystilled out of wyne, or the lyes of the same, is named of some the water of lyfe, in that it recouereth and maintayneth lyfe, yea, and stayeth olde age. But this may righter be named the water of death, if it shall not be rightly and Artly prepared: insomuch that such a water causeth more harme than commoditie, as the Authour of Pyrotechnia vttereth. But of some named burning water, in that this poured on the heare of the heade, or on a cloth, and putting a candell to it, forthwith burneth, in such maner, that the heares of the heade seeme, or the clothe to burne, although neyther of them be consumed. The Quintessence also is sayd to be reduced of the Thymiss, vnto an extreeme subtilnesse. The burning water or water of lyfe, is somtimes dystilled out of pleasant and good wyne, as the whyte or redde, but oftner drawne out of the wyne lyes, of a certaine eager sauour, or corrupt wyne, by a Tinne or Copper Lymbecke, hauing the head sharpe in ye top (like to a spyre steeple) and a bucket for cold water framed artely vpon, and the Furnace also heated moderately with coales, as wryteth Lemnius.




Fur-

Farther whē out of pure wine, a water of life is distilled, I heare (sayth D. Gesnerus) that out of a great quantitie of good wyne, a little yēlde or quantity of burning water to be distilled: but out of the lyes of wyne, a much yēlde and quantitie gathered: and out of the wyne Alsatico, is not so commendable an Aqua vitæ dystilled: Besides, the burning wine in lightnesse, doth in a maner excēde or passe all other moystures, forasmuch as there be foure (as the same Lemnius reporteth in his seconde booke, and. 34. cap.) of the secrete miracles of nature, which by reason of the lyghtnesse and heauynesse, doe contende in themselues, as the wyne, the water, the oyle, and honny, of which the lightest, and smallest of weyght, is the burning wyne, which mixed with the oyle, floteth aboue, and the oyle setleth vnder: In that it is all the earthlye gathering, to the vttermost boyled to it, and is the whole fierie & ayreall substaunce wrought of the same, and next to thys in lightnesse is the oyle. &c.



That if you will trye, whether the Quintessence be pure, or coūterfaited, wette a napkin or lynnen cloth in the sayde lyquour, and putting a candell to it, set on fire, if incontinent it flameth, and the cloth neuer the worse, then is it most effectuous and perfite. And handkerchieses wette in this water, being kyndled, flame, and not consume them, for the flame so lightly burneth on the linnen cloth, that it pierceth or entreth not through, but as it were, by a lickīng man r, suppeth vp the lycour agrēable to it, and of a firie nature: That if you poure a little of it in the palme of the hande, and set it on fire with the flame of paper, it then burneth in the palme, and not heateth nor burneth the hande.

I haue tryed the marueylous vertue of it (sayeth Lemnius) in many matters, for at what time the ayre is very colde, and that it strongly frēseth, this lycour for all that is not frosen, nor congealed to yse, insomuch the ynke at that season, and many others

besides, myred with certaine droppes of it, are defended from being frosen, and the same procédeth through the extréme hotenesse and thynnesse, which consist in it: this burning wyne myred with salt, and set on fire, causeth the standers about, whyles it flameth, to appeare lyke deade persons. Hitherto Ringelbergius. This séetheth an egge, and præserueth boyled or rawe flesche from putrifying, being dipped in the same: and troubled wyne myred with it, cléereth, and is restored: and dropped into newe wyne, doth lyke cleare it: Wyne decaying and sower, it also restoreth: It draweth forth the vertue of all herbes, if they be infused in it, except the sauour of the Violet, which it retayneth not: The sauour of it slayeth all venymous wormes, and auoydeth poyson. This Vitalis. And this one thing is marueylous, which I learned (sayth the Author) of a credible person: that if certaine droppes of the water be poured into a gunne, and myred with the pouder at the shooting of, this hetsarb: In the same maner are also great rockes of stone broken: and I heare (sayth the Authour) a beaten way so made by the valley Tellina, (as I gesse) toward Millaine: By the dropping of the water on the rockes, made of wyne thrice dystilled ouer, which by that meanes are wonderfullye cracked and broken a sunder. Further a lynnen clothe dypped in it (as we haue aboue vttered) doth wholye flame, without harme of the threades: and dystilled a fourth time ouer, if you then throwe of it vp into the ayre, nothing of it will discende or fall to the earth: And if you will a fishe to haue a better sauour with it, kill the fishe then in this dystilled licour, and suffer the same to lye in it a time, and it wil continue in the like sauour for many days: if you season the fishe killed in this maner, with Salt and Pepper, there will nothing eate pleasanter, especially if it shall be a fishe of the best kinde. The burning water often distilled, if with it you shall wash the hands, and set on flame, they will burne without harme. This Gaudentius Merula, in libro. 4. memorabilium, that if in the dystilling, the pouder of Sulphur viue be myred, then the Aqua vitæ kindled, will burne the stronger. This ceaseth the payne of the heade, if it procéede of a colde matter. And druncke with a fasting stomacke for two dayes togither, with a little quantitie of Triacle, purgeth the heade, and dryeth vp the moystures of the same:

If any drincketh a quantitie of this, with some maner of wyne, in the morning fasting, doth like comfort the brayne: This putteth away the dymnesse of sight, and consumeth the webbe and spottes of the eyes, and dryeth vp the running of them: and dropped into the eares, restoreth hearing: A lynnen cloth wette in it, and layde on the tongue, restoreth the speach of the palsie person, if it shall be often repeated for certaine houres. Some commende the sublimation of wyne against wormes which bréede in the téeth, by washing the mouth with it: and the best wyne for thys purpose (as affirmeth Alexander Benedictus) is the Candie, or Kennishe wine, which the oftner repeated by distillation, will be the stronger. This water drawne by a glasse Limbecke, annointed on the neck, and drunck in the morning fasting, helpeth hoarsnesse. The vse of it in the dropsie, is on this maner exercised: take halfe a measure of the Aqua vitæ, which gently heate, that it may be in a maner warme, after washe the féete with it, & let the féete stande in the same for one quarter of an houre, then the soles of the féete rubbe with the iuice of the Nettle, and about the ancle bones, and the pacient shall in short time be cured, as Vitus of Rechberg reported to the Author. The water sublymed of pure wyne, auayleth against refting or belching, procéeded of cold and wynde: This Alexander Benedictus. The Germaines in a certaine place, doe drincke or taste of the water thryse distilled ouer, supposing it auayleable against flewme: the same Author. To be auayleable against the paynes of the loynes, and flegmatick swellings, did the author vnderstand & learne this of a certaine farmer or franklin of the countrie, on this wise: that a platter or basen should be taken, & so fenced, that it coulde not be harmed with the fire, thorow a cloth layd on it: the same so prepared, set into a hot house, close on euery side, & the cloth then wet with the best Aqua vitæ, set on a flame (for if the Aqua vitæ be good, the cloth will not be burned) and let the pacient incontinent enter into that close roume, and he shall forthwith sweate, in that it procureth there a mightie heate: and let this be done fiue times, or more, according to the strength of the pacient, and the places payning, bath well with the Aqua vitæ, in which the flowers of Spykenarde, shall be stéeped, and the pacient shall be shortly holpen: And vnto the

stone

stone of the bladder, they will to drincke the water of lyke, for the space of seuen months, euery day morning and euening, myring togither two partes of pure wyne, and one of the water of lyke: and in this maner is the stone broken, and the pèces sent forth with the vrine: Woundes bathed with the water, and the Canker, and Fistula, are healed with it.

Vitalis de Furno (out of many) attributed these properties to it, that it breaketh impostumes aswell within as without the body, if it be drunck, or applyed sometimes without: It taketh away the spots of the eyes, and both the rednesse and heat of them, and stayeth the shedding of teares: It helpeth such diseased in the splene and lyuer, being discretely drunck: It congealeth Mercurie, whiteneth Copper, and dissolueth the spirits and bodies calcyned: It cureth woundes, any maner Goute, the Canker, and Fistula, if drunck, or the place of the wounde washed with it: It sharpeneth vnderstanding, discretely taken, and matters past, it bringeth to memorie, and maketh the person exceeding merie, and preserueth youth: It cureth the salt flegme, and redde spots of the face: It taketh away the stinke of the nosthrils, gummes, and armeholes: Gargelled, breaketh impostumes in the throte: It very much helpeth the Melancholick: and much profiteth the ache in the hippes, the goute, & ioyntaches: It cureth the Dropsie of a colde cause: It much auayleth against the cholicke passion: with his lyme dissolued in wyne, it breaketh the stone of the bladder: but dissolued with his salt, doth breake the stone of the kidneys, and sendeth the pèces forth: And taken moderatly, doth put away the quartaine Ague: If the leprous person shall measurably drinck of the water sometimes, the lepre shall not further extende: It profiteth women to conceyue, and conception it strengtheneth, if the woman conceyued, drinck of it: If a little of it be drunckе sometymes, or holden a whyles in the mouth, cureth the Rheume: The water annointed on the decayed eyes, and liddes, cureth them: It giueth boldnesse, if any faint harted or weake couraged person, shall somtimes drink of it: These hitherto Vitalis. Further of the properties of the same water ingeneral, doth Leuinus Lemnius vtter these in his booke of the secret miracles of nature: where he wryteth, that no lycour, which is ministred vnto any vse to mans bodie, is

eyther

eyther lighter, or more pærcing, than the Aqua vitæ, or that more preseruetb & defendeth all things from putrifying, or corruption: whose vse hath growne so common with the nether Germanie, & Flaunders, that frælyer than is profitable to helth, they taue and drinck of it: for not to all persons, or at all tymes, the drinking of it is so agréeable and healthfull, insomuch that to leane persons, & of a drie nature, & in the summer time, the vse of it is very daungerous, for it burneth their bodies, and consumeth naturall moysture in them: but in the fatte and moyst bodies, and such which doe abounde in the flegmaticke humors, this nothing harmeth, in that the water digesteth the excrementall humours, and both defendeth and preserueth such bodies from the lithargie, or slæping downe right, the Apoplexie, & all colde sicknesses. For which cause in ỳ winter time, I allow a moderate vse of it, as the quantitie of halfe a dram (which filleth a spoone) at one tyme, throughly swætned with sugar, and a slyce of fine white bread eaten with it, wherby the burning force of it may the lesse strike or giue vnto the nothrills and brayne, or hastily carie any harme to the lyuer, through the penetrable and feruent heate: but applyed without, doth greatly helpe the sinewes and muscles, and the members oppressed with colde, all other painefull diseases, which come of colde humors, it asswageth and putteth awaye, through the heating force, and swiftnesse of piercing: and it recouereth also speach deprived & lost, if at that instant tyme be mixed to it, of the sædes of Roket, and the squillitick vineger: That if the Aqua vitæ be distylled twyse or thryse ouer, it purchaseth an incredible force of pærcing. These hitherto Lemnius.

## Of the instruments which the best practisioners vse, vnto the dystilling of Aqua vitæ.

*The seconde Chapter.*

SEing in the dystillation of the water of lyfe, many grosse spirits are eleuated or sent vp by force of the heate, for that cause, the practisioner must indeuour to temper them, and to cause those subtiller through the benefit & help of the long, narrow & winding instruments, and the distillation to be performed, nædeth not only coling, but also to be in a colde place, where water may remayne

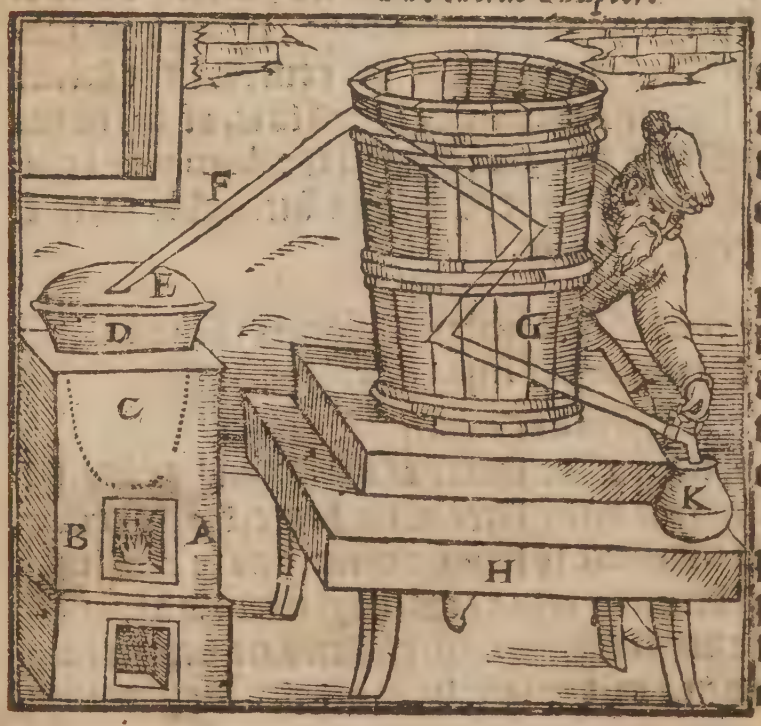
for

for the continuall coling of them, that no viscositie or grossenesse come vnto the Limbecke, whereof is come to passe, that diuers and sundrie instruments are inuented by skilfull practisioners, vnto the better performing of the abouesaide.

Many doe dystill the burning water by a bladder (as they name it) as Louicer[9] reporteth, & teacheth in his booke, which the learned may there reade, & practise if they will: but this maner of dystillation, for that they shed the water, is not allowed of the best dystillers: and for that reason they vse this maner and waye, for a more spēdynesse, & shorter forme inuented in a maner for the Poticarie, only with vs of Germany.

An instrument for the dystilling of the water of lyfe, out of the lyes of Wyne.

*The thirde Chapter.*




A. representeth the Furnace being rounde in forme, or square, if it be, forceth not much.

B. doth here expresse the place or hole, by which the fire is made vnder the potte, or other copper vessell.

C. doth here represent the Brasse pot or Copper dessell, sufficient able or great ynoughe, contey-

conteyning the lyes.

D. doth signifie the couer of the vessell, which if the same be made hollowe imbossing towarde the myddle, and that in the myddle where the pype issueth forth, this be framed to a sharpenesse, it will sende vp the vapors much better, than if the couer were playne or flat.

E. doth signifie the hole of the couer, into which the pype is set, and artely fastened.

F. doth aptlye shewe the Copper pype, carying forth the vapors, which ought to be made wrything and wynding after this maner: for on such wyse (as they saye) the water will seeme the oftner to be dystilled: or the same perhaps so framed, that the vapors the longer kept backe, maye the lightlyer and easier be thickened. Some there be, which make sundry windings in the pype, before it entreth within the Bucket or firkin, which perhaps lesse allowed and commended of the skylfuller practisioners.

G. representeth the wooden payle, bucket, or firkin, conteyning in it the colde water. H. Doth signifie the benche or great stole with foure fete, bearing the bucket or firkin full of colde water.

K. the place lower on the bench or stole, where the receyuer ought artely to be set and fastened.

Two furnaces may be buylt neare to this firkin or bucket (for on such wyse with vs, a certayne practisioner was wont to dystill the burning water) of which, the one maye be erected nearer to the bucket, and the other placed further of: in the nearer pot to the Bucket, let the Lyes be first dystilled: in the other vessell placed further of, let it be dystilled a seconde tyme, that the water may be the subtiller and purer. And the same water, maye perhaps be drawne with lesser businesse, if in the second dystillation, it be dystilled with a longer Pype: in that by a longer Pype and way retching, the spirites sent forth, may the thinner be gathered.

An other Instrument.

*The fourth Chapter.*

1. The vessell or potte, contayning the matter or liquide substance: A certayne dystiller (with the Author) had a pot that helde xvj. measures: out of which he drewe, after a seconde, or thirde dystillation repeated, about three measures.

2 Repre-


2 Representeth the couer of the vessell.

3 Doth here set forth the pype, which ought to be made broade beneath (as the Pynapple) and sharpe vppeward: and the same pype maye bee made double, that the one filled with colde water, and heated, may be agayne drawne out.

4 Expresseth the paile or bucket, conteyning the colde water.

5 Signifieth the truncheon or small blocke of woode, set on a high stole, ẏ apter to beare the Bucket, equall to the heade, and nose of the instrument placed.

6 Doth here represent the place where the receyuer ought to be set & fastened. 7 Plainly sheweth the fire, to be made round about of any small cloue wood. By such an instrument, is a farre greater yeeld of burning water purchased, than by the cõmon Limbecks: forsomuch as the pype retching from the couer of the vessell, doth ascende right vp, and not as in the others windingly: and in this perhaps is a greater speede made, than in the other instruments.

## Another Instrument for the dystilling of the water of lyfe, borrowed out of Pyrotechnia.

*The v. Chapter.*

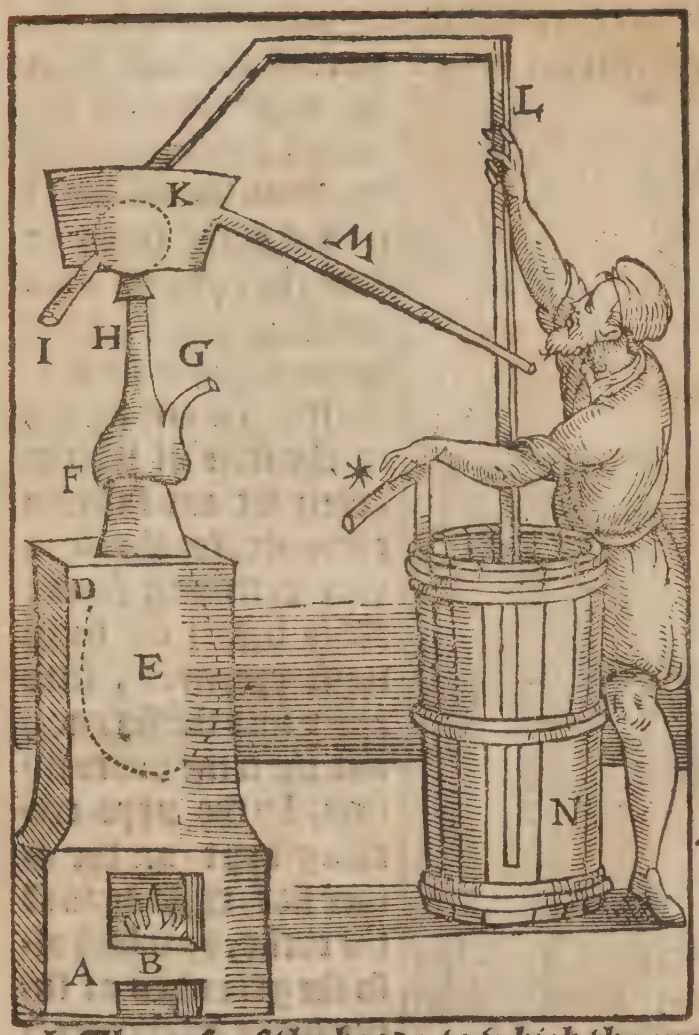
ALthough sundrie and diuers instruments be dayly inuented: yet I sawe this alwayes most commodious, and profitablest, whose forme shall hereafter be described: and first let a Copper vessell tynned within be prepared, out of which in that part, by which

which the wyne is poured in, let a long pype formed with manye emptie partes retch vpwarde: and at the ende aboue of thrée or foure yardes, let a small bucket cyther of Copper or woode be set, in the same maner placed, that the pype in part of the bole, or in the vpper part of the bucket, retch wynding vp, from the middle of it: but at the toppe or straight ende of thys wynding Pype, let a heade of glasse be aptlye framed and set on, to the nose of whiche artely set and fasten a receyuer, for the Aqua vitæ dystilling forth: This vessell on suche wyse prepared, sette aptly into the furnace, and the wine poure into it, by the pype retching vppe on the other side, right against the cocke, by which also the groundes or superfluous substance after the dystillation ended, are purged cleane forth: But in the vpper part, the bole or bucket placed vnder the pype, which for his wynding is named the Serpent, shall be filled with colde water, and a soft fire in the beginning made vnder the vessell of wyne: whose furnace ought to be buylt after this forme aboue demonstrated.

A fourth Instrument for the dystilling of the Aqua vitæ, so workemanly and cunningly drawne, that the water but once dystilled, may be purchased most mightie or strong: And I heare such a practise at Florence to be in vse.

The

The.vi.Chapter.




A. Signifieth the place, where the ashes rest.

B. Doth here represent the grate bearing the fire.

C. Doth here manifestly shewe the place, where the fire is made.

D. Doth expresse the high & narow furnace, workmanly made.

E. Sheweth the long and byg vessell, receyuing the great quantitie of wyne.

F. Representeth the most narrowe ioynt.

G. the pype, by which the wine is poured in.

H. doth instructe the way, by which the vapors ascende.

I. The nose of the heade, to which the mouth of ye receyuer is set & fastned. K. Doth here represent the bucket or other vessell, filled with colde water, and cowling the head. L. Doth shewe the cane or pype, by which the cold water ascendeth or ryseth vp into the bucket. M. Representeth the nose or pype of the bucket, by which the hote water is drawne forth. N. Signifieth the barrell or hoggesheade made long, and filled with colde water.

An instrument which is so formed, that the water by sucking, is forced to ryse vp and run forth: as the lyke practise is often vsed, in pittes of water, or welles. And by this instrument with a little fire, maye a great quantitie of the water of lyse be dystilled and gathered.

## Of the dyuers maners of distylling the Aqua vitæ, so well simple, as compounde.

*The.vij. Chapter.*

A Water sublymed out of pure wine, affyrmeth an vnknowne practyoner, and the same is of late daies inuented, to sublime the water by a glasse or Copper Bodie, in the which doing, the grosse substaunce and refuse remayneth, or stayeth behinde, and the lighter matter, in the vapours ascending, dystilleth and is gathered in the Receauer. Vitalis de Furno wylleth thus to dystill, the simple burning water: Take pure Claret wine, and strong, which powre into a Lymbecke, and dystill with a soft fyre, as you doe the Rosewater, and a burning water wyl yssue forth by sublimation, which loke howe oftner it shall be dystilled ouer, and so much the subtyller and profitabler it wyll be.

## That the water of life once dystilled ouer, may be so perfyte and good, and possesse the same properties: which an other thrise, foure times, or oftner dystilled doth.

*The.viij.Chapter.*

If so be you wyll dystill, a simple Aqua vitæ, or burning wyne at one dystillation, that in propertie and vertue it may be, as if the same were twenty times dystilled ouer, then couer a Spunge ouer the mouth of the Cucurbite, and the Lymbecke close with the seale or lute of Hermes, and a receauer set to the nose of the Lymbecke, and luted in the ioynte, dystill according to Arte in Balneo Mariæ: For on such wise is caused, that the spyrit of the wine ascendeth vnto the highest, and from thence by the Nose falleth into the Receauer: but all the waterynesse, remayneth by the waye in the Spunge. And a certaine Alchymister vsed this maner, for a most great and deepe secrete. Wee compared or assayed it (sayth D. Gesnerus) with the Aqua vitæ, once dystilled ouer without a Spunge, and we found ours of greater effecte and vertue: and wee againe assayed it, with an other water dystilled ten tymes ouer without a Spunge, and ours dyd more pearce, then that. A certaine dystiller with vs (sayeth the Auchour) affyrmeth that the Aqua vitæ onely once dystilled, to be verie vnholsome to them,

which drinke it: and to haue a great force of putrifying, as the same experience proueth. If the burning water be set on fire (sayth he) & quenched againe after a whiles, that which remayneth, very much sauoureth or stincketh. But the water which shalbe twise or thrise distylled ouer, neyther stincketh nor putrifieth.

Of the distyllation of Quintessence out of wyne, by Balneum Mariæ: Take of white wyne, the best, fowre measures, or fiue according to the greatnesse of the Glasse bodye, so that a thyrd part of the Cucurbyte be empty, on which, set a head of Glasse, luted in the ioynte, with the whytes of Egges, meale, and water myxed togyther, and spread on a Lynnen clothe before the laying on: which on this wyse prepared, set into Balneum Mariæ, and distyll after with a verie softe fire, both daye and nyght: For out of fiue measures, you shal purchase but a halfe measure pure, which after the rectifying in a Pellicane for certaine dayes, kepe to your vse.

A water of Lyfe out of wyne, distylled thrise ouer: Take twenty pyntes of good and grosse wyne, and drawe out of the whole fowre pintes, in suche a vessell as you knowe: after out of those foure, drawe two pyntes and out of those two agayne, drawe onelye one pynte. This water auayleth against any rednesse, and spotte of the eyes, and is profitable vnto all woundes, and auaileth also against the Rewme and Fistula, & vnto many other griefes besides it is right profitable. That if you myxe with this the gaule of a Partriche, it taketh awaye the heate, and mysie of the eyes: also dropped in the eyes, stayeth and taketh away the teares, if it shall be mixed with the iuyce of the wilde Tyme.

A burning water, take a pottell of the auncientest Red wyne, and poured into a great pytchard or Tankard, hauing a large bottome, and narrowe mouth, to which adde three ounces of eyther Brimstone, or eyther Orpyment, of Armoniacke, of Tartare, and of Salte nytre, and one pynte of very olde Oyle olyue, or commen Oyle, which boyle togyther vnto the consumption of two partes, and let the whole be strayned, to which then let hote or burning water be added, and drawne after by an Ippocrasse bagge or strainer, that the fyrst water may be gotten. If a Candle be annoynted with this water, or the wyke of any other light, and put vnder the water, wyll not goe out. If this water also be sprinckled on the

heyre

heyre of the head, on a clothe, or on a cappe, that it may burne, this after it shall be consumed, the clothe wyll remaine vnharmed, or any other, on which it is sprinckled. This Rogerius, in his fourth Tract. Chap. 7. where you shall fullyer learne, this maner of distillation, by the former Chapter.

A burning water you maye make on this wyse: take thicke, nightie, and olde red wine, to which adde a quarter of the same, of vnsleaked Lyme, of Brymstone most finelie brought to pouder, of the Tartare of good wine lyke brought to pouder, and of baye Salt: which poure togyther into a Cucurbite well luted: after the head set on, and luted in the ioynt, distyll according to Arte, and the burnung water gathered, keepe in a Glasse close stopped: this Albertus Magnus.

A spyced water, which they name the water of Lyfe, or an Hyppocras, or Baulme: let the hearbes, the swete smellyng rootes, and Spyces, be stieped in fyre tymes so much of good wine, for thyrtie dayes, the wyne after strained, and the spices broken, adde againe to the wyne, and distyll the whole according to Arte. To the water distylled, adde of freshe Sage, halfe an ounce, of Cynamon, of Gynger, of Cloues, of Nutmegges, of Sage with the rootes, and Graines of Paradize, which after the infusion, distyll ouer againe.

A water of Lyfe seruing vnto diuers griefes, proceeding of colde: as vnto the Goute, and paines of the same, vnto the paine of the Bowelles, and distyllation from the head, drunckc twyse in a moneth: and the griefe also of the teeth, the gummes, and diseases of the Tounge, this marueylously helpeth, it worketh much good to the stomacke charged with flewme: and the collicke passion, one dram gyuen, with so much of good Triacle in wine. Take of burning water one pynt, of Euphorbium, of Odellium, of Sagapenum, of Spodium, of long Pepper, of Cubebæ, of Opopanax, of Cynamon, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Pellytory, of Cyperus, of Squinantum, of each one ounce, all these ertlye brought to pouder, stiepe in burning water for thræ dayes, and drawe the lycour according to Arte in a dystyllatorie instrument: this Bertapalia.

A water of Lyfe against the Pestilence, borrowed out of a written Booke: Take of the Cloues halfe a dram, of Cynamon, of

Zedoaria, of the rootes of Valerian, of Pympernell, of Turmentyll, and of red Roseleaues, of eache one dramme, of the Cytrine and red Saunders, of Spodium, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, of Doronicum, of Terra Sigillata, of Dittany, of Seseleos, of Baulme, of Maioram, of the Helycampane, of the sedes of Seseleos, of Carabe, of Ruberbe, of Nutmeggs, and of Mace, of eache halfe a dram, of Scabious, of the flowers of Borrage, of Buglosse, of Rosemarie, of the Hartes horne burned, of Rue, of Coryander prepared, Spetierum liberantis, Specierum de gennus, Diacameronis, Letitiæ Almansoris, Diarrhodon abbatis, Diamargaritonis, of the Iacinct, of the Smaragde, of the pure Pearles, of eache one dram, of Methridate, of Triacle of venice, and of fyne Bole armoniacke, of eache halfe a scruple, of the leaues of Golde and Syluer, of eache seuen in number, of the best burning wine eyght pyntes: let all these be dilligentlye beaten and laboured togeather, and myxed with the sublymed Wyne, which after powre into a glased vessel, and stoppe diligently the mouth, that no ayre breathe forth, best let so stande to infuse for thrée dayes, and dystill after with a soft fyre according to Arte, in Balneo Mariæ. Let of the same be gyuen in the Pestilence, with the Electuarie aunswerable or agréable to it.

A water of lyfe, helping all colde griefes and sicknesses, especially an astonyed disease, the tenderness of members, and paine of the Goute and ioyntes: Take of burning water drawne of the best wyne, halfe a pynte, of Acorus prepared, two ounces, of Rosemary flowers and Sauge flowers, of eache one ounce and a halfe, of the leaues of the same hearbe, halfe a handfull, of Cynamon, of Xyloaloes, of eache one dram, of Mace, of Cardomomum, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, of Cloues, of Saffron, of each halfe a dram, of Nardus one scruple, of Gynger one dram, of Stachados two ounces, of Muske, and of Amber, of eache fyre graynes: all these after the breaking somewhat, stiepe togeather for fiue dayes, the Spices seperated, dystill the liquour, and ad to after the Spices.

Of a noble water, helping many sicknesses and griefes, of which as well the first that is dystilled, as the seconde, layde on a freshe wounde twyse in the daye, is affyrmed to heale it in a short tyme: also the Canker, the Fistula, eating Cankers, or Wolf, and

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the dissease which is named Noli metangere, if they be washed once a day with eyther, doth spædily cure them: & if halfe a dram waight be druncke, with a small draft of the best wyne, breaketh the stone, and sendeth it forth: it mittigateth and helpeth the heate of the vryne in the comming forth, and any maner grieffes of the Matrice: and annoynted with a lyke waygh̃t of fatte lycour, helpeth wearynesse, and strengthneth the Synewes: the Pacientes also molested with the Crampe, and washed thrise in the day with this water, are spædily holpen, and many other infirmyties thys doth lyke helpe. But the water a thyrde time distylled of these, maintayning the colour of the blood, is very precious, of which, if any shall drincke halfe a spoonefull, for fiftæne dayes togeather, shall be cured of the Lepre, the Palsie, the water betwæne the Skinne, the ioynt Ache, the Goute, and other lyke disseases. This druncke besydes vnto the quantity of halfe a dram, or at the least twise in the wæke, with a spoonefull of Borrage water for a yære togyther, doth stay backe olde age, and recouereth strength (in such maner) that if any sicke be nære drawing on, or nigh dead, & shall receyue a lytle quantity of this water, shall not hastily or sodaynlie dye. The maner of makyng this water is on this wyse: take of Zedoaria, of Galingale, of the long and rounde Pepper, of Cloues, of Gynger, of Juniper Berryes, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, and of the Orenge, of Sauge leaues, of Basyll, of Rosemarie, of Maiorame, of Myntes, of Baye berryes, of Penny royall, of Gentiane, of Catmynte, of Elder flowers, of the red and whyte Roseleaues, of Nardus, of Xyloaloes, of Cubebæ, of Cardamomum, of Cynamome, of Calamus aromaticus, of Stoechados, of Germaunder, of Chamæpithis, of Melegeta, of Mace, of Olibanum, of Aloes Hepaticke, of the sædes and leaues of Mugworte, and of the sædes of Wormewode, of eache one dram, of Fygges, of Reisons, of the meate of Dates, of swæte Almondes, and of Pine Apple kernels, of each one ounce, of chosen Hony syre ounces, of Sugar vnto double the waight of the whole: all which brought wel to pouder, stiepe in burning water drawne of the best wyne, vnto the quantitye of thræ tymes so much, as the waight of the whole, which distyll with a glasse head according to Arte.

A singular water clearing the face and eyes: take of the fielde Rue, of Fennell, of the leaues of Veruaine, of Bytony rootes, of Roseleaues, and of Mayden heyre, of eache a lyke quantitie: these stiepe togyther for a night in white Wine, strong and pleasaunt, and distyll after in a Cucurbyte after Arte: this Fumanellus.

A distylled lycour, for the spedylie healing of woundes, out of Fumanellus: Take of the water of Lyfe, or burning water, foure ounces, of good Triacle halfe an ounce, which distyll in a glasse bodie after Arte: of this applie on the wounde, on which straw drye, both of Aloes and Myrre (I meane the pouder) and on this againe a Lynnen cloth wette in the foresayde water.

Unto the procuring of sleepe, so many howers as is thought needefull: take of the white & black Poppie seedes, halfe an ounce, of good white wine, and of the gaule of a Hare, of eache two drams, of pure Aqua vitæ, foure ounces: let these be poured togyther into the water, and (infused) for three dayes, which after distyll by a Lymbecke, in Balneo Mariæ. A droppe of this procureth sleepe for an howre, and two droppes taken, for two howres, &c.

A certaine composition of Doctour Gesnerus, for the dropsie, or the hardnesse of fetching breathe: Take of olde White wine two pyntes, of Cynamon one ounce, of the Ireos of Florence, halfe an ounce, of our Ireos two drams & a halfe, of the red Roseleaues three drams, of Colyãder prepared, one dram & a halfe, of Fennel, and of Gynger, of each two drams, of ye rootes of Asarum, three drams, of Maisterwort halfe an ounce, of Chamæleontis albi, & of Brionie, of eache two drams, of the ryndes of Esula three drams, of Arum one dram, of the Electuarie of ye iuyce of Roses halfe an ounce: all these after the beating, stiepe in a Glasse bodie well luted, which distyll in ashes according to Arte, vntyll strakes lyke to parted lynes appeare in the head. Of this giue one ounce, at a tyme, as tryed. And for the same, may it be wrought or done with ye whay of mylke alone, or with wyne, in adding thereto a quantitie of Sugar, or Rosed Honny, when you shall mynister it.

And he sometimes wylled a wyne to be dystilled, in which the Raspinges of the wood Guaiacum, the Juniper berries, & Cynamõ, and a lytle of red Roseleaues, haue bene stieped before.

A water of Lyfe, of D. Thomas Fincke, for many grieffes: take

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of Lauender, and of Sage, of eache thrée quarters, of Rue one ounce and a halfe, of Gynger, of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Cynamon, of Graines of Paradize, and of white Sugar, of each halfe an ounce, of Mace, of Alkekengi, of eache one ounce and a halfe, of Dyle olyue two drams: al these after the beating, powre into thrée pyntes (or a pottell) of the strongest wyne, which let stiepe togyther for foureteene dayes, after distyll the whole according to Art, with a very soft fyre.

A most singular water of Lyfe, distylled for a noble man, helping the consumption (and perhaps the wasting of the Lunges) take of ỳ sublymed wine, of good Malmesie, foure pintes, hote white bread a quantity, which let stand close stopped in a Lymbecke for foureteene dayes: then distyl the same by Balneum Mariæ: after take of Specierum diamargariton, of Diambræ, of Diarrhodon abbatis, of Dianthos, of Diapliriscũ musco, letitiæ Galeni, of each two drams, of Casia newe drawne, and of Sugarcandy, of eache one ounce, of the iuyce of Lycorys, two ounces, of Rosemary thrée drammes, of Musci Alexandrini, halfe an ounce: let al these stand close stopped, in a distyllatory vessell, for a whole moneth. After let the distyllation be done, by Balneum Mariæ, & the water seperated into two partes: for the first water gathered, is nobler then the second.

Another water of Life, written in the Germane tongue: take of the best Aqua vitæ one pottel, which distyl as you know, in a glasse bodie in water, or by Balneum Mariæ: and of the whole gather a quarte, after take of Cynamon two ounces, the same finely cutte or choppped, and powred into a Glasse, let it be myxed with the Aqua vitæ, (in such manner) that it maye couer the Cynamon a finger breadth aboue, which let stande togyther close stopped, for twelue or fiftéene howres, that the Aqua vitæ maye so purchase a redde or bloddie colour, which poure after into another Glasse, and dylligentlie stoppe the same. Againe to the same Cynamon, powre another parte of the Aqua vitæ (of lyke quantitye) least of the whole, which order as aboue taught: and the same you shal doe so often, as this halfe parte endureth, alwayes powring in, & that so powred and coloured, mixe with the first, vntyll the Aqua vitæ powred in be no more coloured redde. After take halfe an ounce of Cloues, finely brought to powder, and lykewise the other

halfe of the Aqua vitæ or more remayning, powre to this pouder, as aboue vttered. That if of the Aqua vitæ in this doing, there shal no more remaine, then take the red Aqua vitæ in the Glasse body, and setting a head on it, dystill so much, as shalbe nædeful to stiepe the matter: for no rednesse at all ascendeth, but what that is then gathered by distyllation, is white. After this take halfe an ounce of Nutmegs finely cut, and as aboue taught, poure the water of Lyfe vpon. Which done, take the Aqua vitæ of the Cloues, and of the Nutmegs, & mixe them togyther with the Aqua vitæ of ý Cynamon. Then take of pure Malmesie, or of the best Renish wine, one measure, which poure into a glased pot, to it adde of Sugarcãdy beaten, thræ ounces, & the mouth of the pot couered with paste, set on the fire, that the Sugar may by lytle & litle melt, & the Sugar molten, let it leysurely cole. After the coling, poure into it the red Aqua vitæ, which myxe togyther in the pot, or rather in a glasse, for that it may aptlyer and closer be stopped: and then shall you obtaine, a singular Aqua vitæ.

A most noble Aqua vitæ, against a Reume: Take of Hysope, of Sauery, of whyte Horehounde, of Euulæ, of Ireos, of Louage, of Bytony, of Sage, of the leaues of that Trifoyle (which sendeth vp or yældeth many grosse flowers so byg as a Nut, in which flowers sucked, is founde a certaine swætnesse, so pleasaunt as Sugar or Hony) of each halfe a pound. All these, after the grosse beating, put into a Glasse body, on which powre so much of the strongest or myghtiest wyne, that wyll couer a finger breadth aboue. This after the distylling, kæpe dilligently in a Glasse: for it is more of value then Golde, or precious Stones.

A water of Lyfe helping the Apoplerie, & Falling sicknesse, for it is, as a certaine water of Baulme: Take of Gingar, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, and of Graines of Paradize, of eache halfe an ounce, of Sage leaues one pounde, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of Masticke, of Galingale, of Rosemary, of Lauender, of Maiorame, of Baulme, and of Bytony, of each two drams, all these beaten and brought to pouder, powre into a Glasse body, on which poure nine pyntes of the strongest and best wyne, or so much dystilled wyne as wyll well couer the whole, this infused for ten dayes, distyl after according to Arte. The water gathered, helpeth the Palsy, the

swymming

swymming of the head, the Apoplerie, the Crampe, both memory, & the head, and a cold stomacke: and flesche, or fishe sprincled ouer with the same, doth not after corrupt. And myred with corrupt wyne, rectyfieth it: of this let be druncke thrée or foure droppes at a time, with a smal slice of bread dipped in the same, and after eaten, doth so sharpen the wyt. And let the hynder part also of the head, and other places, be rubbed with it. It helpeth the dropsie, the Melancholicke, and such dissease of the Splene: and for the eyes, it is very precious.

A certaine marueylous and delectable distyllation, which a certaine person obtayned of a certaine occupyer, the experience of which, I both syd and saw, sayth a certaine man vnnamed: take of the best Malmesie, fire measures, the same distyll by a Lymbecke with a softe fire nyne times ouer: after adde to it of Amber græse, of Sperma ceti, of chosen Rubarbe, of eache halfe an ounce, of Muske halfe a dram, these brought to pouder: tye vp in a fine Lynnen clothe, being thinne, which hang or put within the Aqua vitæ. This water is marueylous, and of great vertue, and serueth for Kinges, and Princes.

A water of Life of Fredericke the Emperours, seruing vnto all griefes: Take of Aqua vitæ halfe a measure, but of Malmesie a whole measure, of Cynamon thrée ounces, of Cloues one ounce, of Gynger one ounce and a halfe, of Nutmegs one ounce, of Venice Zedoaria, thrée ounces and a halfe, of the Graines of Paradize, one ounce and a halfe, of Galingale two drams, of Cubebæ halfe an ounce, of Rosemary halfe an ounce, of Hysop so much, of Althea so much, of the rootes of Benedictæ one ounce, of Sage one ounce, of Lauender halfe an ounce, let al these be broken with the handes, & the others brought to pouder, which after put into a Glasse body sufficient large, that may containe or hold thrée or foure measures of licour. To these thē adde of Sugar Candy thrée ounces, of Reysons of the Sun, halfe a pound, of small Reysons one quarter of a pound, of Figges one quarter of a pound, of Camphora one dram, of Rosewater, halfe a cuppe full, of the water of Elder flowers so much, & so much of Endyue water, all these then stop close, and set in the Sunne for eyght dayes, before the Feast of S. Iohn, and so many dayes after it, which after the strayning, dyligently kæpe

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in a Glasse close stopped . Of this vse, when náde shall requyre, that is, in the greatest weakenesse of body & feblenesse of strength, gyue a spoonefull of it, and you shall trye & sée maruailes: for with this alone (as the report goeth) was Frederick Cæsar recouered.

A compound water of Lyke maruaylous, auayling against the Pestilēce sore vering, & often proued, discribed of D. D. Mag. Take of the Rue newly gathered, of Sage, of Lauender, of Rosemary, of Scabious, of the rotes of Tormentyl, of Pimpernel, of Valerian, & of the Dragons, of each two drams, of Junyper berries, & Baye berries, of each one dram, and a halfe, of Terra sigillata, & of the purest Bole Armoniacke, of each fowre scruples, of the rotes of the counterfaite Dittany, of Seminis sancti, Benedictæ, Caryophyllata, Helenij, Gentiane, Rhapontici Dioscoridis, Ciambet (an Zurumbet) of each thrée drams & a halfe, of Coliander prepared, of Sorrel, of Basill, and of Pympernell, of each two scruples & a halfe, of the thrée Saunders, of eache one dram, of the flowers of Borrage, of Buglosse, and of red Roseleaues, of each two lytle handfuls, of the rotes of the white & red Ben, of each one dram, of the ryndes of the sower Orrenges, of the Citrones, & Pomegranates of each a like waight: these after the cutting & beating in a grosse maner, distyll by a Lymbecke in sublimed wyne according to Arte, and rectified in a Pellicane vnto a sufficient quantitye, as vnto eyght pyntes: after take of Niberis (whether of whyte Pepper) Bulledini, of Cynamon, of Graines of Paradize, of Mace, of Nutmegs, & of Cardamomum, of each halfe an ounce, and foure scruples, of Saffrō two drams, of Galingale, of Cubebæ, of Cloues, & of Calamus aromaticus, of each fowre scruples, of Spetierum elect liberantis, of the cordiall pouders against the plague, of each thrée drams, of Diamusci dulcis, de gemmis, of each one dram & a halfe: all these finely cutte & brought to pouder, put into the abouesayde wyne distylled, which set in a hote place for .48. howers, after distyll the whole by a Lymbecke, fenced with the lute of wisedome: the water gathered, aromatyzate with the pouder of Muske Alexandri .17. graynes, of Amber grése .12. graines, of Saffrō halfe a scruple, or syre graines waygbt, these tye togyther in a red Sarcenette, and hang within the water, then dilligently stopped, kéepe vnto your vse.

A distylled water for al Fistulaes, borowed out of Theophrastus

paracelsus;

paracelsus: take of the best Aqua vitæ foure pints, of the Rosemary water, & of Sage, of each two pintes & a halfe, of pure white sugar, fiue poũds, these after ỳ mixing togither, distil by a Limbeck according to Art: for this is most certaine in Fistulaes, & inward vlcers.

An Aqua vitæ helping ioynt Aches, the heuinesse and sorenesse of the Breast, and seruing vnto the feare of falling into the sicknesses of the Braine, lyke as the falling sicknesse, the Apoplexie, the Palsie, gyddinesse and such lyke, borrowed out of the Counsels, of the singular Benedic victorius: take of the rootes of Acorus two poũds, of Pyonie halfe a pound, of Galingale, and of Zedoaria, of each one ounce & a halfe, of Ina, of the lesser Cẽtory, of Sage, of Maiorram, of Stoechados, of Bitany, of Rosemary, of Penny royall, of Catmint, of Poliopodie, of Poley, and of Folium, of each one handfull, of red Roseleaues, & of Baccarum Myrthi, of each halfe a hãdfull, al these beate in a grosse maner, and in two hundred pintes of mighty and pleasant white wine, let the whole be infused for the space of thræ whole dayes, after wryng the wine and substaunce very hard out, and that wine poure into a Glasse bodie with a head, which distyl after Arte, to this then adde, of Nutmegges, of Mace, of Cloues, of Cynamon, of Mastick, of Gynger, of eache in a grosse maner beaten, one ounce, these after the standing a whole day, distyll againe the whole by a Lymbecke, and this water gathered, repeate nyne times ouer. To the water remaining of the ninth distyllation, adde or mixe of leafe Gold, leaues a hundred in number, and of Syluer leaues fifty, Omniũ fragmentorum, of eache two drams, of Pearles halfe an ounce, al these most finely bring to pouder, which againe distyl two times ouer. And in the last distyllation, Aromatizate the water with Muske and Amber. And you shall then possesse, the dyuine Elixir and treasure of Lyfe. The maner of the taking, and vse of it, is on this wyse: that in the morning before the filling of the bellie, al the spondyles of the necke, the Muscles of the breast, and all the partes about it, be wette and rubbed ouer with it. And for thræ houres also before dynner, let this drincke be taken, as of the waters of Sage, & of Endiue, of each halfe an ounce, to it mixe fiue droppes of the Elixir of Lyfe, and giue to drincke, as most profitable for the griefkes, aboue vttered.

A cõpound burning water distilled, against ỳ Pestilẽce, borowed

out

out of the treatyse of Guayuerus of the Pestilence: Many thinges (sayeth he) are very singuler and effectuous against the Plague, but farre excellenter and mightyer of vertue, is the water that here is taught. For such is the agreement betweene the hart and it, that at any tyme as it should seme, may this water be drawne of the heart, & thus drawne, be chaunged in a short tyme, and conuerted after into a spumouse substaunce, not only of the cōplexional vertue, but euen the whole forme resisteth, any Pestilentiall poyson, and maistryeth the same out of hand. And for that cause, such is the excellent vertue of the water, that the taking and vse of it, not onely preserueth a man from the Pestilence, but that taken of it, doth spedily delyuer him: the making and drawing of which water is on this wyse. Take of Tormentyll rotes, (freshe if they maye be gotten) one pounde, of the rotes of Fluellyng, and of Dittany, of eache halfe a pounde, of the rotes of Elecampane, eyght ounces, of Sorrell with the Sedes (if they maye be gotten) two pounde, or of Sorrell one pound, and eyght ounces, and of the Sedes of it, foure ounces, of Borrage and Buglosse, with theyr flowers, of the red and wylde Roses, of each one pound, of Pympernel, and of Scabious, of each halfe a pound. of the iuyce of Lymons one pounde, of fine Tryacle, halfe a pounde, of burning Water drawne out of the best Wyne, and often repeated two ounces, of Terra sigillata, and Bole Armoniacke, of eache two ounces, of the white and red Saunders, of Spodij, of the white and red Ben, of cleare Pearles, of each one ounce & a halfe, of the bone of a Harts heart one ounce, of the shauings or filings of Iuory halfe an ounce, of Saffrō thre drams, of Camphora two drams, of Leafe Gold halfe an ounce waight: but first take the Leaues of Gold, & those clippe into so small peces as is possible, with a fine payre of shares, or those on a Marble stone grind with Hony a long time into a pouder not to be perceyued by feling, shal you bring the leaues: after put them into the burning water, stopping close ẏ mouth of the Glasse, ẏ no ayre breath forth, & let it so stand for fiftene daies. Then take the pearles most finely brought to pouder, & powre thē into another glasse with ẏ iuyce of the Lymons, which well stopped let stand so many dayes: after with ẏ best wyne wash wel the rotes, that they may be clensed frō

the

the earth, and dryed of the wynde in the shadowe, beat them in a Morter, and lyke the hearbes, the flowers, and Roses, with the sedes: which done, poure all these into a certaine earthen vessell glased, into which after put the Triacle with those powders and other thinges. After with these powre that burning water with the leaues of Golde, and the iuyce of Lymons with the Pearles, sealing the mouth of the vessell in such maner, that no ayre breath forth. Then make a deepe pyt in the earth in a moyst place, vnto the depth of three fete, and make a Bed in the bottome of the pyt, halfe a fote thicke of vnsleaked Lyme: That vessell then place in the myddle of it, with Horse dong layd round about, and couering it, on which then powre one or two buckets or pailes of water: and the vessell thus buryed, let stand for twelue naturall dayes, in remouing it euery thyrde or fowrth daye with freshe dong, which tyme ended, drawe the vessell forth, and the whole substaunce after powre into a Glasse bodye, setting a head close on it, and stopping the ioynt round about that no ayre breathe forth, after make a soft fyre vnder of small clouen wood, without smoke (or rather of pure Coales) and to the Nose of the head remember to lute the receauer, that no ayre breathe forth. The water drawne according to Arte, powre vpon the Feces, and dystill againe, which a thyrde tyme powre into the Lymbecke without the Feces, and dystill againe in Balneo Mariæ, the water gathered keepe to your vse in a Glasse close stopped: Of this water take one small sponefull by it selfe, or with any other confection or powder: For this water multiplyeth the spyrites, cleareth them, comforteth the principall members, and dysposeth them, that the body hardlye may receaue the impression of any plague, being neuer so mighty raygning, and infected or stricken with the Pestilence, doth marueylous speedily helpe the impression. For whiles those matters remained hyd, in those is a certaine fermentacion caused. To conclude, by the dystillation is a newe forme procured in them, that of it selfe caused, and not by reason of the fower qualyties: but in that it is on such wyse, as Auchours report, that the Pestilence mightily vexing eache, is through corruption caused.

A compounde water of Lyfe, helping all griefes of the bodye: take of Nutmegges, of Floris moschatæ, of Cloues, of Cynamon,

of

of Ginger, of Cubebæ, of Graines of Paradize. of Stoechaaes, of the sædes of Pyonie, of eache halfe an ounce, of Mustard sædes, and of Lauender, of eache one ounce, of Mermilon (or rather Dragons blood) of Coryander, of Anise and of Basil, of each halfe an ounce, of Geate (but I rather wyl, sayth D. Gesnerus, of Aumber) & of Rosemary, of each one ounce, of Maiorram, of Cardamomum, of Fennel, of Lycoris, of Hysope, & of Spykenard, of each halfe an ounce, of the flowers of Borrage, of the Lyllies of the valley, of Baulme, of the heads of the sædes of Roses, of each halfe an ounce, of ỳ Mistill toe of the Oke, of the bones of the Hartes heart, of Lignum aloes, & of Saffron, of each one ounce, of Sage one handfull. The maner of preparing the water, is on this wyse: take fortie measures of good wyne, which dystill by a Lymbecke in Balneo Mariæ: in the first dystillatiõ gather twelue measures, which dystill ouer againe, vntyll no more remayneth or be in the Glasse, then a Mutte shell wyl hold, the same then cast forth, in that it is al flewme: the wyne last dystilled, distyl againe, and the whole leysurely or softly fiue times ouer, in Balneo Mariæ, and the water shal then be prepared. Take after all the aboue sayde symples, as part of them small chopped, & part beaten into fine ponder, which may be brought to pouder, or which powre so much of the dystilled wyne, as wyll well reache fowre fingers aboue the whole, these let stande togyther to infuse for thræ or fowre dayes, vntyll the water be coulored. The wyne after poure into another Glasse, and stoppe the mouth close, that no ayre breathe forth. But on the Feces or groundes remayning, poure freshe wyne, which let so stande to stiepe for seuen or eyght dayes, vntyll the wyne hath drawne and gotten the substaunce of all the infused. That wyne then seperate from the Feces, pouring after the whole wine into a Glasse bodie, which distyll with a head close luted, in Balneo Mariæ, vntyll no moisture remaineth in the Glasse: and then shall you possesse the Quintessence of the foresayde matters, which kæpe dyligently stopped, that it be not touched of the ayre. After distyll wyne of those simples drawne by a Lymbecke, and take or gather the halfe parte of the wyne: for this shall be, the true Quintessence of that wyne. But the other part of the wyne which remaineth in the Glasse, throwe awaye, ỳ it is onely a waterie moysture. Then the Quintessence of the

wyne,

wyne, ioyned with the Quintessence of the other matters, wyll become so yellowe as Golde. To this then adde Muscum Alexandrinum, and Amber greese, of eache one dramme, of Ruberbe two drams, which after the tying in a fine lynnen clothe, hange within the water, and stoppe dylligently the mouth of the Glasse, for it is then wholly perfourmed to vse.

A water of Lyfe, marueylouslie comforting, &c. Dissoluing and coagulating Irone, and other Mettalles, &c. Take of Nutmegs, of Galingale, of Cardamomum, of the Graynes of Paradize, of Cubebæ, of Mace, of Ginger, and of Cynamon: all these brought to powder, and myxed with the strongest White wyne, let all after be beaten and laboured togyther, vnto the stynesse and thicknesse of a Pultyse, which then distyll with a softe fyre, and you shall gather a cleare and pure water. To this water if you myxe a quantytie of Dyle, the Dyle wyll then descende: but if you myxe Camphora with it, then shall the water possesse all the vertues, which the Camphora hath. That if this Camphora water, be mixed with the common water, it then worketh the same as milk, and if it be strayned through a Lynnen cloathe, this water wyll remaine courded: of which you maye after make a Candell, and lyghted, wyll burne lyke the matche or Candle in a Lampe. Now this water profiteth in the colde diseases of the bodye, for it dygesteth, and preserueth flesh from putrifying, the sadde person maketh merrie, & draweth vnto it the vertues of all hearbes, infused in the same: druncke certayne tymes, breaketh the Impostume: it coagulateth & fyxeth Mercurie: it dryeth vp teares of the eyes, the rednesse, & heate of them it helpeth, and cureth such diseased of the splene. It preserueth woundes frō putrifying, it helpeth the Fistula & Canker, reformeth or amendeth cold causes, and the Palsie, it sharpneth & increaseth vnderstanding, and helpeth memory, if the temples sundry times be annointed with it. It maketh a man ioyous and merry, preserueth young age and health, and taketh away the styncke of the mouth and gummes. It maketh olde wyne, of the newe: it defendeth a man against poyson: it taketh awaye the payne, and defenesse of the Eares. Two droppes druncke in a cuppe of the best White wyne, doe marueylously preserue memory: if the same be vsed at the going to bed. The water annointed

on the Temples foure tymes in the wéeke, in the wynter tyme, preserueth memory.

A water of lyfe inuented and drawen, for a noble person: take of Spetierum diambræ, one dram, of Dianthos, halfe a dram, of Pellitory rootes, two drams, of long Pepper, fire drams, of Anacardus, one dram and a halfe, of Xyloaloes one dram: these fynely wrought togeather, infuse in Aqua vitæ of good Valuesie, dystilled seuen times ouer, eyght ounces, which let so stand close stopped, for eyght dayes: after dystill the whole by Balneum Mariæ, according to Arte.

An Aqua vitæ helping Tertian Agues, borrowed out of Theophrastus paracelsus: take a penny worth of Aqua vitæ, and the white of one egge, these beate very well togeather, vntyll they be brought vnto the forme of a Pultyse, which gyue before the comming of the fytte, well an hower or two, and to it also adde a lytle Saffron, &c.

A Golden water, helping the Apoplexie, the Falling sicknesse, and infirmities of the Synewes: take of the leaues and flowers of the Sage, two ounces, of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Gynger, of Cynamon, of Graynes of Paradize, of eache one ounce, of Castory one dram, of the rindes of the Citrone, thræ drams, of Spykenard one dram, of the pure Dyle of Bayes, one dram, all these after the dylligent beating, powre into one measure of the best white wine, & the mouth of the Glasse body close sealed, let so stand to putrysie for fowre dayes, after dystill with a soft fyre, according to Arte.

Another water not vnlyke to the former, procuring and maintayning young age: take of the leaues and flowers of Sage royal, thræ ounces, of Gynger, of Cloues, of Nutmegges, and of the Graynes of Paradyze, of eache halfe an ounce, all these most finelie brought to pouder, powre into two measures of the strongest wyne, close stopped in a Glasse body for foureteene dayes, after set on the head close Luted, and dystill with a softe fyre according to Arte, the water gathered, kepe close stopped in a Glasse. This helpeth the inward colde impostumes: for drunckc with the agreeable water, incontinent breaketh them. It auayleth vnto the Pinne and webbe of the eyes, in clearing and putting them away: it sharpneth also the syght, and cureth the cold Ophthalmia,

with

with a Feather a lytle dropped into the eyes, doth marueylouslye cleare them. It auayleth also both without and within, applyed & druncke: it preuayleth besides against bruses and strypes. It cureth the Gowte, and paine of the ioyntes. And annoynting with it, helpeth the paine of the head, the Apoplexie, the rewme, and any maner coldnesse of the brayne: and druncke, auayleth against the dropsie, helpeth the stomacke, and auayleth against the cough with the water agreeable. I beleeue that it doth preserue yong age, if a lytle of it be druncke euery daye. It cureth also any Scabbe, annointed with it, and the bytte of a mad Dogge, applyed on the byt, and giuen to drincke.

A water of Lyfe, according to Aristotles instruction: Take of Cynamon, of Gynger, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, and of long Pepper, of each halfe an ounce, of Dates halfe an ounce, of Cubebæ, of Graines of Paradize, of Mace, of Almondes, and of Galingale, of eache halfe an ounce, of Sage twelue ounces: all these broken and beaten to powder, infuse after in Malmesie, for eyght dayes in a Glasse bodie, which then distyll with a softe fyre accordyng to Arte.

Another water of Lyfe: take of the rote with the hearbe of the blacke Ellebore prepared (whether in the Quince Apple) fowre ounces, of the flowers of the Drendges, of the flowers of Stoechados, of the flowers of the Pome Cytrone, & of the flowers of Horehounde, of each fowre handfulles, which serueth for the first distillation. For the second distyllation: take of chosen Ruberbe halfe an ounce or one ounce, of the flowres of Borrage and Buglosse, of eache fire handfulles, of great Keysons halfe a pounde, of Mouse eare, of the flowres of the Daisie, of the hearbe of the blacke Ellebore prepared, of eache two handfulles, of the flowres of the Cytrone or Baulme, fire handfulles, of the flowres or leaues of Angelica two handfulles, of the flowres of Dragany, eyght handfuls, of Lycorys scraped halfe a pounde, these after the brusing, distyll according to Arte. Also take of rectifyed wine vnto the vttermost, foure measures, which powre on the Spices, and let the whole infuse for eyght dayes, sturring it euery daye twyse or thryse: after distyll with a soft fyre, and on such wyse let it be done, a seconde and thyrde tyme. After of chosen Honny cleane skymmed, and

of oyle Olyue, of each halfe a measure, let these be mixed with the wine distylled, and distilled togyther with a most soft fire, for then taketh it away the stincke in the wyne, and swœtneth the wyne, & taketh away the stincke and burning of the hearbes. But if you wyll haue it better, let the wine be fylled with the flowers of the Cytrone Stoechados, & distylled againe with a most soft fyre. After take of this Aqua vitæ two measures, of white Sugar one pounde, and thus corrected let it be most finelye brought to pouder, and set on the coales, euer sturring it about, vntyll the whole Sugar be dyssolued in it, and it shall be performed & done in. xxix. dayes. After take of the best Cynamon, one pounde, which bring to fine pouder, the same infuse for eyght or tenne dayes, sturring it once or twise euery daye, after straine and wring the same hard in a presse. If you be mynded to haue it smell and taste pleasaunter, then adde to it of Muske and Amber græse, according to your discretion. For this lycour is of a maruaylous efficacie in the decay and faynting of the heart: in myxing it with Electuaries, and Cordiall Medicines, as you know that vnderstand practise.

An Aqua vitæ aromatyzated, of great vertue, seruing vnto all colde grieffes of the stomacke; the makyng of which is glory-

ous and rare water, is on this wyse. Take of Nutmegges, of Cloues, of Galingale, of Cardamomum, of Cubebæ, of Mace, of Cynamon, of Gynger, of Saffron, and of Frankinsence, of eache one ounce: these beaten in a grosse manner, myre dilly-gentlye togyther: after powre all these into a Glasse bodye, verye well fensed with lute, on which powre fire pyntes of the finest Aqua vitæ, the whole let stande togyther for fyre or eyght dayes, then dystyll the lycour, with his head and Receauer in Ashes, and a redde water wyll be gathered, which is verye singular and precious: For this (as aboue vttered) helpeth all grieffes of the bodye, proceeding of a colde cause, and both cleanseth and healeth all woundes, without any griefe, it procureth a good memorye, helpeth the coughe, and putteth awaye heauinesse of mynde, and many other matters it worketh, as by tryall maye be knowne: this borrowed out of the synguler practises, of the famous Greake Leonard Tiorauant.

A maruaylous water of Lyfe, that auayleth in the Apoplerie and fallyng sicknesse, drunckc morning and Euening, but better if taken euerye mornyng. In the Euening three or fowre droppes taken with a slyce of breade, comforteth both the heart and Brayne, and all the powers and vertues of the Brayne and bodye. It dryeth vp all humours aboue nature or not naturall, and all other superfluityes also, whether those procede of a hote or colde cause, and preserueth naturall heate in his temperament. Yet persons vnder thyrtye yeares of age, maye not often vse or dryncke of the water, vnlesse they be muche charged with many colde humours: but verye apte and agreeable, to olde and colde persons.

The vertue of this water, can not sufficientlye be expressed, in that the same auayleth both within, and without the bodye. Against the plague, let it be taken the same daye, with good Venice Triacle. Annointed within the Nosethrelles, very much comforteth. And is a singular Medycine against the Apoplerie, and falling sicknesse: it is also the mother of all Medycines, for it comforteth the Matrice, and Wombe at any tyme, yf it runneth to muche, thys stayeth it, and lyke prouoketh it, if neede bee.

Take of Sage halfe a pounde, of Wormewood two drams, of the flowers of Organy fire drams, of Bytony halfe an ounce, of Rosemary halfe an ounce, of Maiorام one ounce, of Penny royal two drams, of Roses one ounce and a halfe, of Hysope two drams, of Sauorye two drams, of Parcelye one ounce and a halfe, of the rootes of Parcelie one ounce, of Polypodie, and of Pympernell, of eache two drams, of Lauender one ounce, of Tormentyll halfe an ounce, of Bistorta fire drams, of Valerian two drams, of Maisterwort one dram, or a halfe, of Radicis benedictæ one ounce, of Ruta fire drammes, of Juniper berries one ounce, of Gynger one ounce and a halfe, of Nutmegges, and of Mace, of eache halfe an ounce, of Cloues fire drams, of Cynamon fire drams, of Cubebæ, and of Cardamomum, of eache two drams, of Galingale halfe an ounce, of the Graynes of Paradize one dram, of the long and black Pepper, of each two drams, of Saffron one dram, of Calamus aromaticus halfe an ounce, of Zedoaria, of Corticis baccarum lauri, of each two drams, of Bay berryes halfe an ounce, of Coliander halfe an ounce, of Annise and Lycorys, of eache one ounce and a halfe, of Triacle two drams, of manus Christi, and of Sugarcandy, of eache halfe an ounce, of Cummine, of Carrowayes, and of Dyttany, of eache two drams, of Ruberbe one dram, of Nigella, & rindes of the Orrendge, of eache halfe an ounce, of the conserue of Roses, one ounce, of Psydia two drams or thrée, of Honny halfe a pounde, lastly adde of Muske the sixténe part of a dram, of Amber grease so much, of Camphora halfe a dram, of whyte Sugar one ounce, of the sublymed wine, fiue times of wyne, and not of the Feces thrée measures. The hearbes and rootes beaten in a grosse manner, powre into an earthen Jugge well stopped for thrée dayes, and in the fourth daye, let the whole be sublymed. After let the Spyces be beaten and not searced, which powre in: and let stand to infuse for tenne dayes, in the Jugge close stopped, and once or twyse a daye sturre the whole about. Then let the whole be sublymed in a Glasse bodie with a narrowe necke, and Receauer artlye fastoned to it, and when it shall distyll whyte forth, or styncke, then is it sufficient. And then poure into it these foure, as the Muske, the Amber, the Camphora, and Sugar broken: but the other thrée not broken, which let stande togyther for thrée or foure dayes,

sturring it euery daye once or twyse, from the bottome, with a wooden spattell: let these then stande for other thrée or foure dayes, vntyll the whole be setled, and that it appeare cleare, which being cleare, powre forth, in strayning the same through a fyne Lynnen cloth into a Glasse. But in the ende when the lycour wareth troubled, myre togither againe, and let it setle againe, then straine againe, as afore, & continue the like doing, vntyl you haue purchased all that which is cleare, which myre altogyther, in képing it in a tynne Bottell, for that the Glasse destroyeth it, and let it be kept in no hote place, and the vertue of it endureth for two or thrée yéres, or a longer tyme. When you wyll vse or gyue of it, poure forth a lytle of it apart, in stopping againe the rest. The remnaunt or that resting, you may drye on a cloth in the shadow, & on the whole then powre two measures of cleare and good wine, close stopped in an earthen Jugge for tenne dayes, after distyll according to Arte, and the sublymed wine kéepe in a vessel close stopped, and it shall be a noble water, although not so mightye, as the first water: for this auayleth annoynted without, or applyed on places with a Lynnen cloth wette on it, in many infirmityes and grieffes. At the first a strong fyre ought to be made of coales, vntyll it become so hote, that you cannot suffer your finger vpon it, then drawe away and abate the fire, and so procéede with a softe fire, that if you touch it, you may be able to suffer the finger vpon: and yet let not the fire be ouer soft, nor ouer strong in heate, least the substaunce maye be dryed in the potte. Many tymes also a droppe falling prouue with the finger, for on such wyse shall you redilye perceyue, when his facultie and strength is feebled or lessened, or that his sauour be chaunged odious or stincking: for if it be felt on such wise, then chaunge the Receauer, as is afore taught.

A sublymed wyne of D. Ambrosius lung, described for a Noble person: Take of the inner part of the Cynamon thrée ounces, of Gynger, of Cloues, of eache one ounce, of the red Saunders, two ounces, of Mace, of Nutmegges, of blacke Pepper, of Galingale, of Cubebæ, of Cardamomum, of Annise, of Fennell, of Coriander prepared, of Spetierum aromatici Rosati, of Diambræ, of Dianthos, of Maiorani, of Basill, of Lauéder flowers, of Rosemary flowers, and of Spyknarde, of eache halfe an ounce: all these beate in a

grosse maner, to which then adde of red Roses two handfuls and a halfe, of good Malmesie foure pyntes or two, of sublimed wyne. ri. or. vj. pyntes of Rosewater Musked, one pynt and a halfe, of the water of Cloues and of Cinamon (that is of the water) of each two ounces, of Sugarcandye brought to pouder, thrée poundes: let all these stand to infuse, for fowre dayes. After let a decoction be made according to Arte, and clarified after the accustomed maner.

A water of Lyfe, being a great secrete of Maister Edwardes: Take of Cynamon, of Cloues, of Nutmegs, of Gynger, of Zedoaria, of Galingale, of the long and blacke Pepper, of Juniper berryes, of the ryndes of the Cytrone, of the rindes of the Orenges, of Baye berries, of Sage leaues, of Basill, of Rosemary, of Mace, of Spyknard, of Ligni aloes, of Cubebæ, of Cardamomum, of Calamus aromaticus, of Stoecados Arab. of Chamcepityos, of Myrre, of Mastycke, of Olibanũ, of the sædes and leaues of the Dyll, & of the sædes of Mugwort, of eache one dram, of drye Frygs, of Reysons, of the meate of Dates, of swéte Almondes, of Pynaple kernels, of eache one dram and a halfe, of white and pure Honny sixe ounces, of harde and white Sugar, vnto the waygbt of all the aboue sayde. All these beaten and myxed togyther, distyll by a Lymbecke of Glasse, fiue tymes ouer.

A water of Lyfe, helping ioynt aches, and synewes drawne togither, and the Crampe of colde: Take of Cloues, of Mace, of each thrée drams, of the graines of Paradize two drams, of long pepper two drams, of Nutmegs, of Ginger, of Lauender, of Basil, of Hysope, & of Baulm, of each one ounce, of Galingale, of the flowers of Rosemary, & of sage, of each halfe an ounce, of Xyloaloes two drãs, of fine Muske, halfe a scruple: all these brought to pouder, poure into fowre pyntes of Aqua vitæ (distilled out of Malmesie) for fourteene daies, which after distyl in Balneó Mariæ according to Art.

A water seruing vnto many harde infirmyties and diseases: For this water cureth the Canker, the Fistula, Sinus, Morbum atonicum, the falling sicknesse, the ryng worme, the Serpigo, the ioynt sicknesse, the Goute, and any paine of the synewes, whether the same shall procéde of hote cause, or cold: the making of which, is on this wyse: Take of burning water, fine and pure, tenne or sixteene pyntes, of Ina one handfull, of Sagapeni halfe an ounce,

of

of Cubebæ, one ounce and a halfe, of Xyloaloes, two drams, of chosen Myrre halfe a dram, of Aloes hepanticke halfe an ounce, of Aristolochia, of Ammoniaci, of Opopanacis, of chosen Cadanum, of eache halfe an ounce, of Sarcocollæ halfe a dram, of Frankinsence, thrée ounces, of Mastick halfe an ounce, of Gumme Arabicke so much, of the red Saunders two drams, of Spyknard, one ounce, of Galingale halfe an ounce, of Saffrō two drams, of Mumia halfe an ounce, of Gum Elemi thrée ounces, of Galbanum halfe a dram, of Storax, and of Cloues, of eache one dram, of Nutmegs halfe an ounce, of chosen Cinamon halfe an ounce, of Graines of Paradize, or of Amomum halfe an ounce, of Resina liquidæ fyue poundes, of Turpentyne thrée poundes, of Dragons blood, and of Castorie, of eache halfe an ounce, of these let a lycour be dystylled according to Arte. This borrowed out of Fumanellus.

A syngular water for the preseruing of youth, and staying backe of olde age: the making of which, is on this wyse. Take of Ligni aloes, of Cloues, of Gynger, of Galingale, of Cynamon, of Mace, of Nutmegs, of long Pepper, of Calamus aromaticus, of Cubebæ, of Rubarbe, of the graynes of Paradize, of Cardamomum, of each two drams, of Rosemary, of Celondine, of Mercurie, of the blessed Thystle, of Imperatoria, and of the white Dittany, of eache one ounce, all these after the beatyng infuse in fyre pyntes of the best Aqua vitæ (that serueth for the Quintessence) which let so remayne for eyght dayes, after distyll the lycour in Balneo Mariæ according to Arte. Of that water gathered, adde to eache pynte, two ounces of fyne Sugar dyssolued in Rosewater, and eyght graynes of Muske, which dillygentlye kæpe in a Glasse close stopped. This syngular water druncke euerye morning, vnto the quatitye of one or two drammes at a tyme, preserueth the personne a long tyme in health and perfyte strength: in that the same heateth the stomacke being colde, increaseth naturall heate, and causeth good digestion of meate, through which, nature is preserued long lustye and young. This also heateth the bloud in the Veynes, in suche manner, that the same causeth it to runne, and worcke his effectes without impedyment. It dryeth vp colde and moyste humours, whiche hynder the working of nature, and worcketh many other helpes. This

borrowed out of the singular practises, of the Greke Leonar. Tiorauant.

A water not to be mysliked, yeldinge and working many matters: for this helpeth the Goute, ioynt sicknesses, the dystillation of the head, preserueth young age, and strength: gyueth also wyt and memorie, reuyueth the spyrites, and causeth them purer. The making of which is on this wyse: take of burning water, three or foure tymes distylled ouer, foure pyntes, of Rosemarye flowers one pound, of the toppes of the branches of the same, halfe a pound: these stiepe togyther for a daye, and drawe in a double vessell, with a long necked Receauer, the neather part of it resting in a colde place. For we so name it, sayth Galen, when in a Pan or Bettyl, which containeth the hote water, another vessell standeth. Of thys water thus distylled by a Lymbecke, take halfe a pynte, of Nutmegges, of Galingale, of Cloues, of Cardamomum, of Mace, and of Cubebæ, of eache thrée ounces, of white Amber, one ounce and a halfe, of Ligni aloes so much, of Castorye, and of Spyknarde, of eache two drams, these beaten seuerall and apart, and compounded after altogyther, vntyll they be come vnto a certaine thycknesse, and then distylled againe togyther, kæpe to your vse. For an ounce of the aboue sayde water, druncke with a slyce of white bread, auayleth so much, as a Baulme: This Fumanellus, as the Authour supposeth.

## Of the Iuyces or drawing of Iuyces, out of Symples and compound matters.

### *The. jx. Chapter.*

IUyce, which of the Grekes is properlie named χυλος and the working of the same, termed, χύλωσις, is that which is pressed or wringed out of symple or compounde matters brused, chopped, or stieped. But Iuyces are otherwyse pressed out, as eyther out of the leaues or braunches of the hearbes, beaten alone, and that grœne and full of iuyce, or out of fruytes, as out of Grapes, not rype or grœne, Pomegranates, Seruices, Medlars, wyld Sloes, Quinces, Lemons, &c. Or out of hearbes hauing lytle moysture, and the same clammye, as the Iuie, the Purselan, Cotylidone, the Houselyke, &c. Out of which not simplie a iuyce, can be had or gotten,

an, but through water poured vpon, or other lycour, lyke to the properties of them, that neede wringing or pressing out, that pressed out togither with the same humour, the force and vertue of the symple hearbe maye so be purchased: or if bruised and put into a strayner or Bagge, and hanged in a colde Seller or place, that the iuyce by lytle and lytle, may droppe into a dyshe or Porrendger set vnder. Of these, and such lyke drawings forth of iuyces, which in shoppes, in a vessell with a narrow mouth, oyle being poured vpon finger highe, or sprinckled with Salt, as appeareth of the iuyce of vnripened fruites, vnto Phisick vse, set vp and kept, we meane here to intreate nothing thereof; nor the lyke of certaine others, which in the Sun, by a dayly mouing, are dryed and thyckned, and that in the shadow, as the iuyce of Sloes: in an Ouen or Furnace, or other hote place, included and hãged to drye. But we wyll onely intreate of those iuyces, which are described out of rootes, and the dryer hearbes, or such hauing but verye lytle moysture, stieped for certaine dayes in water, or any other lycour, distylled after by Balneum Mariæ, that seperated from the watery moysture, that substaunce of the matter infused, pure and sincere may be left somwhat grosser: or without distyllation, by boyling only conuerted into a vapour hauing a straunge humour, the substaunce of the matter infused may thicken, strayned before, or the whole water distylled by Fyltre, &c. And the vse of this drawing forth, or substaunce purchased, which of the iuyce taken in a smal quantity, ya doeth great commodities in our bodyes. For where of Medicines in the whole substance, is wont to be giuen one ounce: of the iuyce drawne, sufficeth onelye one dramme: in which vndoubtedlye maye the sicke be much delighted and pleased, especiallye seeing many are wont much to abhorre the takyng of Medicines.

And this is to be noted, in the drawinges: that if the spirit shal not be sufficient pure, or dilligently seperated, insomuch that somwhat of the earthinesse yet remayneth, and maye containe, that then the vertue or propertye of the matter drawne is myred to this earthynesse, and ascendeth and euaporateth togyther. But the sincere and pure spirit, doth cause this leaste, in that out of the matter drawne, this descendeth without any sauour or taste: and

for

for that cause is the spyrit easilie seperated by Balneum Mariæ, whose heate excéedeth not the degree of heate, which consisteth or is in mans vryne. Yet it behoueth also that the wate, by which the washing is caused, be verie subtyll, euen lyke as the spyrit of the wyne, least the euyll qualitie of the water may ascende togyther. But a sure tryall and knowledge of the water is, if it shalbe without taste or sauour.

The drawing of hearbes, and other remedies, with burning water, perfytelie distylled in Balneo Mariæ, &c. As out of Rubarbe Agaricke, Ellebore, and Guaicum, according to Theophrastus instruction.

*The.x. Chapter.*

THe artificiall drawing of symple matters, are wrought after this manner: Fyrst let purest and best Aqua vitæ be chosen, which is sufficient effectuous vnto the drawing forth and purchasing the properties of the hearbes. Then take Sage, or any lyke symple, out of the which you determine to drawe a iuyce, the same laye in a drye ayre, towarde the Northe especiallye. Where after it shalbe a lytle dryed, shred or choppe finelie, and powre the whole into a Glasse, whose mouth shalbe sufficient wyde, that is, two fyngers broade, that when you wyll, you maye easily get or drawe forth what soeuer is put in, on which powre the Aqua vitæ, or spirit of the wyne. well the lytle fynger breadth aboue the hearbe. After couer the vessel dilligently, in this maner: let paste be made, with which let the mouth be a finger breadth stopped round about, nert to which binde vppon a fayre white Paper, and let it be so stopped, that it maye onely sticke to the sydes about the mouth of the Glasse. This Paper thus set on, let paste againe be layd on rounde about the place, aboue taught, and another newe Paper againe bound vpon the same. Then a thyrd time laye paste vpon, and rounde about the sydes of the mouth, and let a thyrde Paper be fastened, which coueretb fullye ouer, that the mouth through the paste and Paper maye closelie be stopped. After couer the whole with ware, although this bee not so needefull. These thus orderlie handled and done, let the vessel after be set for two or three dayes in a hote place; according as the hearbe put in, shall be of a

thycker

thycker or thinner substaunce, and shall so néede to stiepe a longer or shorter tyme. At the ende of which tyme, powre the spirit into another vessell, and couer it againe: and the hearbes remayning, presse or wring through a Lynnen cloth, so stronglie as is possible, (or that you can doe by your strength) and after the wrynging, throwe them awaye. Then powre other freshe hearbes againe of the same kynde, and prepared as aboue taught, powre into the same spyrit, which stiepe, and presse forth, and the same repeate thrée or fowre tymes ouer, euen as you wyll purchase the drafte mightie or weake. That if the matter, out of the which a iuyce shall be drawne, shall be of great price, as is the Rubarbe, & Lignum aloes: then not once pouring of Aqua vitæ on it is sufficient, but dyuers and often tymes, that whatsoeuer of the spirit or propertie of the symple shall be, maye wholie be lefte in the water. Now after the spirit of the wine, shall abound in the facultie of the hearbs, in so much that it shal in a maner haue lost the proper tast or sauour, then presse or wring forth the hearbes, and the same which shall be pressed forth, dylligentlie and subtyllie distyl by Fylter, and vse when néede shall requyre. Or the spirit of the wyne from the propertie of the hearbes, shall be easyer seperated by distyllation in Balneo Mariæ, in drawing forth eyther the halfe, or all togyther, vntyll it shall come vnto an extreame waterynesse, or vntyll it bée thyckened as a Sauce, or the iuyce dryed and hardened, which may be brought to powder, accordyng as you wyll applye and vse the same. For when much moysture shall be, in the drawing forth, then after the seperation of the wyne, is it a noate or token, that the spirit of the wyne was not syncere and pure. But where the spyrit of the wyne shall be sufficient myghtye, and that in the ende of the distyllation; no waterynesse remayneth and insueth, then take the distylled water of the same symple, and poure to that drawne, and myre dylligentlye togyther with a quyll or Feather, that the spirit yet remayning or left behynde in the matter, maye be myred togyther with the water poured forth: then drawe againe by Lymbecke, the water poured forth, and the same may you so often repeate, vntyll no spirit of the wyne be fealt or perceyued in the drawing, the which lyke may thus be knowne or proued.

When

When no wine mixture of the spirit is dystilled togither with the water, but a pure water onely, then may you iudge and perceyue, that the same to be sufficient.

But I doe counsell (sayth the Authour) & the same also is of vse and practise, that to the drakt or substance of the hearbs, let the proper water be poured, yet afore distylled apart, euen as I haue aboue vttered in the drawing of the Sage. And in the same maner maye the spirites of the wine be gotten, as by pouring the water of the Sage distylled in the ende, and very well mixed togyther, and seperated againe. And such a drawing forth is excellent, and is preserued many yeares.

An order and waye by which the iuyce, of eache hearbe, may be obtained: as in the distylled water of any hearbe, powre the drye hearbe powdered, which infuse in hote water for a time, but boyle it nothing at all. After straine the same, then into the strayning powre againe the drye hearbe of the same kind in powder, & lyke infused, straine againe, which often repeate, and in the ende distyl it in Balneo Mariæ, that the thynner part may be dissolued into a vapour, and that which shall after remaine in the bottome, wyll be so thicke as Honny, and iuyce of the hearbe: and in the Receauer is only gathered, the water of the hearbe: Or thus.

Of the herbe whose lycour you would distyl, presse out the iuyce, & the remnaunt of the expression distilled togither with ẏ iuyce, the lycor shalbe ẏ effectuouller & clearer as I heare, sayth D. Gesnerus.

A verie comely maner, and nothing so laborious or painfull, by which the true substaunce, or Quintessence, & the water also may easilye be drawne, out of any Symple, or hearbe, or rote: and this maner also shall serue and be apte, for diuers fruites, as that the iuyces pressed out and putrified.

Take the rote or hearbe gathered in the aptest time, & dryed in the shadow or ayre, and the same in a cleane vessell, poured in vpõ the proper water drawne otherwise by distyllatiõ, which infuse so long togyther, vntyl ẏ water hath purchased the colour of the infused mater, thẽ seperate the water into another vessel apart, which kæpe close stopped. And to the rote or hearbe poure ẏ other water distylled, and let them stand againe couered, vnto the chaũging of the colour of the water, thẽ as (aboue taught) seperate the water, &

myre

myre it with the first, which so often repeate, vntyll no more wyll issue forth, and that the rote or hearbe, obtaineth no more strength at all. Which done, the waters gathered in a Cucurbite, distyll in Balneo Mariæ, with the head and Receauer set to after Arte, that all the water may ascend & be gathered, and the mater or substance be ingrossed as paste, or a Pultyse. Which when it shall so come vnto, drawe forth the grosse matter left in the bottome of the Cucurbite, and when you haue poured it into a Basen or other cleane vessell, sturre the whole about with a most easy and gentle heate: as nygh to a Furnace, or on hote ymbers, that ỳ superfluous moysture may by lytle & litle within certaine dayes euaporate forth, and the same matter attaine the stynesse of an Electuary, or else of Honny: then haue you purchased the best & most pretious substaunce of the matter drawne, or the Quintessence, with which, euen with a most small quantitie, you shall doe more, then with great quantityes of the rotes or hearbes. And let this be kept in a Syluer, or Tynnie vessell close stopped, which the older it shall be before the occupying, the better wyll it be to vse. And further note, that the water drawne by distyllation, no lesse auaileth, then the other waters distylled of the hearbes or rotes.

Another manner, of drawing forth of substaunces: Take any

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dyle rote, as the rote of Petasitis, the same brought to fine pouder, & put into a Cucurbite, poure vpon a sufficient quantitie of wyne: the Cucurbite dilligentlie luted, set into Balneo Mariæ, and let the wyne be drawne forth. When out of this wyne you shall haue drawne a cuppe meane full, and that the matter which is in the Cucurbyte, shall be cooled, powre then the same water or wyne which you haue drawne forth, & distyll it againe in Balneo Mariæ, and the same repeate or doe thræ tymes ouer, if næde shall be, or oftner, vntyll all the propertie through the decoction shall consist in the wyne. This being done, wring the substaunce gently with the handes, and that pressed forth dylligentlye kæpe. For this is so precious as Gold: and where you wyl, the substaunce in the glasse maye be set in the Sunne, that the wyne maye euaporate, and an oylinesse onely remaine in the bottome.

Another maner of drawing forth, verye singular, of an vncertaine Authour: Take your Quintessence, in which infuse your proper simple, or compound for fouretæne houres, grosely brought to pouder, and set rather in a colde place, then hote to infuse: and the proper Quintessence shall drawe to it, the fired spirit of your matter, and be lyke in propertie to it: and when you shall sæ the Quintessence coloured, of the matter infused, seperate then the same artificiallie by an instrument, which dylligentlye kæpe in a Glasse, close stopped with ware.

Take againe your proper Quintessence symple, and poure it vpon your matter afore infused (which is now seperated, by the instrument) and let it remayne againe to infuse, for xxiiij. howres, in a colde place: after it be coloured againe, seperate the Quintessence againe by an instrument, frō the substaunce infused (as you know) & that seperated, adde to the former Quintessence coloured.

And poure vpon the simple essence of al your substaunce infused, & seperate the same so often, vntyll your substaunce infused wyll yæld no more colour, or colour the Quintessence no more.

Take your Quintessence gathered, which poure into a long necked Cucurbite, setting vpon his Lymbecke or head, & luted according to Arte, set into Balneum Mariæ, after distyll the Quintessence with a soft fyre, vntyll you shall sæ it come vnto the stynesse of Pappe in the bottome of the Cucurbite, and shall haue in the

bottome

bottome of the substance infused, the spirit remaining fixed, which gather artificiallie into a Syluer vessell.

A most singular, and the profitablest manner of drawing iuyces out of hearbes. Take greene Sage, and drawe a water out of the same by distyllation: or let the dryed Sage be taken, on which powre the water, that from it the subtyller parte maye be seperated, but the grosser Sauge infused, stiepe for certayne dayes, whiche after distyll according to Arte. In this distylled water, stiepe againe the dryed Sauge, in suche manner, that the water maye couer the Sauge, well two or thrée fyngers aboue: and let the whole stande close stopped in a Jugge or potte, that it maye breathe verye lyttle out, in water temperatelye hote. After let the Sauge be pressed forth, and the Sauge lyke dryed, as aboue vttered, stiepe againe in this water, and the same repeate thrée or fowre tymes. Which done, let the water be seperated, which vnto another drawing maye aptlye serue, or vnto other vses. And the same drawne, euaporate in an earthen vessell, and that in a Furnace, or some other hote place, vntyll it come vnto such a stykneſſe, which best lyketh the practisioner.

When you wyll purchase the true substannce, out of the Rubarbe, the Elleboze, the Agaricke, the woode of the Ashe, and other symples of lyke kynde: then procéde in the lyke order, as aboue vttered. As fyrst, powre vpon the spyrit, which infuse so long vntyll it be verie dæpe coloured, then powre the same forth, straine it, and the spirit by litle and lytle seperate in Balneo: and this powre againe to the abouesayde Rubarbe, which infuse for a certaine space in a hote place, vntyll it purchaseth colour, or be coloured, then straine the same, and seperate againe by distyllation in Balneo: which so often repeate, vntyll the spyrit through the Rubarbe be coloured no more. The same then presse or wring out stronglye, and distyll by Fylter, for it hath or purchaseth after a certaine qualytie of the tenacitye or clamminesse of the Rubarbe, which in the drawing forthe is vnprofitable, yet many profitable partes of it yssue togyther, which are not to be neglected: and for that cause ought after this manner, to dystyll by Fylter.

By

By the beake or nose of the Lymbecke, with a thread draw the Fyltre of a finger breadth cut, so highe vp, that for the strayghtnes of the Nose, the Fyltre wyll no further followe: yet taking hede that in the strong drawing, you breake not the Glasse: which done, powre the spirit to be filtered into the Lymbecke stopped with wet Paper. The spyrit distylled by Fylter, to the drawing, which was afore seperated, powre againe into the Glasse (seing much cleaueth to the Glasse, for that cause into the first Glasse, into which the spyrit was infused, all the spyrites of the Rubarbe are to be strayned, and vnto the seperation poured) not caring or regarding, that the one drafte, euen now before may be found in the Glasse, for all the draftes are necessarie to be ioyned, and vnto the ende of the water distylled mixed togyther, and seperated againe, vntyl the water be cleare drawne forth. And the draft may be done, eyther in a drye manner, or in a moyst forme, euen as it shall please any practisioner.

Out of the wood of the Ashe, is a draft gotten with easye labour, for the spyrit once powred vpon, and the wood stieped in it for foure dayes, after the lycour powred forth, and other freshe wood put into it as afore, and the same repeated and done for two or thrée tymes, according as you desire a great or lytle yelde of the draft: after let the lycour be cleared by Fyltre, but seperated by distyllation.

The extraction or drawing forth of Turbith, of Agaricke, or of any other purging Medicine: take any of the Purgatiues, as the Turbith or Agaricke, or any other with his correctiue: the same thus brought to pouder, put vp into a bagge of fine Lynnen cloth, or white Taffatie, and put eyther bagge, into the same part of the Lymbeck, which sendeth forth the conieled vapours by the Nose: but into the bottome of the Cucurbite poure on Aqua vitæ rectifyed, which contayneth or hath no flewme in it, which distyll by the same, which in the bagges included, are placed in the Lymbecke, & on such wyse is all the property of the Purgatiue drawne forth. Which done, washe dillygentlye and purelie the bodie, and the water drawne powre againe into the bodye, into whose mouth put a Spunge, and the head set on, distyll the Aqua vitæ through a Spunge, and in the bottome wyll a certayne thicke matter lyke

to

to Honny remayne, which is the true substaunce, and drawing of the matter stieped.

Of the Agaricke, the Turbith, the Colocynthis, the Rubarbe, the Berberis, the Sumach, the flowers of Pomegranates, and others eyther laxatyue, or restrictyue, or sweete smelling. Take of Agaricke (or of any Medycine) the same artlye bring to pouder: which powre into a Glasse bodye set in Balneo, and powre vpon burning water, after the sealing, let it stand for a naturall daye, to dyssolue, then drawe it, by strayning through a Lynnen cloth, without wrynging hard. After powre it againe into a vessell with so much water, as afore, and let it be cyrculated for xxiiij. houres in Balneo, and then strayned. These strayninges gathered, powre into a large vessell, which artlie drawe with a head and Receauer annexed, (the water if you wyll, keepe dylligentlye, which wyll serue to other vses,) and when it shall come vnto a thycknesse of Honny, or stykness, drawe the same forth, and make Trochises or flatte balles of it after Arte, which vse according to skyll.

The drawing of Rubarbe: take of chosen Rubarbe fowre drams, the same brought to pouder, powre into the waters agreable, which let stande to infuse for a daye and a nyght, and then stronglye pressed or wringed out. Vnto the substaunce pressed forth adde Sugarcandie, so much as you shall thincke nedefull, and lyghtlie in the euaporating in Sande, drye it, vnto the thicknesse of an electuarye.

Or on such wyse: the infusion of Rubarbe, is commodiculye wrought, in the iuyces of Borrage & Buglosse. After the infusion for a whole daye in a double vessell, let it be boyled vnto the consumption of a thyrd part away, and then pressed or wringed forth. The iuyce pressed forth, and myxed with Sugarcandie, boyle vnto an euen stykness. For so may it be preserued and kept, many yeares. The Feces or groundes after the pressing forth, are not to be throwne awaye: in that there consisteth a great vse of these, in bynding of the bellye, especiallie in the perilous scouring Dysenteria. But the proper iuyse doth verie gentlie louse the belly, yea in Infantes without harme.

The extracion or drawing forth of Rubarbe, which the learned D. Gesnerus purchased of a singuler Phisition: the Rubarbe may

in the same maner be infused, as the rootes of the blacke Elleboze, which hereafter shall be vttered and taught: but in the water of Cynamon, and with the syzupe of Roses solutiue, ought the iuyce of Rubarbe be gotten and made.

Agaricke in the affectes oz griefes of the head, and the Rewme, wozcketh better, if with the infusion and decoction it be pzepared, than if dzawne, and the same may also be hardlie dzawne. But if you wyll thzoughly dzawe a iuyce out of it, then doe the same with the oyle of Annise sædes in conduite water, oz with the water of Annise sædes, the oyle cleane taken of.

The dzawing of the black Elleboze, described of a Phisitiõ of Cæsaria: let the rindes of the rote of the black Elleboze, the pythes taken fozth, be infused in ẏ water of Annise sædes, frõ which ẏ oyle is newly seperated, & let the same rest to infuse foz. xxiiij. houres, oz as long as you wyll, after boyle ẏ whole togyther, vntyll the rootes remaine, & that the water in a maner be cõsumed, which after by a mighty strength wzung fozth. In ẏ end boile the same pzessed fozth, with ẏ syzupe of Roses solutiue, vnto a sufficient thicknesse, which put vp in an earthẽ vessel glased, & vse when nede requireth. The dose oz quantity at a time, is frõ one scruple, vnto a scruple & a half: & this purgeth the Melancholy humour, without griefe oz harme. This infusiõ also, very much pleased D. Mõtanus, foz he repozted ẏ Hypocrates alwaies in ẏ giuing oz ministring of ẏ black Elleboze, accustomed to take & vse also Annise, as a speciall cozrectour of it.

Another extraction oz dzawing fozth of the black Elleboze, described of Doctour Hieronymi Heroldy: take of the iuyce of Bozrage and of Buglosse, of each two poundes, which straine & purifye that they may be cleare, to these after adde of Fennel rootes, of Succorie, of Sperage, & of Parcelie, of each fowze ounces, of the fruites of Sebesten, and of Iniubarum, of each two ounces, of the lesser colde sædes, of each half an ounce, let these be boyled in. xvi. pints of water, vnto a thyzd part consumed, to the strayning adde ẏ abouesayd iuyces, which boyle on a lytle fyze: then ioyne of the rootes of the true blacke Elleboze, foure poundes, which so long boile, vntyl the rootes appeare as vncouered, the whole then strongly wzing, and boyle after with a soft fyze, vnto the thicknesse of Honny.

A solutyue extraction oz dzawing fozth, inuented of D. D. Magenbuch; Take of Colocynthis fize dzams, & two scruples, of Agaricke

halfe an ounce, of Rubarbe two drams, of chosen Cynamon fowre scruples, of Azari, of Spykenard, of red Roses, of Mastick, and of Ligni aloes, of eache one dram, of lyquide Storax foure scruples, of good Malmesie one measure: of the whole, let an infusion, and an extraction or distyllation be caused, lyke a Quintessence.

Another solutyue extraction or drawing forth, inuented of the same Doctor, whose dose or quãtitye is from one scruple vnto halfe a dram, to a mane from halfe a dram, vnto two scruples or a whole dram: take of the Pulpe of Colocinthis fire drams, & two scruples, of whyte Turbith and gummie ten drams, of Stœchados arabick, halfe an ounce, of Diagridium thræ drams (otherwise fire drams) of white Agaricke halfe an ounce, of chosen Rubarbe thræ drams, of the inner part of the Cynamõ fiue scruples, of the rote of Azari, of Spykenard, of red Roses, of Mastick, & of Lignum aloes, of each foure scruples, of Aloes hepatick one ounce & a halfe, & two drams, of lyquide Storax two scruples, and thræ graines: these chopped and beaten, infuse for a time in sublimed wyne, which rectifye, and make an Electuarie of the same according to arte.

¶ The description of another Electuarie, in a maner lyke to the former, which at Norimberge is reported to be drawne, & the same after this maner was prepared: take of Colocynthis one ounce & fiue drams, of blacke Ellebore, & of the East Senee, of each halfe an ounce, of the whytest Agaricke one ounce, of ẏ best Raned halfe an ounce, otherwise of his top one ounce, with ẏ Rubarb not so excellent, & of Diagridij one ounce & .vi. drãs, of Cynamon two drams, & two scruples, of Turbith, and of Stœchados arabicke, of eache two ounces, and a halfe, of red Roses, of Ligni aloes of Mastick of Ligni paradisi, of Myrre, of Mader, of Azori, of Spyknarde, & of lyquide Storax, of each fiue scruples: let an infusiõ or putrifactiõ be made of all these for certaine dayes, as eyther .x. xij. or .xiiij. daies, with the essence of wyne, that is, the Aqua vitæ thrise distylled ouer, hote, & the iuyce after pressed forth, ioyned or mixed with Aloes prepared, thræ ounces. But the Aloes was in this maner prepared: it was finely shred or cut, & the Aloes vnto the quantity of a pound, eyther more or lesse, was put into a Vason, or pan, or pot, to which added of Rosevineger, and of Rosewater, of each, so much as shal suffice, yet let there be more of the Rosevyneger, then of the Rosewater. And let these boyle togyther with a softe fyre, for two or

thre boylinges, after straine it by stronglye wrynging forth. The substaunce strayned boyle againe with a soft fyre vnto the styfnesse of Aloes, continuallye sturring it about with a spatle. And when it shalbe through colde, let it be kept to vse. The Spyces aboue named, shred before finelye, then beaten, and Aqua vitæ after powred on these (thryse distylled ouer) so much as shal suffice, sturring the same often euery day: after wryng the whole through a Lynnen cloth, grosse or course, and that stronglye, then let the waterye moysture be drawne in a Lymbecke with an easie fyre made vnder, vntyll the same, which remayneth in the bottome, commeth vnto the styfnesse of the confection named Diacytonites. That if in the same, shall yet a certayne moysture remaine, then let it be set in some apte vessell on burning coales, so long as shall seme nedefull: that the same moysture may through the heate be wasted, and euaporate away.

A iuyce drawne out of the Junyper berryes, maye be preserued and kept for twelue yeares, if it be ryghtlie wrought. Which auayleth vnto the preseruation of the stone, and the vse of it hath bene experienced in many persons, which of late dayes (before the publyshing of this booke) were greuoullye payned and vexed, and many sharpe and persing Medicines were applyed, and yet none of them so much auayled, nor the lyke holpen, as by this. For this is a hote Medicine, & for that cause may perhaps heate ouermuch the Kydneys, as a certaine learned supposed: yet through the maner of the preparing, which is supposed to abate and qualifye the heate somewhat, maye in this auayle greatlye. This also eyther dygesteth, or consumeth, or casteth forth the flewme in the stomacke, & both clenseth and strengthneth the stomacke. The vse of it serueth not so well vnto the defending and preseruing from syckneses, as vnto the curing of griefes. It besydes helpeth any kynd of dystyllations and Rewmes, the gyddinesse or swymming of the head, the bleardnesse of the eyen, the horsenesse of voyce, straygh tnesse of the breast, the coughe, the chollicke, the suffocation of the Matrice, the staying backe of the Termes, the sounding, the stone, and the Pestilence. Yea these sicknesses also are numbred of others, which this iuyce is reported to cure, as the Frenesy or madnesse, the dropsie, stynche of the mouth, the fallyng

sicknesse,

falyng sycknesse, the tremblyng of members, and inwarde impostumes. The head and heart are marueylously relieued, and refreshed with this iuyce, and preserueth health many yeares. It must in discrete order be taken with a fasting stomack thrée parts of the yeare, as in the Harueſt, the Wynter, and the Spring, but in the Summer through the heate and drynesse, reserued to necessitie. That if the ayre or season yet shall be moyst, and the heate temperate, you may then vse it in the Summer. In the curing of diseases, it maye be applyed at any time and often, yet by certaine distaunces, and other apte tymes betwéene aunswering and agréeing with the same. Many there be which name it the Germaine Triacle, both for that it is effectuous against poisons, & that friendlyest, yea especially healthfull to Germaine bodyes.

The symple iuyce of the Quince Apples, and without any mixion, may be prepared in a maner in the same forme & order: which of it selfe is most singular, and maye be reserued or kept a verye long tyme, and becommeth also better and swéter, in a maner euerie day after the making.

Of Xylobeuo, of Theophrastus of Hohenheim: First we purchase thrée kyndes of Medycines, as a Lycour, Gumme, and Alkali. The lycour which yssueth, is lyke to the iuyce of Acacia: the Gum, to that which is named Albotim: Alkali, to the salt Geme. The lycour, is the proper or verye drincke it selfe, the Gum, onely the oyntment: the Alkali, purging and mundifying. After the lycour by the included distyllation, is as the Dyle drawne forth: an ounce or foure ounces of which, are effectuousser and of greater value then a whole Talent, which according to the boyling common of the Phisitions yssueth forth of the wood. In the second manner, the Gum succédeth the lycour, as out of the same wood, which is remayning, after this manner. Put the Xyloebenum into the inclusiue reuerberation, in the second degrée of fyre, and you shall at the ende of. xxiiij. howres sée by and by after the Gum come, which in the same tenacitye or clamminesse with the lyquyde Storax, is seperated from the bodie, & vnto the same through the marueylous swéte sauour (resembled) yet whyles each in the meane whiles consist or rest in the heart, the bodie and Gum may bée molten, of which one pounde, and fyre ounces, bée effectuousser,

then two hundred pounds, which in the boiling are drawne. Last, the Alkali is drawne after this maner: The body is chaunged or altered into the vttermost substaunce, which is as the spring and originall of Alkali, and mixing the water of Fumyniter with it, is very well courded, euen lyke Anation or Entali, whose value of one pound and fiue ounces, is accoumpted worthyer then fifty pounds, which are by the common way prepared.

For the vse, in the beginning, purge the sicke person after this maner: Take of Alkali Xyloebeni halfe a scruple, of the Triacle of Alexandria two drams, these myxe togyther, the dose or quantitye is halfe a scruple. And the selfe same not a first & second tyme, but a thyrd or fowrth tyme, and this acording to the maner of the sicknesse. Further such a vertue of purging, especiallye those payned and dysseased with the Goute, the Palsie, and pustulous humours, hath this Alkali: as the lyke neyther in the laxatiues, purgatiues, & expulsyues is to be found. And the Chyrurgicall way and forme of curing, may alwayes followe and vse this purgation, after this maner. In the beginning whatsoeuer is open, aptly with the pure Alkali, after annoynt the gumme twyse in the daye, and the same vse so often & so long, vntyll eache are restored to a sound skynne. That if nothing be apparant, that you can euidently see: there annoint & vse the Gum, where ỳ paine lurketh or seemeth to lye hid. After this maner may you helpe, the Gowte, the Palsie, yea and the Frenche dissease. And wheresoeuer you shall applye and vse it otherwyse, then here prescribed and taught you by vs: you shall with the Emperickes, not without a great expence and dammage, lose both toyle and trauayle.

The maner of gouernment & dyet: I wyll not that you prescribe (sayth he) in this place the proper maner of dyet, but that you cherishe the sycke, as it behoueth, with good wyne, & meates aptlye prepared. For the order of curing of the foresayd dissease, cõsisteth not in the maner of dyet, but in the efficacie of the remedyes, as may appeare. Wherefore no cause there is, that by strayte dyet, you appoint here spare meales to the pacient. For this exceedeth all, and not the commou vertue of this medicine.

Of the drawing forth of a true substaunce out of the Myrre, the Aloes, or other like teares fattie, out of which truely can no perfite

extraction

such wyse shall you purchase a better sauour and taste: drye Roses maye in the lyke maner, be ordered and prepared. The same Authour Ge. Here is to be noted, that a certayne person wylleth the drawing of Saltes not to be done with hote water, but rather with colde. After the Ashes drawne, a man may both burne, and calcyne them againe, as aboue taught, and drawe a Salte out of them: and the same so often repeate ouer, vntyll no more taste of Salt be contayned or remaine in them. That if the Salt drawne, be not white, then let it be reuerberated vnto a whiteneſſe: which thrée maner wayes, are dylligentlye to be noated.

In the preparing of Salts, this also is worthy to be noated, that the Saltes be verye well purged by Fyltre: which certayne doe Fyltre, well twente and foure tymes ouer.

These Saltes, which Theophrastus nameth or repreteth to bée the true Askalia, ought to be kept in a Glasse, that they bée not molten with the Ayre, which lyke happeneth especiallye to Saltes, that are drawne and made of hearbes (and those substaunces) which possesse and haue a more quantitye of Dyle, and the subtiller. The Salts (after a tyme) ware so harde as a stone: or those, which be verie well Fyltred, are so cleare, that they may be sœne through, euen lyke Christall.

The Salt of Hypericon or S. Iohns worte, certayne affyrme to be syngular and hyghlie commended in the pleuresie. The drye plant of Hypericon, reduce or bring to Ashes on the fyre, the Ashes after poure into hote water, which boyle a tyme, and the earthlye pa[illegible]es wyll descende to the bottome. After let the water in a Cucurbyte be euaporated or consumed awaye, in Balneo Mariæ, and in the bottome of it wyll the Salt remayne, which drye very well: of which gyue to the pacient in warme wyne, so much as halfe a Hasyll nutte shell wyll holde or receyue. A certayne singular Phisition, in the pleuresie, gaue one Dugill, or verie lytle handfull of the Salt of Hypericon, and God is the witnesse, that the pacient was delyuered by it.

A certayne person giueth the Salt of wormewood in all sycknesses in a maner, but aboue the rest, he profitablye mynistred it in wyne, in the Pestilence, as I heare. Theophrastus onely [illegible]nistred thrée graines of this Salt in the dropsie, but (as I s[illegible]

he gaue the same sundrie tymes. The Salt of Wormewood seemeth especiallye to sauour the vryne, hauing no manifest bytternesse in it: this Gesnerus.

The Salt of Mugwort doth also sauour the vryne, but the same is white and cleare: and the same besydes, as it were a certayne Talow, fattye.

Of the hearbe called Kali, doe certayne prepare a Salt: which hearbe Kali is of two Cubites of heygth, hauing no prickles or thornes, & is sometymes very red, saltye in taste, with a certayne vngratefull smell, found & gathered in saltie places: out of which, the Salt of Alkali maye be purchased, it must be prepared after this maner, as they report, which prepare it. First they dygge a pytte, in which they lay wood cleft ouerthwart, on which they lay a heape of the foresaid hearb, & the fire kindled, they so procure, ý the lycor of ý hearb may styll into the pyt, which licour in the end conicaleth hard, & becōmeth or is made the salt Alkali, being partlie of a blacke, & partlie of an ashie colour, very soure & saltie, in so much ý it may accord, as witnesseth Iohn Bauhimus phisition of Geneua.

The Salt of Camomyll, gaue a certaine Phisition in the best wyne, that is, of this salt, one lytle handfull or Pugill in the hardnesse of making water: and the pacient through it, was spedilye deliuered.

Gesnerus thus prepared a Salt, of the Berries, & wood of the Iunyper: I toke (sayth he) the drye braunches or stickes of the Iuniper, togither with his berries, in a great quantity, which I brought to ashes: (For it behoueth most eradlye to burne them, some in a great new earthen potte, and in which no lycour before hath bene, they burne these) with the ashes of these, let a proper Lie be made, with water meanelye hote: or the ashes with the water maye be powred in a woodden vessell or Bole, that they may setle, and the water after powred forth a parte, and the ashes with the troubled water to be seperated. To these must other water be powred, and the same sundry tymes, vntyll no sauour of the Lye remayneth in the water, and the water by decoction euaporated and consumed, vnto the perfite or full drying of the matter, and whiteneſse of the same. It yeldeth a smell and sauoureth, lyke Borace and vryne: sowre it is also, and pearcing.

The

The maner of making Salt, out of the waters of the Bathes of Aponensis in the field nere to Padna, which Iohannes de Dondis first found, & inuented, by which he made & purchased such a store of Salt, that it sufficiently serued all his famylye, and had a reasonable store besides, to gyue of it to his friendes. Gabriel Fallop ij teacheth the like, in his learned booke of bathes, waters & mettals. But ỳ Salt which he made of the same water, was more fauourly or salty, and sower, than the Sea salt, or any salt digged out of the earth. In the large Lake of water, of Aponitana, he placed certain hollow vesselles of flynt, well fowre fingers breadth deepe, which vesselles, besides that they were made hollow vnto such a depth, were also framed square. So that he placed these vessels in ỳ lake, in such maner, that the water could not enter into it, but stode on the water, well two fingers bredth aboue. After he gotte many earthen pots, which he fylled with that water: then placed he them in those square vesselles, and left them euen there, vntil it came to passe, that the water in those pottes contayned, were wrought and boyled through the heate, and by lytle and lytle euaporated forth: and so long this Philosopher dyd permit or let this water there remaine, that it might boyle, as how long a certayne brightnesse appeared in the water: and he then powred forth that water of the pots, into those hollow stony vessels, in which ỳ salt concealed most white, as in the highest vpper face of those vessels: but in the lowest remayned, the mater or substaũce properly named of him Gypsea.

The vrine of a Chylde, if it be distylled in a Lymbecke after the maner of venyger, vnto the thicknesse of Pitch, & the Rewme then powred forth, let the vessell after be very well sublimed, & you shal possesse the volatyle Salt. There be many which vse this Salt, vnto the dyssoluing of Gold & Syluer: and sundrie Philosophers also there be, which name it theyr Menstruum.

Vnto the procuring of the Termes, as I my selfe haue experienced: Take the rotes of the Celondyne cleane scraped, and not washed, so many as you wyll, those dyllygentlye stampe in a Marble morter: then put them in a vessell of cyrculation (as you know) for a naturall day, on which powre the lyke of wyne, or burning water, as was of the Agaricke, and others taught afore: after let it remayne for a nyght, in Balneo Mariæ, and then in

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the morning drawe it forth, without any pressing or wrynging forth at all. After so worke that it may be seperated (as that it may euaporate) the burning water in the dystylling, after the accustomed maner, and that gathered, as afore taught of the Agarick. And when all the burning water shall be consumed by Balneũ Mariæ, in the bottome of the vessell wyll then remaine a cetayne pouder, (but whether lyke Salte) which vse: of this minister at a time one scruple, in white wyne, in an apt place, and necessary tyme.

A pouder of Saltes, vnto the seperating of any flewme: Take of Hysope, & of Penny royall, of each halfe an ounce, of Organy two drams, of Fennell sades halfe an ounce, of Carroway sades two drams, of Lycorys one ounce, of burnt Salt, fyre ounces, of ℔ Salt of wormewood two drams, of ℔ Salt of Juniper so much, of Cinamõ one ounce & a halfe, of long pepper fyre drams, of Cordamomũ, of graines of Paradize, & of Cloues, of each halfe an ounce, of Ginger oue ounce, these after the laboring into pouder, myre togither.

Of the Oyles, of the Saltes of the hearbes: which to purchase, the Salt must on this wyse be dyssolued. Take the Salt which calcyne in the strongest fyre, and calcyned, let it be after fynelye wrought to powder on a Marble stone, this powder then strawe abroade on a Glasse: the Glasse after with the powder, set into a wyne Seller, in a moyst place, and the Salt wyll after be dyssolued into an oylie substaunce, which of many is properlye named Salsal.

An oyle of Salte, or oyntment of Salt, which mightilye anayleth and helpeth as well the hote, as the colde distyllinges of the head, which is properlie named the rewme: take a good quantitye of Salt, which grind so fine as is possible, after let it be boiled without any moysture in a frying Pan, vntyll it shall attayne a swart colour, which ended, let it be laboured to powder in a Morter, vnto the finest of boulted flowre, the same then myre with the oyle Olyue, vnto the styfnesse of an oyntment, without heate or fyre. With this oyntment, annoynt the affected or grieued parte, in a warme place.

The Salt Armoniack, inuented of a French Empiricke: take of the whitest Gum Arabicke, thræ ounces, which dyssolue in common water, to which after adde of common Salte, cleare, and

brought

brought to powder, two pounds, the whole boyle vnto a iust thicknesse, after powre the same into a certaine vessell, washed before with common water, and both sproungen rounde about, and couered with Chimney sote brought to pouder, and dryed in an apte place.

## Of Borace.

*The.xij.Chapter.*

THE confection of Borace vsed at Venice, a singular secrete: Take of Cowes mylke distylled two pyntes, of clarified Honnye foure ounces, of Saffron thrée drams, or Salt nyter well purged (that is, pure and somewhat swéete, hauing no sharpnes nor tartenes at all) fowre poundes. Let all these be incorporated with the mylke (that is dyssolued at the fyre) with thrée pyntes of the water of the strong myrture drayned, through the strongest and best ashes, and myxed stronglie togyther. After poure the whole into a potte glased, which set in a colde (and moyst) place, for one moneth. The stone after found in the bottome, let it be cleansed agayne, and purifyed after this manner: Take of the sayd stone one pounde, of symple water dystylled foure pyntes, the whole dyssolue togyther at the fyre, and purge or skymme the froth of verie cleane, and when no more fome or froth shall aryse, euaporate the whole water (that is, caste or poure the same forth, when it shall be through colde) and you shall possesse a most pure and fine Borace.

A syngular forme and way, in making of the Borace, borrowed out of a Frenche booke written: Take newe Butter of ene monethes makyng, or there about, salted, which dylligentlye washe often tymes in cleare water. Of this Butter washed, take one pounde, of the oyle of Tartare thrée pyntes, these after the myxing in the Sunne, poure into an earthen platter or pan glased: which stronglie sturre and labour togyther with a large spatle. After take one pounde of roche Alome, being verye pure and cleare, of Salis nitri Alexandrini halfe a pounde, these also myxe in the hote Sunne, and set abroade at nyght in a cleare ayre: For otherwyse if rayne fall on the whole, or be wette with water, all wouldе be in

in vaine & come to naught. The vpper face of it onely wyll be conieaied lyke to Christall, ý conieaied take of or away, for the same is the stone laboured and desired. And this may aptly be prepared and made, in the monethes of June, Julie, and August.

A syngular way of making Borace, that at this daye is in vse with the Goldsmythes, which was brought out of Alexandria vnto the Authour, and out of an Italian booke by him, & into Latyn turned. Take of Goates mylke distylled, and poured into a Glasse bodie, adde to it of roche Alome brought to pouder, that it may easily be dissolued without fire in the water of the mylk. The whole poured into a narrow necked Glasse, let the water be well two fingers breadth aboue the Alome, which close couered, let so stand for fiue or sixe weekes, or vntyll the Alome appeareth a part, which from the water must be seperated or taken, and put into another Glasse. Which thus ordered, take two poundes of Dyle of swete Almondes, and fowre poundes of the marrow of an Oxe or Cowe: the marrow with the Dyle mixe so togyther, that it maye melt and be dissolued, which after straine through a Linnen cloth, & you shall obtaine a thicke Dyle. To this Dile adde the abouesayd Alome, in such maner, that the Dyle coueretb two fingers breadth aboue the Alome, the same then set in the Sunne for three monethes, or a longer tyme, which is the better: and on such wyse shall you prepare, and make what quantitie of Borare you wyll: and this conceaue, to be a most excellent secrete. For it is the true Borare, which is made in Alexandria.

Another composition, out of the same D. H. D. Take of Alome purged from the Feces, which Dyers vse, and of the same with water drayned through strong Ashes, able to beare an egge, make a Lye: after take a quantitie of the past of Borare, which you mind to haue, the same put into a vessell, to which powre such a quantitye of scaldyng Lye, as wyll couer the paste, and with Canell let them be wel incorporated togither, then let the whole stand, vntyl the Feces be setled in the bottome. Which so ordered, ingeniously seperate the Lye, as aboue taught, that the paste maye be well seperated and purged of all groundes and fylthe. After take the whole Lye (and powre vpon the paste of the Borare) these in the boyling in a panne or potte, skymme verye pure and cleane. And

the

the skimme kæpe a part in a vessell, for in it is an Oyle contained, which kyndled burneth lyke a Candle. That you may rightlye iudge and know of the perfite boyling of the same: instyll certayne droppes of it on a marble stone, or on your nayle, and if it remaine conicaled, it is then sufficient.

Another perfit way, borowed out of a Goldsmithes boke, of fame with vs: Take of Alome one poūd, which breake in a grosse maner, to it adde of pure & clere Gum Arabicke one quarter of a pound, verie fyne brought to pouder, of the sædes or corne of Wheate and Barlye, of each one quarter and a halfe, the sædes of the Wheate & Barlie powre into an earthen vessell glased within, which couer with warme Cowe mylke, after set these into whote Horse dung for fiue and fiftye dayes, and at euerie seuen dayes ende, renue it with newe whote dung.

Another wel lyked, and to be put in vse: Take two partes of auncient oyle Olyue, and one part of new Cow mylke, these after the myring togyther, powre into a Glasse with a narrowe mouth, to which adde of roche Alome, such a quantity chopped into pieces, so bygge as a Date, that the licours may well be two fingers breadth aboue the Alome, then burie the Glasse in hote Horse dung, for fiftye dayes, and let the dung be sufficient hote all that season, after drye the substaunce in the shadow, &c.

A speciall paste of Borace: take of white Sope, which finelye raspe or scrape, the same myre with Honny, & boyle so long togither in an earthen pan, vntyl the whole becommeth tēder: this prowed.

A worthy confectiō of Borare: take of roche Alome, two ounces, and resolue two ounces of Salt Alkali dissolued, which put into a Tyn vessel, ouer a soft fyre to boyle, for halfe an houre: after draw forth the water, & myre with the same two ounces of Salt Geme brought to pouder, and so much of Salt Alkali, and of Honny two pyntes, and one pynt of Cow mylke: these then set in the Sun for thræ dayes, and you shall purchase stones.

Another speciall manner, and that good, is thus made perfyte, vnto all iudgementes. Take of Salt Armoniacke, one ounce, of Gumme Arabicke two ounces, of Masticke, and of roche Alome, of each halfe an ounce, of Salt nitre one ounce, of cōmon Salt two ounces, of Tartare calcyned one ounce: all these finelye brought to pouder,

pouder, poure into a Glasse with wyne, which boyle vntyll it be thycke.

## Of potable Golde, of the oyle of Golde, and pouder of the Sunne, or the Golde of Lyfe.

*The. xiij. Chapter.*

THE auncient Philosophers in tymes past, had diuers opinions in the dyssoluing of Golde, and yet vnto this day, the same not of the learned fullye vttered, whether so pure and perfyte substaunce, as the Golde is, may be purchased by mans industrye with any Arte, force, and propertie of fire, to be resolued into a perfyter and purer lycour. For which cause, wée shall here vnder vtter certayne disputacions and argumentes of this kynde, euen as we founde them written in scroules, in the treasure of Euonymus. And all those in a manner are propouned, of learned men, on eyther part by their Letters familyarlye written to D. Gesnerus. And first of all doth a certayne most syngular Phisition of great report and fame with vs, defende thus the Negatyue part. If so be (sayth he) an Oyle of Golde may be prepared and made, then the Alchymisters woulde obtayne and possesse all thinges. For neyther an Oyle, nor water is purchased, except it be reduced into a spirit, and the substaunce of the same perfitly mixt dissolued. The same whether it may be compassed and done, I beseche you to reuolue and ponder, according to your learned and Philosophicall vnderstanding. Yet may Golde be dyssolued, and into verie small partes, in so much that with the lycour in the distyllation, as they name it, it may ascende: Notwithstanding, certaine it is, that the substaunce of Golde doth remayne. And many thinges there be, which so dyssolue the Golde, that they reduce it into verye small partes. But to drawe a water or oyle, out of Golde, the skylfull practysioners know: yet beleue mée, that none hytherto, which affirmed this, performed the matter in déde: which if he coulde or knew the same, he would be rytcher then Croesus. I doe not denye, but that a stone and tinctures maye be wrought and done: yet consider a lytle I praye you, that these be but trysles, and to small purpose. So that howe in a Golden vessell, the keuer of

Golde

den vessell can not be dyssolued: is a dreame, & fryuolous, euen as the most instructions in a maner of al the Alchymistes, which like many men of our tyme, haue set forth and left in wryting, theyr owne inuentions and fantasies, and haue vttered nothing at all of the true practises and verye trueth: For as the others were delighted to set forth other mens vanities and lyes, euen so the Theophrastians also with these, studye and practise to make, of fooles madde men. And verye lyke it is, that somewhat is ayded, not by dyuine helpe, but that the mayster of them to haue wrought and done: yet that those practises and remedyes, which they publyshe, to be vaine and false, nothing doubte. For they vtter them with such an obscurity, least theyr peruersenes in teaching might be perceyued. But of these hytherto, shall suffise. But this one thing (to conclude) I maye adioyne, that the same person must nedes be verye impudent and shameles, and an vtter enemie and defamer of your worthy name, which laboured to perswade you to credyte this. These hytherto be the wordes, which a singular Phisition wrote vnto D. Gesnerus, of the oyle of Golde.

The lyke wrote another learned, vnto the same Gesnerus, yet otherwyse he wrote after this sentence: that what shall I wryte and vtter of the dyssoluing of Golde, or Gold potable, seeing such practyses are the speculacions of fryuolous persons, which if those helped, or serued vnto the matter, then loseth he both oyle and labour. That Golde may be reduced into verye small partes, and be so caused lyquide, and that the nature of the Golde may be conuerted in a spyrit and oyle, the Alchymistycall hope, and not the trueth it selfe, alloweth it to be performed and done. Yet the Gold brought into verye small partes, and reduced into the fyrst Elementes purest, maye so be made potable: but the same (not vnder the fourme of water or oyle) seeing it maye through the myrion, cause other mettals to be the better, and as it were to alter, which I doe not denye, yet graunt I not the same to be any thing at all, as they affyrme of the Philosophers stone. But of the water and Oyle of Golde, which they so cunninglye vtter and teache, I am out of doubte and sure, the same to be wholye vntrue. And of the same mynde and iudgement seeme both the learned Auycen, and Albertus Magnus to be, yea and that syngular Brassanolus: as

that the Golde is a matter so perfytlie dygested, and is as it were contrarye to all, or a substaunce that maye seeme to haue no groundes, seemeth impossyble: the rather, that by force of fyre, without any other helpe, maye in substaunce by any maner be altered. And the lyke wordes, vsed Brassanolus. That of the purginges, those not onely to be vaine and fryuolous, which are reported of the potable Golde and Syluer, but he also doubted not to affyrme them to be poysons. And many lyke wordes and opinions maye be alleadged and agreeable vnto the same sentence, which at this tyme for breuitye wee here omytte. But a further instruction and larger discourse perhappes shall be vttered, in the Booke intytuled of Stones, precious stones, and Myneralles: which as infynite Papers in a manner wrytten, our syngular Gesnerus hath left them as yet, vndygested in due order.

But the dyssoluing of Gold, that many affyrme, which may be perfourmed & done by the same Chymicall arte. And first doe they perswade vs, by authority, & the Bookes of the famous antiquity: but nert doe they confyrme the same by the cleare or ready inspection, and working of worthy persons in our tyme. And after this order doth a certaine learned man, & that very studious in natural Philosophie, write vnto the syngular Gesoerus. There were with mee (sayth he) two skylfull practystoners, which so ordred the fynest Golde, as in the infusing, distylling, putrifying, dyssoluing, and drying, that they brought it into a most lyquide humour, or lycour: and in the performing or brynging this to passe, they were occupyed and followed it eyghteene weekes, as from the nynth of

June,

June, vnto fyftenth of October: and the same with such dylligence applyed, that the fyre all that season went neuer wholye out: so that they vsed contynuallye a soft and easye fyre, in which doing, I sæ our Alchymisters especiallye to dygresse and erre: they were alwayes with theyr worke, and watched all the nights, and vsed both fewe vesselles, and instrumentes. That if any lycour of potable Golde, be well prepared, I beléue that the same maye or ought to be prepared after this manner, as of these men, with whome I being conuersaunt, sawe prepared and made. And that I maye beléue the same, he prepareth and maketh fyrst, that they reduce the Golde on such wyse, that of his water swymmeth, as it were a most pure raynie clowde whytishe: and the same passeth by a softe fyre, into the Receauer: and this Golden lycour, which I most maruayle at, dyeth, causyng a Golden colour, or Paper, Wool, or any other matter wet in it, which colour so wonderfullye pearceth or entereth, that a verye small droppe pearced through sundrie leaues of my writing Tables. Further, that the same also is a note of the perfyte and true resolucion, is that the colour of the dyssolued Golde is whyte. These and others they cause, that I may beléue this maner of dyssoluing to bæ most true, which these vse, nor I haue hytherto sæne the lyke at any other Alchymisters handes. That if this be a true solucion, then is the maner and waye easye, of performing the lycour. And those after the preparing, laboured to bring it into a powder, but the same then dyssolued in a moyst place, after the fourme of an Dyle, by the owne accorde, in a Glasse also well fenced, the practise of which mater, was wrought in my syght. So that these which in presence I sawe done, I as a wytnesse to the trueth here wryte, and haue synce confuted many of our practisers with vs, and others contrarye worcking. For there be many matters in kynde impossyble, which by a certayne waye and reason are brought most easye to be wrought. I heare that these cured certayne desperate dissease with it: these hytherto be,

## Of the dyssolued and potable Golde, and propertyes of the same, borrowed out of the seuenth Chapater of Antonius Fumanellus, in the booke of the composition of Medycines.

*The.xiiij.Chapter.*

NOr I mynde not by silence to ouerpasse that Medycine, which the professours of the Chimicall art, extolling with great praises, doe name potable Golde: that at the least, howe the composytion of the same is, maye be knowne. Of which they affyrme these propertyes to be, that drunckē it yeldeth or procureth ioye of the heart, and increaseth the strength of the same, and putteth awaye sicknesses: It stayeth backe olde age, increasing naturall humors, and preserueth all the partes of the body without harme or decay, it cureth the Leprye, clenseth the blood, helpeth the shedding of heyre, if it be gyuen with Endyue water, or rather in the decoction of the same taken: which sufficeth once to haue vttered, that aboue declared. This with Bytonie water, helpeth headache, the dymnesse of syght, and gyddinesse or swymming of the head, with the decoction of Buglosse, and Baulme: the Letarge with the burning water, & Lyllye: Memorye corrupt with the decoction of the Fennell, and drunck restoreth febled partes, it remoueth Melancholie, & all maner of madnesse with the water of Borage: it helpeth an astonished sicknesse, with burning water: and cureth the falling sicknesse, taken with the decoction of the white rote of the Pyonie, gathered in the decrease or wayne of the Mone: it serueth vnto the softnesse or losenesse of members, with the distilled water of Sage, or decoction of the same: it cureth the Ophtalmia, or inflamacion of the eyes, and other paines, with the water of Fennell, & Mythie of the mountaine, and water: it helpeth distyllinges, or Reumes, with the water of Irios: the bleeding of the Nose this helpeth, with the water of Scabious: it cureth the cough with the water of Mayden hayre, and in the spytting of blood with the water of Plantane: in the consumption of the Lunges, with the water of Honny, and mylke: in the paine and swelling of the Lungs, with the water of ryuer Creauisses: in the trembling of the heart, with the water of Baulme, or Buglosse: in the payne of the stomacke, with the water of Myntes, or decoction of the same: in a

hote

hote disposition of the body, with Rosewater, or the water of Myrtylles: in the bloody scouring, and gryping of the bellye, or flyre, with the water of plantaine: in the payne of the Collycke, with burning water: in the passions of the wormes, with the decoction of Zedoaria, or wormewood: in the swellinges of the Liuer, or stopping, and water betwéene the skinne, with the water of the wylde Endyue, and of Lyuerwort in a hote cause, but in a colde cause with the decoction of Spykenarde, or Cynamon: in the Jaundise with the water of Honysocles, commonly named Periclymenos, or with Goates whaye: in the passions of the Mylte, with the water of the Ashe, or Tamariske: in the passions of the Rydneys, stoppinges or fylling, and the stone, with the water of Tribulorum marinorum, or Radyshe, Alkekengi, and Pympernell, or with the pouder of Philantropos, or Apparina: in the Strangurie, & vlcers of the Rydneys, with Goates mylke: in the rupture of the caule of the guts, and falling downe of the guts into the coddes, with the water of eyther Consolida: in the staying backe of the Termes, with the water of Sauyne, or Mugwort: and in the painfulnesse, or straightnes of byrth, with the water of Mugwort: it helpeth besydes barrennesse, with the water of Nepte, and Lauender: all maner of ioynt aches, happening in any member & part of the bodye, and consumpcions: this cureth with burning water, or the Cowslyp, or the Lauender: this serueth to the pestilent Ague, with the water of Sorrell, or Buglosse, and Scabious: to the Canker fystula, and scabbydnesse, with the water of Verueyne, or Buglosse, or Sorrell. It preserueth a man from poyson, and helpeth persons poysoned, & cureth the byt of a mad Dog with the water of Tormentyll, white Dittany, or Bystorta, or the water of ỳ rote of the Pyonie: Quotydians, Tertians, & quartaine Agues, in the comming of the cold, or beginning of the fytte giue it with the water of Harts tung, and it putteth away the vnstable & burning Agues with the syrupe of Violettes: and that briefly to wryte, they affyrme the potable Gold with burning water, to procure a noble effect in mans bodie, & to put away in a maner all sicknesses. And of it they appoynt in great sicknesses, one scruple or halfe a drame waygbt, to be ministred at a tyme, but in easier or gentler sicknesses, vnto the quantitye of halfe a scruple, in small griefes vnto the

wayght of two Barlye graines, and myred with a decoction being ten times so much. Seeing that they vtter & teach the making of it many waies, for that cause wyl I here declare sundry of them. but if any shall desire to knowe more wayes of the same, and that the Chymistes terme & name the fyrion of the Sonne in our heauine, let him reade the Commentarie named the heauine of the Philophers, where you shall finde many formes of the potable Golde, and that sundrye wyse, and in the same also shall you reade many compositions of Aqua vitæ: of which the trueth it selfe vttereth, what fydelitye is to be gyuen to them.

*A dyscription of the making of potable Golde.*

The first, take a quantitye of the leaues of chosen Golde, which shall seeme apter to thy purpose, of the iuyce of Lemmons verye well puryfied so much as shall sufficce, powred into a bodie, orderly stopped as it behoueth, & set into a Furnace of ashes, vnder which a fyre made of a Candle or other lyght, for fowre dayes, or more, to which after adde halfe so much of burning water, fiue tymes distylled ouer, this vse, according to discretion.

The second, they vttering & teaching another way of making the potable gold, doe take of gold leaues beaten very fine & thin, a. C. in nũber, of salt finely grinded on a smoth marble stone halfe an ounce, these mixed togither, & washed in hote water, they after poure into a glasse body, framed or hauing a long neck, & in the bottom fenced with ẏ lute of wisdom, on ẏ mouth of which a keuer artly set, vnder which a fire made of a light hauing iij. matches or wykes, that they may distil, as ẏ order is, accordig to art: ẏ if any part of ẏ gold shal yet remain in ẏ bottom of ẏ vessel, they keepe ẏ same vnto vse.

The thyrde, by another maner preparing and making the potable Gold, they take one part of the purest Golde, of quicksyluer two partes, which they stiepe togither for a daye and a nyght, vntyll the Golde shall be dyssolued by his force, after they distyll the whole with a fyre, vntyll the quicksyluer be seperated from the Golde: and to the Golde resting in the bottome of the vessell, then tending vnto a blackness, they adde of Buglosse water halfe a pynt, and the mouth of the vessell being stopped or keuered after arte, they mayntaine fyre vnder for thrée dayes, & thrée nyghtes, vnto the meltyng or through dyssoluing of the Gold.

The fourth, let be taken of the cement of Gold, one ounce, which compound or myre with one ounce, of pure Spanishe quicksiluer: the whole put into a Glasse bodie, common Dyle powred vpon, & floting well two fingers aboue, then let it boyle on hote Ashes or ymbers for .xxiiij. howres, and when it shall be through cold, draw forth the Dyle, & that which remayneth, washe with warme water, vntyll the moysture, and vnctuousnesse be seperated, & dryed, the same bring or wrocke into a fyne pouder, which then put with the Sulphure into a Crucible or coales, mayntayning the fyre, vntyll the Brimstone be burned or consumed: after take the gold, and grynde it with Salt for a certaine tyme, and after with Hony make a long grynding on a Marble stone: then washe it with hote water, vntyll the Gold be very well clensed, and pure: after take vryne dystylled, thrée tymes ouer: as at the fyrst let it be distylled vnto the halfe: next vnto the thyrd part: the thyrd tyme vnto the fowrth part: and to this in the last time distylled and powred into a Glasse set on hote Ashes, adde Salt grynded, and Salte Armoniacke on a softe fyre, vntyll they be dyssolued into the distylled vryne, and these distylled togyther in a Lymbecke. But the Golde by fylter, which to the vryne prepared myre, and to both the Saltes, the same set on a soft fyre, and that which swymmeth or floteth aboue, let it be taken of and washed so often as an Dyle, vntyll no saltnesse rest in it, which then powred into a Glasse bodye with the water of Lyke, let them after be dyssolued into a cleare water.

The fyrst, take of Vytrioll rubyfied, one pounde, of salt Nytre, nyne ounces, of Vermilon fire ounces, of commen Salt thrée ounces, the whole grinded togyther, draw a sharpe water, with which let the gold be mired, prepared as aboue taught, and distylled by a Lymbecke, vntyll a water shall yssue in the colour of Golde: that Golde remayning in the bottome of the vessell, reduced vnto the forme of Hony, myre with the water here vnder described. Take of Vermilon thrée pounds, of Vitryoli rubyfied, of Salt nytre, & of rothe Alome calcyned, of each one pound, of cõmon salt one pound and a halfe, all these grynde togyther, and artificialiye distyll: that which is sublymed, and coled, and made white, grinde with a lyke waygh of salt Armoniacke, then let it be sublymed, & grinded fiue

tymes ouer: that which is sublimed worke on a Marble stone, the whole set on the fyre, and molten, myre with the Golde; prepared as aboue taught, which boyle with a softe fyre, vntyll the Gold be dyssolued, and when it shall be through colde, let the vessell contayning the aboue sayd matters, be buryed vnder hote horse dung, for thyrtie dayes, and set againe on the fyre: that which shall be dystilled, safelye keepe.

Another potable Gold against the Pestilence, and all sicknesses happening of vntemperatnes: of euyll compowning of the members, and of the vnitie dissolued, and those which be common.

*The. xv. Chapter.*

Of the vryne thryse distylled, which is wrought after this maner: Take of mans vryne twentie pyntes, the same distyll, by drawing at the first tyme ten pyntes: in the seconde tyme drawe out of these ten, fyue: and out of the fiue, three: and with these fiue (or rather three) let the Gold prepared, be poured into a Lymbeck. Take of Gold out of his naturall cemente, one ounce, and Amalgama, it with one pound of Spanishe quicksyluer, these powre into a Glasse bodie, then boyle the whole with common oyle for fowre and thyrtie howres, which after drawe forth, and let cole throughlye: the same washe with hote water, vntyll the oyle, and all ventositye be dygested, then presse or wring the substaunce through a skinne, & the Gold shal remaine Amalgamated, which drie, & dried verie wel, grynd in a Morter with Brimstone, that the Amalgama with the Brimstone may be brought into a fine pouder: after take the distylled vryne, aboue vttered, which powre into a glasse with a narrow necke, to it adde of common Salt in pouder, & of Salt Armoniack, these then distyll againe: after powre it on the Gold in a glasse bodye, and let it boyle, that the Gold may be dyssolued, then take the Golde of, swymming aboue, with a Spone of glasse, the same powre into burning water, or into the same, which is distylled out of the Elyxir vitæ in a double vessell, and in this by heating dyssolue the Golde: for this Golde is profitable, vnto all maner grieffes. The seuenth: take the Hony combe with all the ware, and the Hony, which powre into a glasse with a narrowe necke, powring vpon of the best burning water; the same very well stop-

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ped, let stand to stiepe for two monethes in a hote place (or in hote Horse dung) & moyst, vntyll all be molten, the same distyll. That which first yssueth, wyll be as a water: which in the second drafte, wyll be as a vapour: that in the thyrde, wyll be as a fyrie part: which boyle so long, vntyll the Gold be dissolued. For this is marueylous, and experienced for the Stomacke, the Lyuer, and the Bowelles, affected of a colde vntemperatnes, and where feare (of that swelling) named Ascites, is doubted to come.

The maner and way of making a potion lyke to potable Golde, seruing vnto sundrie sycknesses.

*The.xvi.Chapter.*

CErtayne of the Chymistes, supposing the burning water to purchase the propertyes of Golde, doe heate red hote the same Golde, which they name the Sunne, that by nature or by art purified into thynner plates, or pieces, an hundreth times, and so many tymes quenche them in the burning water, and commyxed to the Quintessence, as a heauine, they vsed in sundry sicknesses: this hytherto Fumanellus.

The maner of making potable Gold, inuented of a Phisition of Craconiensis, which he also vsed in the compositions against the Pestilence: take of leaued Golde, and myxe it (but I woulde put the same into a Glasse bodie) with such a quantitye, which shall seeme reasonable and sufficient to your turne, of the iuyce of Lemmons purifyed. After stoppe dilygentlye the mouth of the Glasse, which burye in hote Ashes, and let it so stande for fowre dayes or more, euen as nede requyreth the same: then adde for the halfe of this mixture, such a quantitye of the best Aqua vitæ (as of that sweete, of which aboue taught) rectifyed, and close well the mouth of the Glasse that no ayre breathe forth, which keepe as a precious pearle and Baulme, and an estimable Treasure, for the health of mans body, necessarie aboue all others. And of this treasure may a man receyue or take fowre tymes in the yeare, as in the beginning of euerye thyrde moneth, so much as a sponefull at a tyme, with the best Malmesie, or with Brothe, in quantytie eyther more or lesse, as necessitye shall requyre. Of the distyllation he maketh no mencion: yet what and if the iuyce of the Lemmons shoulde be first drawne by distylling, then the water of lyfe added, and should

agayne

agayne be distylled. Or you may otherwyse sée and perceyue, what maner it may be, if it be so prepared by the order of the prescripcion, and if you wyll, distyll besides with a meane fyre of coales, for fowre and twentie howres.

A potable Gold prepared after the maner of the Alchimisters, on this wyse, which the Auchour borrowed, out of an olde Alchymie booke written. First let the Golde be calcyned, after the vse and manner of the Goldsmythes, by Mercurie, and permytte that the Mercurie or quicksyluer euaporate from it, then let it be fynelie grounded on a Stone, after set in a Furnace of reuerberation for two dayes, & most subtyll flowers shall appeare, which gathered and calcined, and reuerberated so long, vntyll the whole be chaunged and come to flowers. With those flowers of the gold, take vyneger of the best wyne distylled, and put these flowers in a glasse, then set it to putrifie for foureténe dayes, after powre forth the vyneger coloured, and powre vpon newe vyneger, sturring it well, after let the same throughly settle, then let the vyneger in the ende be chaunged againe, powring vpon other, and the same so often repeate, vntyll no more remaineth in the bottome of the Glasse, & that the whole be dyssolued into the vyneger. After powre the coloured vyneger into a bygge Glasse, that the vyneger maye frélye euaporate forth, and in the bottome wyll a blacke Gold remaine, lyke to an oyle as pytch, which take, & powre to your wyne rectifyed, that it may there be dyssolued, and powred into a vessell of cyrculation, which let stande in a most gentle heate for twelue wékes, and all the spyrites of the Wyne shall so bée gathered and fyred, and conuerted into a powder, togyther with the Sonne or Golde, which take forth, and prepare or put to bée dissolued: for it wyll be dissolued into a most cleare Oyle, as Golde, and this is named potable Golde, of which vse as you knowe. And the rectifying of the wyne, is on this wyse done, in a vessell of rectération or rectifying, let the Wyne stande for tenne dayes: but in the Wyne before let these be dyssolued, before that it bée put into a Glasse to bée rectifyed, as of Camphora, two ounces, of crude Sugar well dryed before so much, of Nutmeggs one ounce, of Mace, of Zedoaria, and of Cynger, of each one ounce, with these rectifye the Wyne, in the vesselles of rectifying, the

vesselles

vesselles verye close stopped, that lytle or nothing maye breathe forth, after let it be taken, and with this Wyne prepare the Golde.

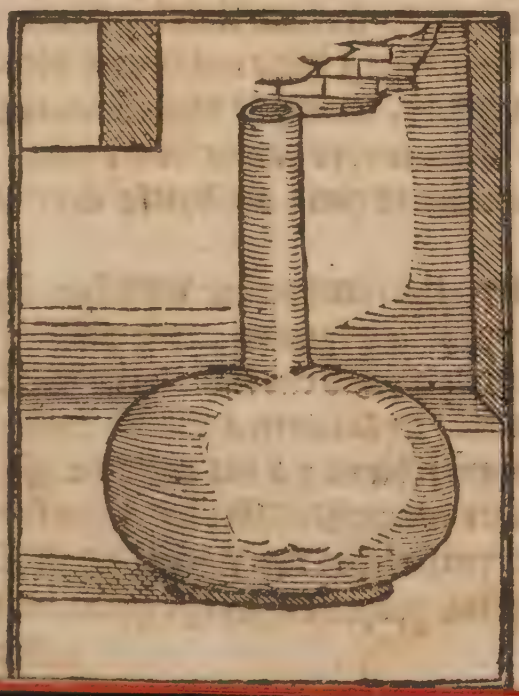
The potable Golde, sayeth the singular Fiorauante, is a dyuine lycour, to which none other may be compared, that the auncient, and later Philosophers haue by diligent studye, great search, art, and practise, dyuerselye sought and laboured to dissolue and make this porion of Gold, and haue also attempted dyuers and sundry waye: of which some of them I wyll here reherse, to the ende that the wyse may iudge, which way (of these) seemeth best. For some there were, that before the distyllation, dyd diuersite calcyne the Golde, to bring it to dissoluing: others there were, which laboured to dissolue the Golde with Aqua fortis and others after the calcyning, haue indeuoured to dissolue the Golde with Aqua vitæ: and thus many haue trauayled without lyght, in the searche of the Arte, hauing neyther knowledge, skyll, nor yet experience. And this conceyue, that all those matters which are possible to be done, are wrought with great easinesse: and in the lyke maner, is the dyssolucion of Gold easilye wrought. Wherefore I wyll here vtter & teache an easie maner, and sure way of making this most precious lycour, so greatlye and highlye esteemed of mortall creatures, not without desert: in that the same is a substantial essence, & as it were another Soule, yea our lyfe this potable Gold may be named, for the sundry effectes, ryght wonderfull, that it in desperate cases hath wrought. Take of Gold leaues, or leafe Gold, in wayght one ounce: after get a byg and well fleshed Hen, or male Pullet, which after the kylling, pull, and take forth the bowels & other refuse, the body yet warme, then open or cut holes in many parts of the body, where most flesh is, as on the breast, the legs, and vnder the winges. These partes stuffe & fyll with the leafe Gold, vntyll all be full, or that the whole be bestowed. Which done set this Hen or pullet into an apt place, where for fire & thirty howers the bodye maye retaine or keepe a naturall heate, that the Golde maye so be dyssolued into a water: for there is a certayne hydde propertye in the Hennes or Pullettes flesche, for the dyssoluing of Gold into a water. Which time ended, take the body forth, & wash all the flesche of the Hen or Pullet so throughly round about, and

clearelye

clearely that nothing at al remaineth behind of the Gold, with the water of Honny distylled with his spyrites, being rectifyed twyse or thryse. This washing ended take so much of the water of lyfe, as is of the water, of the washing of the Hennes flesche, which mire togyther: and for each pynt of the sayde water, adde one dram of Salt Armoniacke, which is white without any blacknesse, these powre togyther into a Glasse bodye, after burye the Glasse in hote Horse dung, for thrée whole monethes. But euerye moneth loke to your substaunce, taking or powring forth the clearer aboue, which kéepe in a Glasse close stopped: the body againe set into the hote Horse dung, and remayning another moneth, that which shal be cleare lykewise seperate from the Feces: and on such wyse, in the space of thrée monethes, shall you purchase all the water dyssolued and cleare. In the ende, distyll the Feces in ashes or sand, with a strong fyre, that all the substaunce may the better ascende and yssue forth. But in the distyllacion of the Feces, this remember, that on the Feces must halfe a pynt of the fynest Aqua vitæ be afore powred, and the same which shall be distylled, powre and mire with the other, that was kept in the first draft, these distyll againe in Balneo Mariæ, vntyl all be distilled: which set againe into hote Horse dung, for. xxv. dayes, and then haue you purchased potable Golde, easilye prepared, & with small cost: which by his maruaylous propertye and great vertue, rayseth in a maner the dead. The vse & maner of ministring it, is on this wise: Take one dram of the potable Gold, with one ounce of the Inleppe of Violets mired togyther. And this composition may be giuen in Broth, or with any water, or by it selfe, without any other mixture or lycour. And if any sicke person be at the poynt of death, in giuing such a lycour, shall lyue a farre longer tyme, then perhappes he might doe without it: and many by the dryncking of it, haue recouered lyfe and health a long tyme after, by which may well appeare, of what importance this is for the Aged, to lyue one, or two, or fowre dayes after the taking, for the better dysposing of theyr godes and wyll: besydes this greatly auaileth, vnto the restoring of strength. This also hath caused the speachlesse, in extreame daunger, to speake and vtter theyr mindes before death, of which (this Fiorauante) sawe sundrye in the lyke case.

The

The confection of potable Gold, borrowed out of the letters of a certayne skylfull practisioner, which wrote in the French tongue vnto D. Gesnerus. Take of Tartare what quantitye you wyll, which Calcyne vnto a whiteneſſe, that may be perfourmed in thræ dayes, the calcyned Tartare, dyſſolue in common diſtylled water: and this conceyue, that to one pound of the Tartare calcyned, are thræ pyntes of the water requyred. After the diſſolution, let the water be diſtylled by Fylter, and conicaled. Which done, it muſt be calcyned againe for other eyght or nyne howres, then dyſſolue the ſame againe in the common water dyſtylled, & let it be conicaled as aboue taught, and the ſame repeate ſeuen tymes ouer. And after the ſeuenth tyme calcyned, let the Tartare to be diſſolued be put by it ſelfe into a large glaſſe, which ſet in a moyſt place, where neyther the ayre, nor rayne may touche. Which on this wyſe prepared, take fyftene ounces of this water calcyned of the Tartare, that for eache ounce of the Sunne calcyned, adde of the maner enſuing. Take of the pureſt or fineſt Gold one ounce, which diſſolue with Mercurie, euen as the practiſioners & Goldſmythes diſſolue the ſame, that gylde veſſels, after let the Mercurie by euaporating be ſeperated on the fyre. When you ſhal haue purchaſed the lyme, or aſhes, or the pouder of the Gold in a due waygbt, put the ſame then into a Glaſſe, lyke to a Receauer, which the longer the necke ſhall be, ſo much the better it is.



Then ſtop dyllygentlie this Receauer, that no other impure or ſtraunge mater fall into it. which after burye in hote Horſe dong, or rather ſet the ſame in Balneum Mariæ for ſiftene dayes: and beware you ſturre not the veſſell, leaſt that which is diſſolued, and the ſame which is ſublymed cleaueth to the ſydes, may fall of, and the action ſo hyndered, whereby the leſſer maye the reſt be dyſſolued. And let there remayne, as eyther vnto the whole, or let the greater part at the leaſt be diſſol-

ued,

ued. When the dyssolued Gold shall be drawne, the same with great dylligence shall then be attempted and begunne, least that which is dissolued, may be myxed with the same, which is not resolued. And that the sharpnesse of the water, which it receyued of the water of the Tartare, may be taken away: take of the water of Lyke fowre or fyue tymes distylled, which myxe with the water of Tartare, and the Sonne or Golde dyssolued, and this so often repeate, vntyll the whole water of the Tartare shall be seperated from the Sonne, and vnto that no sauour nor taste of the Salt remayneth. After adde to it a lytle Rosewater, that the sauour of the burning water may so be abated: and on such wyse haue you purchased, the Oyle most pure.

Of the waye and manner of making, and preparing the potable Golde, wrote a certayne learned personne thus vnto D. Gesnerus: I here sende vnto you the potable Golde, as you (most syngular learned) requyred, that is, the way of the making of it, as I sawe the same done by two practysioners conuersaunt with mée, which prepared the same in this maner with mée, euen of late yeares. And I besœche you, most singular Gesnerus, that if it shall so séeme to you, to containe any trueth, that you wyl vouchsafe to allowe and retayne it with you. For the Auchours thereof which were with mée, made verye much store, & daunger of the same, & condicioned with mée to be an ouersœr of them all, to the ende I should not communicate the secréte lightlye to any: which wyll of theyrs I hytherto kept, that I haue not to any vttered the same, eyther by word or wryting, sauing to you alone, and this with good fayth, so largelye as memorye coulde beare away, and wytte vtter, I here communicate to you: the briefe sum of which is on this wyse.

Let the worthyest Gold be chosen, the same purge with fyre by semente, that it may be made so pure, and syncere, as is possible: after let it be dryuen into thinne plates, and cut into verye small pieces, which on such wyse shredded, dyssolue in a Glasse with a long necke, much like to the Receauer, hauing a flat bottome. For in this shall the dissolucion be sooner wrought. After let Aqua fortis be taken, which purged fowre tymes from the Feces, & dystylled with a fowrth part of common salt prepared; let the gold finely

cutte,

cutte, be put into this water thus prepared. & let the Tartare very well calcyned be by lytle & lytle put in, & on a soft fyre so gentle, ý you may alwayes handle ý necke of the glasse: this dissolued into a pure & cleare water, remoue after from the fyre, ý it may throughlye cole. Then poure the water out of it, into a Glasse with a large mouth, and let all that water be resolued in hote Ashes, and the substaunce so dryed, that scarcelye you may fele the sauour of the Aqua fortis, and after the same, the matter againe cooled: then Rosewater powred on it, & the matter resolued, let the substaunce againe be euaporated and dryed, as aboue taught, and the same againe lyke repeated, as aboue vttered: for on such wyse, shall the force of the Aqua fortis in the ende verye well breath forth.

The substaunce purifyed and dryed after this maner, that it coune to putrifying, the same shall on this wyse be done: let the matter be put into a Glasse sufficient large, to the same adde the common distylled water, so much as shal couer the substaúce, three fyngers in a maner aboue it, the Glasse set into Horse dung, or let it be wrought in Balneo, which better agreeth, by the space of ten dayes. Then distylled so long as the vapour of the water (that is, vntyl the water be euaporated forth) and the substaunce dryed: on the matter dryed let the distylled water be powred, and with a soft fire, let the water againe be dyssolued into a vapour, after distylled in Ashes, and dryed as aboue taught. If the worcke hytherto shall be decently continued, the substaunce is then brought to that purpose, that it wyll gyue forth whyte clowdes in the ende, which that it maye the spedilyer be done: in the ende of the fourmer dystyllacion the substaunce dryed, let the wyne thryse distylled be powred on the same, and by the vapour of the water on a soft fyre, let the substaunce be dyssolued. Which if it shall be orderly done, the whyte clowdes wyll then begin to appeare, and golden drops wyll by lytle & lytle ascend from the bottome of the Limbecke, vnto the vpper face of the water, which the whole most pure, shall compasse as a Caule, to which, the Golden droppes wyll hang: and of the same they interpreted this to be the Golden shower of Danaes. And for troth I neuer sawe any thing, pleasaunter then the same. For which cause it behoueth studiously to regard, and gather these clowdes. And they are taken of with the backe of the imbossed part of the Spone of Glasse (the clowdes ought to be

taken

taken of with the imbossed part, that the water be not drawne or take vp with them, for to the imbossed part doe they easily cleaue: and shykted into a dyshe of Glasse, but sounde or whole receaued from the water, (in the same I meane to be conduite water) and shykted againe into a dyshe of Glasse, which is in a manner fylled (with conduite water) dystylled. In this by and by wyll the clowde, fall to the bottome. The fyrst clowde thus gathered, let the putrifaction, the exicration, and dystyllacion be repeated by order, for on such wyse shall another clowde be gathered, and the same so often repeate vntyll all shall be gathered. When no clowde more shall appeare, you haue then purchased the Golde seperated from the Tartare (as it were the Tartare afore conglutynated to the Golde or corporated togyther) which shall remaine whyte in the bottome. The Gold thus conuerted into clowdes, taken out of the water in the dyshe of Glasse, shall be dryed in the Furnace of calcynation, for so shall it be delyuered of the straunge humour, which perhappes shall be wrought or done by the tenth daye, but the heate ought to be gentle, that it excedeth not the naturall heate of mans bodye. The substaunce dryed by the tenth daye or after, shall easilye be brought to powder with a spone in a Glasse dyshe. The clowdes thus grynded to powder, and powred into a long necked Glasse, putrifye in Balneo, and let them be againe dyssolued togyther, which wyll be compassed and done sometimes at the thyrtye day. But it shall be dyssolued into an oylie matter, which againe dryed, shall thus be preserued, as vnto the present purpose sufficientlye prepared. For in a Sellar or other moyst place, shall it be conuerted if neede be, into a cytryne water, which as they report to be of a marueylous propertye, vnto all kindes of sicknesses in a maner. These by good fayth, and so forth as I coulde by memorye vtter, I haue committed the whole to you, &c. Farewell.

Another maner of Theophrastus, for potable Golde: the Golde must be dyssolued (as into most thinne plates driuen, and shredded verye small) in Aqua fortis agreable (as foure tymes purged from the Feces, named Royall) and washed from the sharpnesse with swete water dystylled, after the dyssoluing dryed, of which take three drams of Aqua vitæ purchased of Vonny three pyntes,

these

these powre togyther into a Cucurbyte dylligently luted about, & the mouth very well sealed or stopped, & set on ymbers, or a gentle fyre for fowre and twenty howers, let the same then most easilye boyle. For on such wyse is the Sonne or Golde dyssolued in this water, whose vse is as you learne of the others.

A most noble maner of potable Golde, verye rare and secrete. First let an Orenge be made hollowe, in taking forth the pulpe and sedes, into which put leaues of Golde, not dryuen vnto the vttermost thynnesse, so much as shall seme nedefull. Then the iuyce of the Orenge or Lemmon pressed forth, and powred to the Golde leaues, let the Apple be close couered with his cappe or keuer, & set in a hote place, or by a Furnace, for fiue or eyght dayes. In this maner doe they affirme the Golde to be brought into an Oyle. Which done, let the iuyce be seperated from the oyle, and the Oyle mixed togyther with the strongest Aqua vitæ, which sometymes must be seperated againe by dystyllacion from the oyle. And the iudgement of the perfection of the oyle, is learned after this maner: let a lytle of the Oyle be annoynted on a piece of flesche, which if it gylde not the same, but pierceth vnto the deepe partes of it, so that no shewe of Golde any where appeareth, then is the distyllacion and working cunninglye handled. And the singular practisioners affyrme this Oyle, to exceede both in vertue and propertie, any other potable Golde, howe so euer the same shall be prepared.

A potable Gold borrowed out of an Italian Pamphlet: take of the Pomeyse stone brought to powder two poundes, of the finest Golde in leaues eyght ounces, these verye well labour togyther, after take other fowre poundes of the sayde stone in powder, without golde, then let a Bed be made of the Pomeyse, and another on this course, of the Pomeyse with the Golde, proceeding by lyke order agayne, in a glased Potte luted, that no ayre breath forth: which done, set the Pot in a Furnace, making vnder a temperate fyre for fortie dayes, after drawe forth the water of Lyfe, as you knowe, that is, powre the water of Lyfe on it, and the golde as an Oyle shall ascende.

A potable Golde, which is reported, to haue bene prepared of Raymunde Lullie. He tooke of the purest Gold, so much as he

thought nãdefull, which in Aqua fortis (dyssoluing especially gold) he first dyssolued, but after he drewe forth a water and spyrites by distyllation, vnto the through drying of the matter, wrought wholye after the maner of precypitate, practised in our tyme. The same thus dryed, he after in a wyne Seller brought into an Oyle (which he perfourmed by the sixt daye) and myring it with other apte matters, gaue it to drincke. This is easye to be done, and a spædie way, and well to beregarded.

A potable Golde is thus made, borrowed out of an auncient Alchymie booke written. Potable Golde must bee made in the same manner, as afore vttered, where out of the same booke, wee haue taught the way, to make the oyle of Vitryoll. And in the same manner maye all precious stones be brought and made potable, not by adding Mercurie, but onely Sulphure or Brymstone. Therefore take what precious Stone you wyll, and the same grynde verye fine on a Marble stone, to it then adde so much waygh of Sulfure vpue most finely grynded, these powred into a

Crucyble

Crucyble, set after on quick coales, vntyll the Crucyble become so red, as a burning coale, and that the Brymstone be burned & breathed forth. This powder remayning powre againe on a Marble stone, to which adde a lyke waygbt of Brimstone, these worke the lyke, as aboue taught, & doe the same againe a thyrde tyme: which done, thy stone then shall be sufficient prepared. Of this powder, take halfe a dramme, and of the foresayde water thrée ounces, these powre togyther into a lyttle Glasse, and cause the water to ware whyte, and thy stone after shall remayne as paste, to which then adde the water of Lyfe, and you shall possesse the precious Stone potable. Such potable Stones doe myghtylye auayle agaynst dyuers affectes and sycknesses of the Body.

A Medycine reuealed of God, for the preseruing of mannes health, and lyfe, a long tyme: yea, resysting the Leprye, and contayning in it many marueylous and hydde vertues. Take of the purest Golde brought into verye fyne powder thrée drams, of chosen Baulme, one dramme, of chosen Myrre, of Aloes Hepaticke, of Frankencense, and of pure Ladamum, of eache two drammes, of Camphora, fyue drammes, let the whole bee wrought and made with the Dyle of Mandrake Apples, and Baulme, myred togyther. Of this Medycine let the Pacient receyue one dramme, or halfe a dramme once in a moneth, and dryncke on it a Glasse full of burnyng Wyne myred with the water of Bugloss, and Rosemarye flowers, myred and dystylled togyther by a Lymbecke. This is a royall and famous medycine, whose myghtie prayses are innumerable, and not fytte to bee communicated to the vnworthy. This also is compared, to potable Golde: yet if pure Golde were resolued into a water without corrosyues, and myred with the aboresayde matters, it wouldo be a muche preciouster medycine. If any also wouldo preserue youth a long tyme, and couldo not compasse or attaine the lyke medycine, let him vse Chebulis preserued with his syrupe.

Another potable Golde, most excellent: before any other, take of the oldest wyne so much as shall suffice, the same powre into a glasse Lymbecke, after lute the head & body togyther in the ioynt, & the Receauer in lyke maner, then let the distyllation be done in

Balneo Mariæ, by seperating the fowre Elementes from it: as the fyrst water comming forth, shall be sharpe tending vnto an vnsauerye taste, which is nothing worth. The second water shall be most sharpe, felt lyke fyre, which also is vnprofitable. The thyrd shall be swete in taste, & the same is the best, for that is an Ayereall matter. The fourth water wyll be altogyther vnsauery, which is nothing worth, and is named earth. Nowe take of the aboue sayde swete water, as the Ayereall matter fyue ounces, of the purest Golde dryuen into verye thynne plates, and clypped into lyttle pieces, one ounce and a halfe, these powre togyther into a small Glasse Lymbecke, verye well fenced with Lute in the bottome, which distyll by the space of fyue dayes, with the lyght of fowre Candles: as the fygure here vnder to the eye, playner demonstrateth.

The fyue dayes being ended, remoue the flame or lyght, and put vnder a meane fyre of coales, for the space of fowre and twentye howers, and the whole water shall passe or fall into the Receauer, and the Colde shall remayne in the bottome of the Lymbecke, being then a most cleare Oyle, which is the true and syncere Gold potable, and most precious for the vse of Phisicke. This a certaine skylfull man often vsed, without the commyxion of others, with the water of Lyfe. And it auayleth or cureth the shedding of teares of the eyes, if into the outward corner of his eye, the pacient lying vpryght, a droppe or halfe droppe of it be distylled.

*Where you see the candelsticke stande, there must the burning flame, with the foure lyghtes be set.*

And an olde deafenesse is holpen (but whether procéded of any cause, I can not ryghtly affyrme) by distylling one drop after arte

into the eare. It throughly healeth the French scabbe, if the heads of the pushes be afore clypped, and the scarres annoynted with the same, after this maner. If the pushes shall be olde, then these ought first to be lowe seared away with a burning Iron, or deepe clypped with a payre of shéares: after the vlcered places, annoynted with the onely Oyle. That if the pushes shalbe new, then annoint the oyle onely on them: & in this maner many, were restored as by a sure practise, sundrie tymes experienced. This Oyle mired togyther with the water of Lyfe appropriated with a proporcion in a maner fire tymes, or eyght tymes so much of the water vnto the oyle, doth auayle against all distillations of the head, especially the colde, that is, the suffocatyue or choking Rewmes. But on such wyse it must be myxed togyther, that a droppe of the oyle of Gold be instylled, into the water of Lyfe, & mightylie shaken togyther, vntyll the water of Lyfe through the gold purchaseth a red colour, yet verye cleare, and to be scene through. The same Oyle prepared with the water of lyfe, and then myxed togyther with Goates mylke, so long laboured, vntyll the mylke be coloured, helpeth swellynges, and sores of the mouth, and throte, if it be sundrye tymes gargelled in the throte. For the preseruacion of health, let fire or eyght droppes be gyuen or taken euerye wéeke, or fowre téene dayes, for a tyme togyther. But in the curing of a sicknesse, let then be mynistred halfe, or a whole sponefull at a tyme to the pacient: as he which shal be vered with the Palsie, or falling sicknesse, or crampe, or with a lyke griefe, shall through this be cured. To be briefe, the propertyes of it are, to inforce, purge also, and strengthen. He which hath this Oyle, in a redynesse prepared, wyll neuer sell the pure to any, but rather prepared alwayes with the water of lyfe: which euermore must be mynistred in the same proportion, as afore vttered. He solde one ounce of the same, neuer lesser, then two crownes.

A syngular oyle of Golde: let the leaues of Golde be stieped in the iuyce of Lemmons (but whether in vyneger, especially distylled) and by the waterie humour in the distyllation drawne forth: yet (what yf Pearles, and Corralles be added) then remayneth in the bottome, lyke Butter. The same wyne myxed, purchaseth to it a Golden colour, and maketh it sharpe, and doth maruay-

lously resist rottennesse. It doth also purge many griefes, & prouoketh sweate. For better credite of these, make a proofe, & you shall well perceyue that I haue wrytten & vttered a truth to you (as reporteth a certayne learned man, in his letter written vnto D. Gesnerus) which I nothing doubte you shall well lyke, and not dyscommende the vse of Golde. This remedye and practise, euen as the Dyle of Vitryoll, which maye bee reduced into Golde, greatlye auayleth in the Leprosie, and such which are destroyed, by the Mercuriall annoyntings of those men, which (as Hippocrates wryteth) purchase money by theyr blinde practyse and ygnorauncе.

An Dyle of Gold, being the secrete of a certayne syngular practyÃoner with vs, which D. Gesnerus obtained of a certaine friend, of that condicion, that he would not communicate or vtter the secrete to any other. The Golde must be dyssolued into a water, but with what sharpe remedyes I knowe not: thus dyssolued, it cannot on the fyre be eleuated and distylled through the wayght of the same, but through a lyttle burning water rectifyed, powred into it, which by and by without fyre ascendeth (so that spædilye must a Receauer be set vnder) and seperated from that other matter eating or feeting it, by which it had bene afore dyssolued into a water.

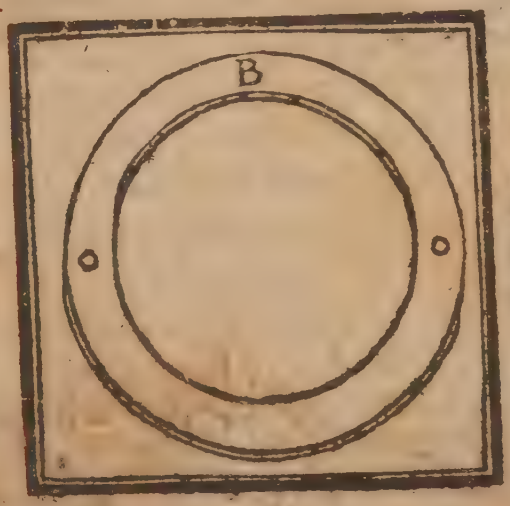
A great secrete of the oyle of Golde, inuented by a man singularlye practised, in this kynde of distyllation. Fyrst of all, for this worcking, prepare a Glasse cuppe, or other vessell with the best red wyne, fylled euen vnto the toppe or brymme, which you shall then set into another vessell fylled with the coldest water, especially if the worcke be attempted, and begunne in the Summer tyme: for howe much colder the wyne then shalbe, & so much the more yelde of the Dyle: but how much the hoter, so much the lesser yelde, or nothing at all can be purchased. And on this Cuppe set the greater square, and large, yet a thynne yron plate, as the figure noted with the letter A. Doth plainer demonstrate, hauing in the middle of it a round hole, and large. Into this great hole by and by put & frame a dæpe dysshe, or vessell of Copper, lyke to D. expressed, or of Gold lyke to the letter F. or of any other matter framed (for made of Copper, an Dyle of Copper is obtayned, euen as of the Golden,

or Syluer vessell, is an Oyle gotten of the Golde or Syluer) in which, after the absolute worcking, an Oyle is founde, whose soyle or heauier substaunce resteth drowned in the wyne cooled. That if the same vessell shall be strayghter or smaller, then that it maye exactlie fyll the myddle hole A. Set on then the thynne cyrcle B. on the Lamyne or plate A. that the hole (by that meanes) may be the narrower or strayghter, whereby it may rightlye fytte, the vessell D. narrower: which that it may stand the surer, and not be easily moued hyther and thyther, out of place, must then be fastened and stayed, with those yron hookes, or such lyke pynned on the Lamyne or plate A. and with this note * marcked. Now all these ryghtly prepared & done, then in the bottome of the vessell D. or F. shall a rounde cloath be layde, being small nigh worne, thynne, and of Lynnen. Which done, a fyre shall be made of quicke coales, and the keuer C. set on it, if the vessell with wyne D. shall be drowned or set into ỳ water, or the keuer E. if that F. shall there be left, vntyl the whole be very hote: then with sharpe nyppers or tonges, take of the keuer by the ring or knobbe (as you may learne & sée in both, here following) and set on spedily the lyttle vessell or deepe Cup, in the same maner as you sée hereafter figured, and a noyse by that meanes wyll by & by be caused, and the lytle lynnen cloth lying in the hollownesse, wyl then be burned. When the noyse shall cease, & that those vessels shalbe a lyttle cooled, then the keuer taken of again with the small Tonges, & the cloth also burned, & the blacke wyttylie taken away, in the bottome of the vessell wyll appeare to you, eyther on the sydes many hanging, or at the least one small droppe of the Oyle, eyther of Gold, or Copper, or Syluer, after the nature of the vessell, which must be gathered with a thynne and small Spone made of Syluer, and kept dylygentlye in a Syluer vessell. Here worthilye is to bée noted in this place, that such an Oyle, by his nature, to be sone conicaled and thyckened lyke to pytche. Of which, if you desyre the vse, or maner of the vsing of it, then take in the tyme of necessitye so muche of this, as shall séeme necessarye, which dyssolue in a Spone in the water of Lyfe, or the water of Cynamon, and mynister the same to the sycke: For then shall you throughlye knowe and trye, not without admyration, the efficacie and propertye of this Oyle.

That if you sæke and get the Oyle in a copper, or latten vessell, beware that you mynister or gyue not of it within the body, but onelye applye of it without, to the Serpigo, and other fowle spottes on the skynne. An oyle by the same skyll and practise wrought in a Syluer vessell, is a syngular medycine for the eyes. The Oyle of Golde reporteth the same man, that he ministred of it to his Sōne, euen readye to leaue his lyfe (or as I may saye, at the nere poynt of death) in the quantitye of thræ droppes, with a whole sponefull of the best Aqua vitæ, and he immediatlye recouered lyfe.

## THE INSTRVMENTS INSVE.


A. Representeth the square plate of yron, to be set on the Cuppe, or vessell containing the wyne, which hath fowre great holes, that the Cuppe maye so be fastened, that it lyghtly or easilye swarueth not out of place. This hath besydes two smal holes, aunswering or agreeing to the two litle holes in the Cycle or Bande B. that if the same nedeth or must be put on, that it maye be fastened by these. In the same plate are two hookes or the lyke fastners sæne, noated with a lytle Starre, that the dæpe Cup set into the great hole may so be stayed by them.




B. Doeth here represent the Cycle, which doeth expresse and shewe a lesser hole, for the Cuppe or small vessell to stande in.

C. Doth

twelue ounces, let all these be put into an earthen vessell glased: after they are dissolued in strong Aqua vitæ, let them be set in the hotter place of all the hote house, for fowre or fire dayes togither, and you shall then purchase and haue seuen poundes of quicksyluer.

Mercurie or quicksyluer crude, powred into strong water, the whole is so reduced and brought in a maner, vnto the fourme of an oyle: with this are rotten flesche, and the piece of flesche within the nose causing a stincke taken away, &c. But if an euyll or sore shall be within the mouth, then is Vnguetum ægiptiacum better, or to be preferred.

Of the precypitate with Gold: this is the maner of the taking of it, and this is the dose or quantitie to be mynistred at a tyme, borrowed out of the letters written vnto Gesnerus. I haue giuen fowre Barlie cornes waygh, sometimes of this powder, with conserue of Roses, tymelie in the morning, but the pacient after refrained meate vnto dynner time, and made then a small meale or dynner, but a better supper. Through the benefite of which, for the space of two yeares after, yea thræ yeares and more, the pacient had perfite health of bodie, as he reported. Yet the mynde of the best practysioners is, that the precypitate, how so euer the same be corrected, doth alwayes painefully torment the head and stomacke, especially of tender bodies. Wherefore although this may sæme to helpe sundrie diseases, to purge the belly mightily, & to procure strong vomytes: yet doth it many tymes procure the bloddy flire to insue, and a veyne to breake in the breast, through the painefull inforsing, and strayning to vomyte. Which neuertheleſſe thought mæte for husband menne, that haue strong stomacks to abyde the drawing of it: so that to them it is profitable, and maye helpe sundrye griefſes and diſeases.

FINIS.